

**[Human rights mainstreaming fund]
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC FINAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 AUGUST 2014 – 30 APRIL 2018, INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT 20
APRIL – 31 DECEMBER 2017¹**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Enhancing UNDG Asia-Pacific regional capacity and support for human rights mainstreaming Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>(if applicable) Country/Region</i> Asia and the Pacific (regional + 24 UNCTs, 36 countries)</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> Human rights and development</p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme UNDP, OHCHR 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional UNDG AP; national: Human Rights Advisers, UNCTs, governments, civil society (no fund transfer)
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution²: <i>by Agency</i></p> <p align="center">NB UNDG AP members (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNOHCHR) contributed funds to cover HRA salary from 8/2016 to 12/2016 and 4/2017-4/2018. Further funding to extend HRA was pledged.</p> <p>Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></p> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p align="right">42 months = 29 to 31.12.2016 + 13 20.4.2017 to 30.4.2018</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>(months)</i></p> <p>Start Date <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 01.08.2014</p> <p>Original End Date³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 31.07.2015 (12 m)</p> <p>Current End date⁴ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 31.12.2017. Funding for HRA extended to 31.4.2018</p>

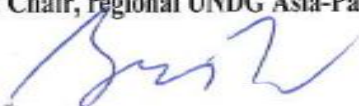
¹ Excluding 1 January – 15 April 2017

² The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

TOTAL:	US\$ 307.979
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	
Mid-Term Evaluation Report - if applicable <i>please attach</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	

<i>Have agencies operationally closed the project in their systems?</i>	No
<i>Expected closure date:</i>	Tbc
Report Submitted By	
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: Haoliang Xu <input type="checkbox"/> Title: Chair, regional UNDG Asia-Pacific	
Signature -	
<input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP, OHCHR <input type="checkbox"/> Email address: Haoliang.Xu@undp.org , Heike.Alefsen@one.un.org	

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Summarise the most important achievements of the Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the most critical to be included in the MPTF Office Consolidated Annual Report.

NB This narrative report covers the period from August 2014 to April 2018, including annual results achieved in 2017. Operational project funds were available through 31 December 2017 whereas the Human Rights Adviser continued to perform her functions through April 2018.

The UNDG A-P Project on Human Rights Mainstreaming has resulted in strengthened regional UNDG AP human rights coordination, capacity building, policy dialogue, institutional structures, networking and other action on regional and country-specific thematic human rights priority issues. At regional level, human rights have thus been kept visibly on the agenda as a strategic area of engagement by the regional UNDG AG. The project has achieved more coherent and integrated support and guidance on human rights and development policy and programming for Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, based on global standards of working as one UN with a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), including in the realization of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At national level, UN common programming processes and related human rights strategies in UNDAF roll-out countries and complex country situations have more systematically integrated human rights and the HRBA programming principle as well aspects of the Human Rights Up Front approach.

The Senior Regional Human Rights Adviser's (SRHRA) deployment in 2014 was the main component and a driving force for the implementation of the project, providing instrumental capacity for the regional UNDG AP and RCs/UNCTs to take action.

The UNDG AP regional Human Rights Network (HRN), an interagency pool of focal points on human rights in UNDG AP member agencies and UN Country Teams was both established as a result of the project and became part of the institutional structure of the regional UNDG and an actor achieving joint outcomes. It is envisaged that - beyond the formal end of the project and departure of the SRHRA in 2018 - the HRN will continue and increased organizational capacity that it represents will contribute to the sustainability of human rights mainstreaming action at regional level, and to some extent at national level.

Outcomes:

At regional UNDG AP level, regional directors and deputies took action on human rights more regularly and substantively than before the project. As a team, with the support of the SRHRA and their agencies' Human Rights Network members, they engaged with UNDAF roll-out countries from a human rights perspective annually since 2015, held human rights dialogues with Resident Coordinators in 2015 and 2017 and discussed strategies on country situations at their regular meetings, also considering the imperatives of the Human Rights Up Front initiative. Regional directors supported the establishment of new institutional structures, analysis and tools on priority issues: the HRN; its Task Team on the impact of extremism on the human rights of women and girls, which prepared an analytical paper based on extensive engagement with UNCTs, distributed in 2018; a HRN civic space working group, which prepared an Issue Brief for RCs/UNCTs for which consultations were held with regional and national civil society and UNCTs; and a subgroup on 2030 Agenda/SDGs, which highlighted mainstreaming human rights in 2030 Agenda/SDG implementation and encouraged further action on it.

At national level, several RCs/UNCTs took action to ensure or renew a focus on human rights in their development work, including in UNDAF processes (e.g. in 2017 in Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan and Philippines, and between 2014 and 2018 also Cambodia, China, DPRK, Lao PDR, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pacific/Fiji and Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam). Over the past year, RCs/UNCTs also committed to specific human rights activities (e.g. Maldives), engaged with the UPR process, relaunched their UN Human Rights Theme Group (e.g. Pakistan, Myanmar), or produced a UN human rights approach at country level following the establishment of an internal task force (Iran). Others have had active involvement with treaty bodies, updated their country analysis or engaged more with national government and civil society stakeholders. The RHRA has encouraged, supported and facilitated these processes while action taken has been the responsibility of RCs/UNCTs (including human rights advisers) to whom credit is due.

Outputs:

Increased awareness, knowledge, capacity and coordination were achieved within the regional UNDG AP directors' team, HRN and Peer Support Group (PSG), among RCs/ UNCTs and external stakeholders such as regional international institutions, governments, civil society and private actors. Outputs focused thematically on UN common country strategic planning processes (UNDAFs); regional and national implementation of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs; Civil society space; Engagement with international human rights mechanisms; and policy and programming linkages with the Human Rights up Front (HRuF) initiative, such as human rights risk assessments. Complex country situations were also considered, including all those addressed by Human Rights Up Front Regional Quarterly/Monthly Reviews [¹including Bangladesh, Fiji, Iran, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand].

Regionally, human rights capacity was institutionally strengthened through the Human Rights Network established by the SRHRA in 2015. It grew from initially 12 regional UNDG AP member agencies to 20 and from 2016, membership also expanded to Resident Coordinators' Offices and UNCT Human Rights Theme Groups, with over 200 on the mailing list as of 2017. Co-chaired by the Adviser and UNDP in 2017 and UNFPA in 2018, the HRN served as information and knowledge exchange and platform for capacity development relevant to development policy and programming. Its subgroups undertook analytical and guidance work around civil society space and extremism, and helped to mainstream some of the outcomes into action by individual agencies. There was mutually beneficial collaboration and synergies between the SRHRA's work and e.g. the youth and civil society work of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ESCAP and others.

A strengthened human rights approach was ensured in an existing mechanism of the UNDG AP, the Peer Support Group, where the SRHRA provided training, analytical capacity and programming advice to UNCTs on process of UNDAF development or implementation, regularly reviewing Common Country Assessments and draft UNDAFs. She contributed to annual lessons learned workshops organized by the PSG Chair and coordination specialist, a platform for review and coordination of substance and process. In this regard, there was excellent collaboration with UN Women and UNEP on capacity building for the human rights, gender equality and resilience (previously environment) programming principles.

Feedback from the regional UNDG AP directors' team, PSG and Human Rights Network members and/or RCs/RCOs/UNCTs has suggested there is appreciation for the results achieved. The project received full support from the UNDG AP Chair, PSG Chair/HRuF co-Chair and OHCHR Regional Representative. After two years of UNDG MPTF funding until July 2016, regional offices funded for the SRHRA's salary through December 2016 and again from April 2017 to April 2018, with funds pledged for further extension.

I. Purpose

- Provide a brief introduction to the programme/ project (*one paragraph*).

¹ Country names not to be included in public reporting

- Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme in relation to the appropriate **Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and project document (if applicable) or Annual Work Plans (AWPs) over the duration of the project.**

[NB text excerpted and summarized from original UNDG AP project document]

This regional initiative is part of the Regional UNDG Asia-Pacific annual work plans, which are in line with the UNDG's global Strategic Priorities. [...] The Regional UNDG Team has been committed to strengthening its engagement on human rights policy, advocacy and programming support that it has the responsibility to provide to RCs and UNCTs.

The project, implemented with instrumental support from the Asia-Pacific Regional Human Rights Adviser, contributes to coherence and coordination of interagency work and the integration of human rights standards and principles into the UNDG AP's work and that of RCs/UNCTs in countries of the region. [...] The project focuses on policy advice on a human rights-based approach to accelerate inclusive and equitable achievement of the MDGs/SDGs; coordinates regional UNDG Asia-Pacific support for mainstreaming human rights in UNDAFs in Asia-Pacific countries, assisting the UNDG and UNCTs to integrate human rights in national UN development plans and strategies. The project promotes the holistic approach of mainstreaming human rights in the UN's work in crisis and post-crisis countries and countries facing particular human rights concerns. In close cooperation with OHCHR, the Adviser provides policy guidance on regional human rights issues of concern.

The SRHRA provides support and advice on technical issues related to human rights mainstreaming and implements capacity building activities across the region. Activities may be related to the UNDAF processes and to on-going work and emerging issues for UNCTs and the UNDG AP. The RHRA supports the UNDG AP PSG and other UNDG groups and task forces, ensuring sustainability of support through sharing of good practices and lessons learned with the RCs/UNCTs and training materials on mainstreaming human rights-based approaches to programming at country level. She provides or organizes HRBA training for UN staff and develops materials for use by UN agencies, funds and programmes at regional and country level.

II. Assessment of Programme Results

- This section is the **most important in the Report** and particular attention should be given to reporting on **results / and changes** that have taken place rather than on activities. It has parts to help capture this information in different ways: i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; iii. Evaluation & Lessons learned; and iv. A specific story.

Explain the overall contribution of the RHRA in supporting the Regional UNDG Team, and UNCTs in the region in engaging in a more strategic and joined up manner on human rights issues. Please provide examples of specific countries and regional issues that the Regional UNDG Team has been able to engage on and provide support to from a human rights perspective with the support of the RHRA.

Explain in what ways the RHRA helped develop the capacity of UNCTs in the region and of the Regional UNDG team on human rights. Please also outline steps taken to institutionalize human rights capacity within the Regional Team.

Explain in what ways the RHRA has supported UNCTs in the region and the Regional Team in integrating human rights as part of its programming and policy support to the national development or other processes.

I. Enhanced regional UNDG A-P human rights focus in policy and programme planning and monitoring

Outcomes:

The regional directors and alternates that make up the UNDG A-P regional team deliberated and took action on a more frequent basis than before on **regional human rights priorities - country situations or thematic issues** – including at all regular UNDG A-P meetings since December 2014:

- The UNDG AP regional team has been implementing, since 2015, an UNDAF **Quality Support and Advice (QSA)** model that focuses on a continuous partnering approach with RCs and UNCTs in strategic planning. This also involves **more substantive engagement around human rights in UNDAF roll-out countries** during annual **strategic discussions with RCs and UNCT members**; in 2017, the regional directors held such discussions with Bhutan, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Philippines at their meeting in November. In earlier years, dialogues were held with Bangladesh, Iran, India, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam. The SRHRA made substantive inputs throughout and in preparation for the dialogue, such as human rights **‘information notes’** on the situations in these countries, put together in co-operation with OHCHR.
- At various times since their Human Rights Dialogue with RCs in October 2015, the UNDG AP regional team substantively discussed trends and strategies on shrinking **civil society space** in the region. They supported the development of an **Issue Brief on civic space and stakeholder engagement** for RCs/UNCTs, a product of a Civil Society Space subgroup initiated by the SRHRA and UNDP with the Human Rights Network, which involved consultations with a number of civil society partners and UNCTs. Directors asked the HRN to undertake further outreach and follow-up engagement with UNCTs and civil society.
- The UNDG AP regional team discussed analysis and strategies relating to extremism **leading to discrimination against women and girls**. It established a Task Team led by UN Women and OHCHR with substantive involvement of the SRHRA in 2015 and UNFPA and UNDP as active members. The TT produced an analytical paper, an overview of desk research that integrates findings from consultations with 12 UNCTs, which were organised by the SRHRA. The paper was distributed to RCs/UNCTs and UNDG AP regional team in April 2018 and prior to that has already been used by several agencies to inform their policy dialogue and programming, e.g. with ASEAN.
- Since 2016, the UNDG AP regional team has been regularly reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs and its own readiness to provide support to RCs/UNCT and to regional programming in this area. The team’s awareness of **human rights perspectives in 2030 Agenda/SDG implementation** was raised by the SRHRA’s contributions focusing on the **HRBA to data** and on the need for **policy coherence with international human rights commitments**. The discussions provided entry points to highlight disaggregation in the context of measures to ‘leave no one behind’ and focus on inequalities and discrimination. At the initiative of its co-chairs, the SRHRA and then UNDP, the regional Human Rights Network set up a subgroup on human rights and the 2030 Agenda/SDGs. With current co-chair UNFPA it organized a side event at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2018, on participation and the role of partnerships to achieve the SDGs and human rights.
- The UNDG AP reviewed its own role and responsibilities relating to human rights and the SG’s **HRuF initiative** on several occasions in the context of its function of guiding RCs/UNCTs.

Outputs and activities

Thematic priorities

1. Awareness of the UNDG A-P and of UNCTs was raised and capacity built relating to human rights perspectives in the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. As the implementation of the Agenda/SDGs constitutes a regional priority for the UNDG AP, the SRHRA focused on it to encourage commitment of a variety of stakeholders to greater policy coherence, articulating the human rights-related characteristics, including an integrated approach; attention to leaving no one behind, equality, universality, participation and partnerships. The SRHRA shared UNDG and OHCHR guidance and tools and provided specific support and advice to UNDG AP regional offices, RCOs/UNCTs, civil society and others.

In this context, **partnerships with the UN** were strengthened to integrate a human rights perspective in regional fora on the implementation of Agenda 2030. The SRHRA participated as a speaker *inter alia* in:

- a stakeholder meeting on regional inputs for **follow-up and review** of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, organized by UNESCAP and UNDESA; several meetings on **stakeholder engagement** and the subsequent **development of guidelines** organized by UNDESA, a workshop on **sex-disaggregated data** for women's machineries and statistical offices organized by the Regional Coordination Mechanism's Technical Working Group on Women and Gender Equality Subgroup on Gender Statistics; a **regional consultation of ILO offices** around linkages between SDGs and ILO policy and programming; at least three side events at the **Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD)**, on stakeholder consultation and partnerships, organized by ESCAP.

Engagement was sought with, and requested by, **civil society and development partners** who were interested notably in implementation and monitoring of SDG 16 and related linkages with human rights norms; and in **accountability, follow-up and review**. The SRHRA consistently highlighted the complementarity of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs with international human rights standards and encouraged civil society and NHRIs to actively engage with related international, regional and national processes:

- the **Asian Civil Society Forum (ACSF) on SDG 16** in August 2016 associated the Human Rights Network, and a joint policy dialogue was held with UNDP presenting on their work relating to SDG 16. This dialogue was the basis for further engagement around shrinking civil society space, including a **regional workshop on civil society space** in November organized by the HRN and the SRHRA (see below). This provided important inputs into an **Issue Brief** developed for the regional undg AP and RCs/UNCTs that highlighted the issue of civil society space and stakeholder engagement from a human rights and 2030 Agenda perspective. (see below)
- various other awareness raising and strategy meetings with civil society were used as a platform, including an orientation for civil society organized by the Asian Development Alliance (ADA); annual sessions of the **Regional Coordination Engagement Mechanism**, an NGO alliance that coordinates around the APFSD.

Further requests have come in from civil society to support strategic collaboration on these issues, notably the development of national and regional indicators for SDG 16, and mainstreaming human rights in SDG voluntary national review processes.

2. A **regional trend** of concern in most countries are **constraints on civic space, notably civil society and human rights defenders claiming democratic space**, as identified through exchanges with RCs/UNCTs, country UN representatives, regional and national NGOs throughout the year by the SRHRA and the HRN. This includes the right to participation in development, and freedoms of expression, assembly, association, and information. Following its human rights dialogue between the undg AP and RCs in October 2015, the regional team had decided that the issues should be further explored and guidance produced for RCs/UNCTs and the regional team. A number of RCs and regional directors expressed interest in a more coordinated approach by the undg AP, in receiving support and in being involved in the discussion.

The SRHRA and the Human Rights Network set up a **subgroup on civil society space** with UNDP also providing further capacity and funding, and active engagement of UNFPA, UNAIDS, ESCAP, OHCHR, UN Women, UNICEF and ILO, They engaged with the ACSF (see below), developed an **Issue Brief** on civil society space and stakeholder consultations with support from consultants, organized a discussion at the regional undg AP meeting in October and a major **workshop for and with civil society** in November 2016 that served to validate initial findings and review the Issue Brief. The draft was validated with RCs/UNCTs in the region, and case studies and good practices requested of how UN action has supported creating, maintaining and expanding civic space. An RC-regional director dialogue at the regional undg AP meeting and consultations with key staff took place before the Issue Brief was finalized for distribution later in May 2018. The subgroups will be institutionalizing further support to UNCTs.

3. One of the key development and human rights challenges considered by the regional undg AP is **extremism leading to discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice**. Given the limited availability of analysis and assessments from the region regarding the impact on programming and how it

can be addressed and mitigated, a **UNDG A-P Task Team on extremism leading to discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice**, initially set up in June 2015 with the objective of providing guidance to RCs/UNCTs and the regional UNDG AP team, finalized, in July, an analytical paper based on a regional desk review by a consultant funded by UNWomen and UNFPA and based on analysis of material generated by extensive consultations with 12 UNCTs; the latter were coordinated by the SRHRA between April and June. The TT is a subgroup of the Human Rights Network (see below) under the leadership of UN Women and OHCHR and with members from UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and FAO. The **regional analytical paper** was further refined and two distinct products were produced, one for publication and one internal paper for UNCTs, with funds from UN Women and UNDP. By the end of the year, the paper had been shared by the SRHRA on behalf of the TT with all RCs/UNCTs for a last round of inputs, and both are expected to be finalized in 2017.

4. There are indications of increased familiarity among the UNDG AP and RCs/UNCTs with **human rights policies and approaches**, including the SG's **Human Rights up Front initiative**. In support of related **coordination and policy coherence in implementation**, the SRHRA facilitated information-sharing, analysis, advocacy and capacity building around country situations, with a focus on linking and integrating advice on HRuF perspectives to ongoing human rights related guidance for RCs/UNCTs, including on HRBA in development.

The UNDG AP discussed the current status of the SG's HRuF initiative in several countries with the UNDG AP Chair, the UNDP Deputy Regional Director/co-chair of the HRuF RQR, OHCHR's Regional Representative and the SRHRA. It was then decided to provide **regular updates and discussion fora on HRuF follow-up** for the regional team whenever Regional Quarterly Reviews or other HRuF-related meetings had been held, to ensure better linkages between policy decisions and tasking decided by HQ, regional policy and programming guidance, and policy dialogue and programming on the ground. The SRHRA also contributed regional perspectives to the preparation of Regional Quarterly Reviews, and supported an internal HQ-led review of their effectiveness.

The UNDG's attention to the need for enhanced quality support and advice in relation to countries in transition and crisis was facilitated. The Secretary-General's Human Rights Up Front (HRUF) initiative provided a number of entry points, and linkages with the HRBA to development programming and UN system-wide coherence / Delivering as One (One Voice, One Programme): the HRUF Action Plan provides for the regional UNDG to review CCAs/UNDAFs and for UNCTs to stay attuned to human rights.

II. Strengthened RC/UNCT/country-level capacity for human rights integration

Efforts were made to directly contribute to **strengthening or building upon the existing capacity of a number of RCs/UNCTs of the Asia-Pacific region** for enhanced integration of human rights perspectives into their work and that of the regional UNDG AP team. Through missions to **India, Iran, Maldives, Pacific (Fiji), Pakistan, and Papua New Guinea** and in-country **UNDAF HRBA/programming principles trainings, outreach on HRuF, and other direct engagement with RCs/UNCTs** e.g. at annual retreats, the SRHRA provided support for strengthened capacity, covering issues such as engaging with Governments on entrenched or emerging challenges, communication with the media, an enabling environment for civil society, cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, the Human Rights up Front initiative, and the 2030 Agenda/SDGs. For **DPRK**, a follow-up strategic dialogue for UNSF implementation was held including with stakeholders such as EOSG, DPA and OHCHR. To familiarize UNCTs in UNDAF roll-out countries early on with the expected future vision and the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, technical missions featured discussions on how the new global framework related to human rights commitments and to global UN debates (e.g. on 'fit for purpose'). Wherever possible, trainings were delivered jointly by the SRHRA and staff of UN Women and other agencies.

For enhanced capacity of UNCTs and the Peer Support Group to ensure normative-operational linkages, the SRHRA engaged in subsequent **reviews of roll-out countries' Country Analyses/CCAs and draft UNDAFs** and in any follow-up dialogues, in accordance with the Quality Support and Advice concept of the UNDG AP that provides for more cyclical, ongoing partnerships. In all countries where Country Analyses were produced and reviewed by the regional UNDG AP, an effort to integrate human rights based approaches is visible, while it is too early to assess most other UNDAF drafts as they had not yet become available by the end of the year.

With a view to strengthening support to the development of quality UNDAFs, a change management process relating to the UNDG AP's Quality Support and Advice (QSA) Function had been initiated in 2014 by the UNDG AP secretariat, backed by the UNDG AP and PSG Chairs. The RHRA contributed to conceptualizing background papers on the QSA and to the PSG retreat. While globally, processes such as Delivering as One, the SDGs/post-2015 agenda, Human Rights Up Front, Fit for Purpose would appear to require the UN to work jointly, cross-sectorally and strengthen a human rights-based approach, based on a review of earlier lessons learned and a number of planning documents from the current cycle, it appeared that some trends at country level show frameworks and processes at high outcome levels and country analysis and strategic prioritization not consistently informed by the UN's norms and standards. It is understood that there are considerable and understandable constraints faced by UNCTs in reaching agreement with Governments on these joint products, but flexible, light and strategic frameworks and processes should still be able to provide evidence of the integration of the mandatory programming principle of human rights: how it will lead to increased development effectiveness, how human rights will be enhanced through development planning, programming and monitoring, and participation and empowerment of all national stakeholders.

With support from the UNDG A-P Chair, OHCHR and the UNDP Co-chair of the HRuF Regional Quarterly Review (RQR), whose then incumbent was also PSG Chair, **HR-related support and guidance** was also provided on demand to a number of RCs/UNCTs/RCOs or individual members of UNCTs, including but not limited to issues such as HRBA in UNDAF/common strategic planning processes, the UNCT's human rights roles and responsibilities, engagement with governments, civil society, donors and other UN agencies. The SRHRA also provided guidance on strengthened systematic engagement of UNCTs with international human rights mechanisms (UPR, treaty bodies, special procedures) in the context of UN common strategic prioritization and programming in HRBA trainings, UNDAF development and follow-up. In collaboration with OHCHR, work was undertaken with UNCTs notably on follow-up to UPR (in particular Pakistan); there was at least one confidential submission to a treaty body (Iran) that was facilitated by the SRHRA and OHCHR and engagement with a former special rapporteur that led to a treaty ratification (in Bhutan). In 2017, the SRHRA also provided direct advice through a capacity development mission to the Philippines to support the development of a theory of change, at the request of UNDP, in October.

The SRHRA updated some parts of the Common Learning Package for HRBA for her own UNCT capacity building training workshops and produced or adapted various presentations (PPs) on human rights and the 2030 Agenda/SDGs and various other human rights topics; used in meetings with external (governments, civil society) and internal UN participants.

III. Institutionalization of regional and country-level capacity building

Institutional capacity for system-wide human rights coordination, policy and strategy development was enhanced through the further expansion of the **UNDG A-P Human Rights Network**, established in April 2015, of agency focal points and alternates of initially 12 and now 19 UNDG A-P member agencies (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNODC, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO), initially at regional office level, as well as all Human Rights Advisers in the AP region, two OHCHR regional and two country offices. After an initial trial phase and due to demand, the Network was expanded to include members of RCOs/UNCTs

with a human rights or coordination function. The SRHRA has been coordinating the Network, which meets monthly and networks through an e-mailing list. Peer support is provided through information and knowledge sharing and policy dialogue, and products for use by RCs/UNCTs and the regional UNDG AP Regional Directors' were produced by subgroups on extremism and civil society space (see above). The SRHRA benefits as much as other members of the Network from their individual and collective inputs.

Regional and country-level capacity to apply the **human rights based approach to development (HRBA)** was enhanced through various formal and informal interventions/interaction by the SRHRA throughout the year. **Regional HRBA trainings** in August 2015 and December 2016 for 40 UN staff were conceptualized and delivered by the SRHRA, the UNAIDS regional Human Rights and Law Adviser, UNFPA's regional Gender and Human Rights Adviser, UNICEF's regional Child Protection Specialist and, in 2015, the Human Rights Adviser to the RC/UNCT Bangladesh. UNDG AP member agencies reached out to the SRHRA to request support for agency-specific capacity building, which was provided to UNICEF (December 2015), UN Women (2014 and March 2018) and ILO (May 2016).

Other capacity building measures included ongoing awareness raising and knowledge sharing with a **series of briefings/consultations with visiting UN human rights and development experts** on issues such as civil society space, human rights perspectives on the SDG indicators, country situations in Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines etc. Stakeholders from UNDG AP member agencies as well as a number of RCs/UNCTs in the region, noted that the HRN and capacity building action of the SRHRA have led to greater awareness, understanding and commitment to applying human rights perspectives.

UNDG AP engagement in the preparation of and follow up to the series of ASEAN-UN partnership meetings was supported by the SRHRA in 2014, 2015 and 2016 through contributions to the coordination of joint inputs from the regional level agencies to the finalization of reports ASEAN-UN activities, inputs to proposed joint UN-ASEAN workplans. To strengthen protection and promotion by the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AICHR), the SRHRA participated as a resource person in AICHR events such as a workshop on post-2015 in Jakarta in October 2014, a workshop on the Universal Periodic Review in 2015, a workshop on Business and Human Rights in 2016, and other capacity building.

IV. Regional contributions to global UN/UNDG processes

Regional contributions and inputs were provided to global UN and **UNDG policy and guidance development processes**, e.g. the SRHRA made suggestions on the draft updated UNDAF Guidance Note. She contributed to a UN meta-evaluation of UNDAF evaluations, and on the implementation of HRuF.

The SRHRA participated in the DOCO-UNSSC global workshop on delivering as one in a post-2015 world in Bangkok from 8-12 December and co-facilitated part of a session and a working group on integrating normative and operational work; she also contributed a human rights perspective to other sessions. The workshop was an opportunity to underline the centrality of human rights and normative principles in the UN's development work and in delivering together. The workshop showed commitment at many levels, yet also the need for further capacity building on human rights.

The global operationalisation of HRUF was supported as the Adviser provided comments and inputs to modules of the future mandatory human rights training course being developed by OHCHR, including proposed case studies from the region, kindly shared by current and former HR Advisers; inputs were also provided for the interagency work led by OHCHR on the development of a Common Information Management System for UNCTs.

Contributions towards quality support and advice on monitoring and evaluation were mainstreamed into the other areas of work outlined above, e.g. planned evaluations and monitoring of UNCTs in the UNDAF context. UNCT annual reports to be reviewed will become available only in 2015/Q1/2.

Internal Advocacy

Human Rights Day, 10 December, was commemorated by the regional UNDG Asia-Pacific every year with joint messages from the Chair, Haoliang Xu, and the Regional Representative of OHCHR, to UNDG AP members and RCs in the region, underlining that promoting respect for human rights is a core purpose of the UN, and staff have responsibilities wherever they work within the UN system. Acknowledging that the human rights agenda emerges also as part of ‘delivering as one’ in the 2030 Agenda, it was noted that the UNDG AP is aware of the need for continued support to RCs and UNCTs, as a part of broader efforts to deliver on human rights together. The messages were facilitated by the Adviser.

Internal advocacy on UNDS reform....

V. Networking and capacity self-development

In order to be able to provide up-to-date, relevant and informed support and advice, the SRHRA’s attended fora such as HRuF Regional Quarterly Reviews, OHCHR HRA/field presences annual meeting, RCM Technical Working Groups (gender, SDG statistics), various regional conferences organized by UNDG AP member agencies, and UNDP strategy meetings. She interacted with DOCO and other HRAs and consulted with technical expert colleagues (e.g. on the 2030 Agenda/SDGs and on country situations) and regularly reached out to civil society, notably regional human rights and development NGOs.

- **Qualitative assessment:** Provide a qualitative assessment of the level of overall achievement of the Programme. Highlight key partnerships and explain how such relationships impacted on the achievement of results. Explain cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on. Has the funding provided by the MPTF/JP to the programme been catalytic in attracting funding or other resources from other donors? If so, please elaborate. For Joint Programmes, highlight how UN coordination has been affected in support of achievement of results.

See also executive summary above.

The UNDG Asia-Pacific project on human rights mainstreaming has contributed quality outputs to the expected achievements of the UNDG AP’s workplan. It has strengthening regional UNDG AP human rights coordination, capacity building and action on thematic priorities as well as coherent human rights policy and programming support and guidance for Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams. UN coordination on human rights has been enhanced within the regional UNDG AP team, including through further institutionalization of the UNDG AP regional Human Rights Network. The Regional Human Rights Adviser’s deployment, a main component of the project, provided instrumental support to the regional UNDG AP.

Key responsible actors within the UNDG AP team are the UNDG AP Chair, the PSG Chair/HRuF co-Chair, the OHCHR Regional Representative, regional directors and other members of the regional UNDG AP, including members of the Peer Support Group. Their respective collaboration, contributions and/or support to the work of the Regional Human Rights Adviser are instrumental for the eventual success of the project. Constructive partnerships with RCs, RCOs and UNCTs striving to ensure the integration of a human rights dimension in their work have proven to be essential.

Close collaboration existed with Human Rights Advisers to RCs/UNCTs in Bangladesh (through May 2016), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, as well as ongoing contact with the Regional Human Rights Adviser in UNDG LAC in Panama (through July 2016), focusing notably on methodological approaches and tools and inter-institutional and intra-organisational relations. There was also cooperation with UNDG HRWG/DOCO, OHCHR HQ and UNDG AP secretariat colleagues.

The programme has served to attract funding from regional offices of UNDG AP member agencies, which considered that the project and the work of the SRHRA added value and contributed towards her salary.

Following initial funding from the UNDG MPTF for two years between August 2014 and July 2016, direct contributions from UNDG AP benefiting agencies were made between August and December 2016 and again from April 2017 through [...] 2018. Longer-term sustainability was not provided.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment (as per original project document, 2013)

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1 <i>Support for countries in accelerating achievement of the MDGs and internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations with equity by assigning priority to poverty eradication guided by national development priorities</i> Indicator: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Overall, support to UNCTs on UNDAFs resulted in more human rights informed frameworks for UNCTs to support countries</p>	<p>NB no specific targets were set in the original project document.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 <i>Number of CCAs and UNDAFs revised to highlight HR dimension of MDGs on the basis of PSG / RHRA feedback</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 <i>UNDAFs in the AP region highlight efforts to accelerate achievement of the MDGs and IADGs.</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p>	<p>1.1 20 UNDAFs/CCAs or situation analyses in 20 UNCTs covering 32 countries): Bhutan (ongoing roll-out for 2019 UNDAF; CCA amended); Cambodia (2014, and ongoing, CCA amended), China (UNDAF only); DPRK, India, Indonesia (UNDAF only); Iran (2015 draft before final negotiated UNDAF); Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar (ongoing); Nepal (UNDAF only) Pacific (1 process for multi-country UNCTs Fiji and Samoa, 14 countries); Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines (ongoing, CCA amended); Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam</p> <p>1.1.1 Between August 2014 and 2017, all CCAs and/or UNDAFs highlighted efforts to achieve the SDGs and/or the MDGs (before 2015), namely, Bangladesh, Cambodia (2014), China, DPRK, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar (ongoing), Nepal, Pacific, Pakistan, PNG, Sri Lanka; those starting roll-out in 2017 for finalization in 2018 expressed their commitment (Bhutan, Cambodia, Philippines).</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	<p>CCA/UNDAF desk reviews and DOCO reviews</p> <p>Feedback from RCOs/UNCTs</p> <p>Feedback from PSG members</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 <i>Number of trainings on HRBA and Gender mainstreaming and Environmental sustainability conducted in consultation with or under the auspices of the PSG/UNDG AP with support from RHRA</i></p>	<p>1.1.2 Between 2015 and 2018, HRBA / UNDAF, 12 Programming Principles trainings were conducted for UNCTs in India, Iran (two), Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia (with government, CSOs), Pacific/Fiji, Pakistan (two), PNG (with government, CSOs), Thailand, Vietnam, and 2 regional UNDG AP HRBA trainings. The SRHRA conducted an HRBA training for UNESCO's Regional Office, a refresher webinar with UN Women Regional Office, and participated in other trainings/retreats for UNCTs or UNDP in UNDAF contexts (DPRK, Philippines); also advised on HRBA,</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p>	<p>SRHRA and UNCT records</p>

<p>Baseline: 0 Target:</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 <i>Number of references to human rights dimensions of IADGs in UNDAFs on the basis of PSG / RHRA feedback</i></p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target:</p>	<p>UNDAF or Theory of Change trainings facilitated by others for Cambodia and Nepal.</p>		
	<p>1.1.3 In 2017, all UNDAFs and CCAs finalized in the AP region that were shared with the Peer Support Group and the SRHRA for quality support and advice, refer to human rights (India, Nepal, Pacific, PNG, Sri Lanka); others still under negotiation in 2018 testify to UNCT efforts to uphold HRBA (Myanmar, Pakistan) and CCAs in those due to finalize UNDAFs in 2018 took a HRBA to development (Bhutan, Cambodia, Philippines).</p> <p>Between August 2014 and April 2018, all UNDAF processes for which the SRHRA’s provided capacity development integrated human rights principles, norms and standards, albeit to varying degrees. In Iran, while the UNCT’s process and the draft UNDAF made efforts to address human rights, it was reported that Government had insisted on deletion of human rights, gender equality and corruption references in the final negotiated version.</p> <p>(NB The exact number of ‘references to human rights dimensions of SDGs’ is unknown. This qualitative indicator is not a useful indicator without a complementary assessment of how well human rights have been mainstreamed into the substance and process of the UNDAF.)</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p>	<p>CCAs/UNDAs Feedback from RCOs/UNCTs</p>
<p>Output 1.2 <i>Regional good practices and lessons on incorporation of MDGs and IADGs shared with UNCTs.</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 <i>Number of good practice cases on HRBA identified for</i></p>	<p>1.2 Good practice shared through direct engagements and upon request with UNCTs Bhutan, Cambodia, Nepal (2011, earlier cycle), India, Sri Lanka and Vietnam (Country analysis articulating human rights dimension and/or linkages with SDGs), UNCT Bangladesh, Fiji and PNG (UNDAF document); Cambodia (Results framework based on HR mechanisms’ recommendations, 2014 cycle); Mongolia, Pacific and PNG (stakeholder consultation process involving governments and civil society (Mongolia, PNG) and in all 14 Pacific islands); Lao PDR (stakeholder consultation via web-based tool (FutureScaper)); DPRK (UNCT regional and non-resident UN partner consultation); Pakistan (UPR engagement, HR Task Force); Myanmar (HR Theme Group); Bangladesh, Iran (UNCT HR SOP resp. strategy), Thailand (human rights violations complaints handling) shared with other UNCTs. Report ‘7 Key innovations’ from regional undg AP lessons learned workshop 2015 outlined good practice in country analysis and was shared widely among UNCTs. (copy attached)</p> <p>1.2.1 +/-20 good practices identified</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p> <p>Good practices to be documented.</p>	<p>C(C)As and UNDAFs, programme/project documents</p>

<p><i>dissemination in regional guidance notes</i> Baseline: 0 Planned Target:</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 <i>Number of UNCTs that request and utilize good practice examples from UNDG AP / PSG and RHRA</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p>	<p>1.2.2 All 20 UNDAF roll-outs between 2014 and 2018 requested good practices or other types of advice on mainstreaming human rights into UNDAFs. Many UNCTs requested on UNCT human rights strategies in challenging contexts, on engagement with the Human Rights Up Front initiative, on int'l human rights mechanisms, on engaging civil society, and on complaints handling.</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p>	
<p>Outcome 2 <i>Facilitation of broad-based engagement in the global dialogue on the post-2015 development agenda building on the experience of the MDGs and core UN principles of human rights, equality and sustainability, linking to national development priorities and strategies</i> Indicator: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>2 Greater commitment to engagement around integration of human rights in the 2030 Agenda/SDG implementation has been achieved; this is a work in progress and in need of attention through 2030.</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 <i>Regional level inputs contribute to the Post 2015 development agenda (in coordination with RCM/ESCAP)</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 <i>Number of (sub)regional meetings on Post 2015 conducted in consultation with or facilitated by UNDG AP that include discussion and outcomes on human rights</i> Baseline: 2 Target:</p>	<p>2.1 Regional human rights perspectives have contributed to the development and implementation of the post-2015 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ranging from inputs highlighting the need for accountability and participation mechanisms and linkages between the SDGs and international human rights mechanisms (flagged at the August 2014 high-level meeting chaired by SG's Adviser (now DSG)) to the latest dialogues at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2018 that reaffirmed that resilience requires respect for human rights.</p> <p>2.1.1 Around 50 meetings between 2014 and 2018 (estimate). Human rights perspectives were mainstreamed by the SRHRA into discussions and outcomes relating to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs at regional and national level in at least 11 meetings of the regional UNDG AP directors' team since 2014 (three annual meetings and one ad hoc) meetings included discussion on human rights ranging from a human rights based approach to data and statistics (April 2016, November 2017, March 2018) to linkages between international human rights standards and mechanisms' recommendations with the SDGs in the context of UNDAFs (July 2015, October 2016, November 2017). At each APFSD and each Asia-Pacific Civil Society/Peoples' Forum since 2015, the Human Rights Network and the SRHRA participated, initiated and/or organized (side)</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	<p>Records of SRHRA</p>

	<p>events relating to human rights and the SDGs, focusing notably on at the APFSDs between 2015 and 2018, in the latter case four side events addressed the topics (re. partnerships, people/community focus, CSO participation in Voluntary National Reviews and Leave No One Behind). = 11</p> <p>The SRHRA participated in a large number of meetings, workshops, trainings etc. organized by or in cooperation with civil society that included discussion of relevant human rights topics in a SDG context = around 30+ meetings. E.g. workshop on SDG data gaps, assessment and monitoring partnerships organized by UNCT Indonesia HR Theme Group chair with KomnasHam (national human rights institution), April 2017; ESCAP workshops on stakeholder participation tool development (4 in 2016/17); UN RCM Technical Working Group on gender statistics meeting on disaggregated data, May 2016; AICHR meeting on post-2015, Jakarta, October 2014; consultations on SDG 16, August 2016, and annual academy of civil society network Asia Democracy Alliance, January 2016, four annual blended learning courses of the Raoul-Wallenberg Institute for national human rights institutions, lawyers, civil society and businesses since 2015, three annual SIDA workshops on development and human rights</p>		
<p>Output 2.2 <i>Regional Task Team papers (and case studies) are utilized by UNCTs as part of UN contribution to post-2015 debate</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 <i>Number of requests for follow up support at the country level on the basis of the regional Task Team working papers that integrate human rights principles</i> Baseline: 0 Planned Target:</p>	<p>2.2. Papers produced by the regional UNDG AP Human Rights Network have been utilized informally in a variety of contexts even before their finalization, e.g. the Issue Brief in on civic space and stakeholder engagement (related to the right to participation, freedoms of expression, assembly, association and information) has informed work of agencies in connection with the APFSD, or it has provided impetus to some stakeholders for their work with civil society. The analytical paper on extremism (relating to the rights of women and gender equality) has been used by agencies in the context of various meetings on the prevention of violent extremism (PVE), e.g. a regional meeting organized in the context of ASEAN in Indonesia. (copy attached)</p> <p>2.2.1 Around 20 (estimate). Requests for follow-up have been received from UNCTs, NHRIs, civil society and businesses. These were not necessarily related to the papers themselves (as they had not been made public) but to engagement between the SRHRA and Human Rights Network in the development process (of the papers) and in general in addressing the human rights issues/concerns at hand.</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p>	<p>Records of SRHRA</p>

<p>Indicator 2.2.2 <i>Number of case studies that have integrated HRBA</i> Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<p>2.2.2 Two papers (Issue Brief on Civic Space, and Analytical Paper on Extremism) with several case studies under the Issue Brief (no. tbc, around 10).</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p>	<p>Correspondence with UNCTs</p>
<p>Outcome 3 <i>Help build resilient societies and deliver effective support for sustainable recovery in crisis and post-crisis countries by ensuring mutually reinforcing linkages between the political, development, humanitarian, rule of law, human rights and social and security dimensions of UN engagement</i> Indicator: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>3 Mutually reinforcing linkages between human rights, peace and security/conflict and humanitarian policy and programme dimensions are receiving greater support, notably with reference to Human Rights up Front (HRuF)</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1 <i>Quality support and advice provided to countries in transition and in particular those rolling out UNDAFs</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 <i>Number of [joint] UNDG AP facilitated engagements with transition countries that incorporate human rights principles</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 <i>Number of dedicated trainings on conflict and transition supported (directly or indirectly) through the UNDG AP / PSG and RHRA which incorporate human rights</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 <i>Number of UNDAFs with Peace/Human security/Human</i></p>	<p>Quality support and advice to UNCTs in transition/conflict countries and in particular those rolling out UNDAFs was recognized as having been delivered in a more integrated manner.</p> <p>3.1.1 Joint engagements by Regional Directors and/or SRHRA from a principled human rights perspective with 13 countries in conflict or transition that also rolled out UNDAFs between 2014-2018: Bangladesh, Cambodia, DPRK, Iran, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam. Included capacity building on Human Rights up Front (HRuF) and HR due diligence (HRDD Policy)</p> <p>3.1.2 Seven in UNCTs in a country in conflict or transition (Iran, Maldives, Pakistan (2), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand)</p> <p>3.1.3: Seven (six and one draft): DPRK, Maldives, Myanmar (draft), Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p> <p>NB no target in original project document</p> <p>NB no target in original project document</p>	<p>Amended texts of CCAs/UNDAFs</p> <p>Feedback from RCOs/UNCTs</p> <p>SRHRA and UNCT records</p> <p>Texts of CCAs/UNDAFs</p> <p>Feedback from RCOs/UNCTs</p>

<p><i>Rights/Transition pillar</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4 <i>Number of missions / trainings led by RHRA</i> Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<p>3.1.4 Six missions conducted and capacity building on HRuF led in transition/conflict countries (to Maldives (2), Pakistan (2), Papua New Guinea, Thailand)</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document</p>	<p>Records of SRHRA Correspondence with UNCTs</p>
<p>Outcome 4 <i>Strengthened support for national capacity development, including through “upstream” policy and programme advice, incentivizing the use of national systems, sharing of good practices and lessons learned, and strengthening the normative approach and operational linkages, including human rights and gender equality</i> Indicator: Baseline:Target:</p>	<p>4 Strengthened policy and programming advice and sharing of good practices and lessons learned for national use has been the result of direct SRHRA action in support of UNCTs and a multiplier effect of the new institutional regional structure of regional UNDG AP Human Rights Network</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	
<p>Output 4.1 <i>UNDG AP is better able to support UNCT ability to engage with national systems esp. around core normative principles</i></p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 <i>Number of UNCTs that request / hold HRBA/gender/environmental sustainability training</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p>	<p>4.1 UNDG AP has been enabled to provide support through the work of the SRHRA and through the common action of the Human Rights Network, which includes members in UNCTs (HRAs, RCOs and Human Rights Theme Groups/Task Forces)</p> <p>4.1.1 (see also indicator 1.1.2) Most UNCTs in UNDAF roll-out countries requested HRBA or UNDAF Programming Principles trainings and other types of capacity development on human rights: Between 2015 and 2018, 12 HRBA / UNDAF Programming Principles trainings were conducted for UNCTs in India, Iran (two), Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia (with government, CSOs), Pacific/Fiji, Pakistan (two), PNG (with government, CSOs), Thailand, Vietnam, and 2 regional UNDG AP HRBA trainings. The SRHRA participated in other trainings/retreats to capacitate UNCTs or UNDP on HRBA in the UNDAF context (DPRK, Philippines) and advised on HRBA, UNDAF, Theory of Change trainings by others for UNCTs Cambodia and Nepal.</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	<p>Amended texts of CCAs/UNDAFs</p> <p>Feedback from RCOs/UNCTs</p>

<p>Indicator 4.1.2 Regional roster of human rights focal points developed and used Baseline: 0 Planned Target:</p>	<p>4.1.2 A Human Rights Network of focal points in regional and country offices was set up and allows for more capacity development, knowledge sharing, policy and programming dialogue, and outreach beyond the regional UNDG AP to UNCTs. The HR Network produced two regional analytical products (analytical paper on the impact of extremism on the human rights of women and girls; Issue brief on civic space and stakeholder engagement) to support UNCTs in the region to engage with governments, civil society and other stakeholders around core normative principles.</p>	<p>No target in project doc NB HRN is a forum for critical dialogue on human rights issues rather than roster of HRBA trainers</p>	<p>UNDG AP records</p>
<p>Outcome 5 <i>Promotion of a strategic and coherent results culture across the entire UN development system</i> Indicator: Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>5 UNDG AP has promoted strategic and coherent results culture with support of SRHRA; this is ongoing work in progress</p>	<p>NB no target in original project document.</p>	<p>SRHRA records, UNDAFs</p>
<p>Output 5.1 <i>Quality support and advice provided to the UNCTs in implementing and monitoring the UNDAF</i></p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1 <i>Number of UNCTs implementing new SOPs incl. guidance on HRBA</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.2 <i>Number of Joint Programming initiatives that incorporate human rights as reflected in UNDAFs</i> Baseline: TBD Target:</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.3. <i>% of UNDAF RM and M&E frameworks incorporating HR</i> Baseline: TBD Targets:</p>	<p>5.1 Quality support and advice were provided on implementation strategies and monitoring UNDAFs, e.g. through training on integration of human rights in annual UNDAF workplan (Pakistan) or advice on results framework with relevant human rights indicators (e.g. Myanmar)</p> <p>5.1.1 Between 2014 and 2018, all 20 UNCTs made efforts to implement the HRBA provisions of the UNDAF guidance, and other guidance received from the SRHRA. (7 in 2017). The number of UNCTs that implemented the UNDG guidance on HRBA in 2030 Agenda/SDG implementation (“Policy and operational support”) which was frequently promoted by the SRHRA, has yet to be established. N.B. no SOPs (N/A)</p> <p>5.1.2. Joint programming initiatives are reflected in UNDAFs in a few cases (e.g. India, Pakistan) even though they exist in several UNCTs. NB Data availability is limited hence this indicator cannot be reliably measured.</p> <p>5.1.3 Between 2014 and 2018, 100% of UNCTs that shared their Results and/or M&E frameworks with the SRHRA and regional PSG for QSA incorporated indicators which can be used to measure human rights performance, but a smaller percentage specifically selected indicators that effectively measure the rights to non-discrimination, to equality, and focus on ‘leaving no one behind’. Very few explicitly</p>	<p>NB no target set in original project document.</p> <p>Need to update methodology and undertake quantitative as well as qualitative</p>	<p>DOCOS survey on DaO/SOP implementation, supplemented by HR survey</p> <p>Feedback from RCOs/UNCTs, missions</p> <p>Amended texts of CCAs/UNDAFs</p> <p>UNDAFs/ Programme document result frameworks</p>

<p>Indicator 5.1.4 <i>Number of Annual Review reports submitted/shared by the UNCTs that incorporate human rights</i> Baseline: Targets:</p>	<p>incorporated recommendations of HR mechanisms as indicators, which helps institutionalize human rights in M&E. Cambodia’s current UNDAF is a good example. UNCTs need to take more action and be advised / supported accordingly.</p>	<p>assessment of ‘incorporation of Human Rights’</p>	
	<p>5.1.4 All UNCTs are now obligated to incorporate human rights into their annual UNDAF reviews. Many UNCTs did not conduct and/or share annual reviews. Given lack of data, it is estimated that 1/3 of annual reports did not specifically highlight UNCT action on human rights, 1/3 some, and 1/3 specific action.</p>	<p>NB no target in project doc. Data is provisional; methodological challenges.</p>	<p>UNDAF annual reports / reviews</p>

iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken relating to the programme and how they were used during implementation. Has there been a final project evaluation and what are the key findings? Provide reasons if no programme evaluation have been done yet?
- Explain challenges such as delays in programme implementation, and the nature of the constraints such as management arrangements, human resources etc. What actions were taken to mitigate these challenges? How did such challenges and actions impact on the overall achievement of results? Have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or were there unidentified risks that came up?
- Report key lessons learned and best practices that would facilitate future programme design and implementation, including issues related to management arrangements, human resources, resources, etc. Please also include experiences of failure, which often are the richest source of lessons learned.

The project received continuous political and substantive backing from the UNDG AP Chair, the PSG Chair, the HRuF RQR co-Chair and OHCHR Regional Representatives, regional directors of the UNDG AP team, RCs and other key stakeholders. However, funds were made available from the global MPTF for only two years, from August 2014 to July 2016. Regional offices provided pooled funding for the SRHRA's salary through December 2016, and following a gap of three months, for another year between April 2017 and April 2018. While regional directors have pledged up to 40% of the following year's salary, there is a lack of sustainability regarding the deployment beyond 2018. For any future regional HRA deployments, it is suggested that there should be a medium-term deployment and funding policy that is not necessarily the same as for country HRAs, with a minimum of three years for regional HRAs rather than two years, and a minimum of two years fully funded before UNDG or UNCT agency cost-sharing is sought.

Due to this being a new project and given the fact that RHRA positions had previously not existed, new processes, working methods and operational arrangements had to be creatively initiated. In terms of the substantive content of the project, any differences in views about priorities were addressed by extensive consultations and coordination with the UNDG AP Chair and members. Any bottlenecks relating to workload/capacity were experienced due to the fact that the SRHRA largely operated self-sufficiently and has had limited dedicated substantive or administrative support. Project administration, financial, IT, office space, equipment and other logistics support and services were made available by UNDP and were of high quality. OHCHR provided important substantive functional support as well as limited support relating to operations, such as through publications and administrative functions (human resources management). Any operational challenges due to the physical location of the project and Adviser in Bangkok and counterparts in New York and Geneva were addressed through regular communication with the Chair, DOCO and OHCHR.

Other challenges were the start of the project and of the Adviser in the middle of an UNDAF roll-out process, which made for more limited entry points with RCs/UNCTs, re. quality support and advice, but the new QSA change management process and support from the very start of the roll-out addressed this during the following UNDAF cycles.

Lessons Learned:

Global, regional and national human rights and development policy and programming: There are many important entry points in the work on human rights in development, and more need to be explored, as there is a continued need for the UN at all levels to engage against an obvious global human rights backlash that undermines the most basic values, norms and standards.

For example, common UN country planning and programming, as exemplified by UNDAF processes, should not be considered merely technical exercises, but as strategic, and in many cases, highly political (and politicized) opportunities for country-level engagement bringing together all UNCT members. These frameworks will also likely become more important in the future under the new UN Development System

reform, hence it is important to invest in human rights mainstreaming. At the same time, UNDAFs are not an end in itself, and given the declining UN involvement and influence in international development cooperation (at least financially, compared to bilateral and multilateral development partners), strategic partnerships and a holistic view of how development can support the implementation of human rights and vice versa, are key.

Cutting edge work on human rights in development is being done by a few actors in a complex context at global level, such as by independent international human rights experts, academia, and some UN actors. Parts of the UN, notably OHCHR and UNDG/DOCO as the entities leading, coordinating or supporting mainstreaming human rights in development, have significant intellectual capacity but institutional/operational limitations (staff, financial resources, member states support, internal priority-setting) despite their attempts to influence macro-level, global and regional level development policy and programming and work with international leading actors such as the World Bank on trends such as increasing security focus, shrinking civic space, authoritarianism and weakening of the rule of law in the Asia-Pacific (and other) region(s). It is important to ensure more joined-up work with leading UN agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and ESCAP (and other regional commissions) that could have the resources to scale up efforts and roll out to all partners in the development sector more advice, guidance, tools and other support to achieve human rights integration in country/regional policy and programming. More strategic alliances for human rights in development are needed also beyond the UN; some of the larger agencies are already successfully pursuing these in some areas (such as development financing).

Globally, OHCHR seems to have been prioritising - either as a result of mandates or as a result of internally motivated choice - action around human rights and humanitarian crises and conflict, and civil and political rights monitoring that requires significant but shorter-term capacity. De facto, the Office has given less priority to longer-term, possibly less immediately visible but in the long run transformative human rights and development work. Along with the support to human rights mechanisms, OHCHR's work around accountability and serious violations is much appreciated as the organization is one of the few voices that still speak out about atrocities. However, lack of engagement on human rights in development and/or lack of capacity for consistent, One-UN-results-focused joint programming as part of UN country teams in complex country situations over longer periods of time should be remedied during the next Organisational Management Plan period 2018 to 2021 while at the same time, UNDP's and others' recently approved strategic plans should be implemented in such a way that human rights are placed at the centre of their development work in practice even though some of the plans do not sufficiently mainstream human rights on paper.

Regional HRAs: They are complementary to in-country advisers and can provide comparative human rights programme guidance and support from a regional perspective; reach countries that other human rights mechanisms may not have access to or where access is limited (e.g., Iran) and may be able to shape and support policy and programming around topics that are of significant relevance to the UN system as a whole (e.g. around the 2030 Agenda/SDGs). It is not impossible but challenging for regional HRAs to show short-term results (one year or less) due to the nature of their work and their one-person presence. Their impact cannot be the same as that of regional offices of agencies with a significant number of staff, but it can be focused on different priorities and thus catalytic and strategic, addressing issues that others are unable to.

The multi-agency representation and neutrality of the UNDG as a basis for the deployment presented advantages compared to the single agency identity, and the positioning of regional HRAs in the UNDG as well as an inclusive approach to working with different UN and other stakeholders facilitated networking and building or maintaining constructive relationships. This added value and comparative advantage should be used strategically as regional or subregional HRAs can contribute to 'One UN' goal and the UNDS reform objective of greater integration.

Communications: In general, HRAs build relationships with a large variety of regional UN and UNCT actors over a period of time to agree on joint priorities and implement them in collaboration and through partnerships, and some of the work is done 'under the radar' in challenging countries and would rather not be highlighted in public reporting, or in some cases it would not be appropriate to publicly highlight their contributions. On the other hand, this lack of visibility may limit the opportunity to fundraise.

Strategic and administrative guidance and support: Close linkages with thematic human rights work at HQ and the global UNDG, notably around conceptual work on the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, were a key benefit and provided a comparative advantage for the SRHRA.

All HRAs need dedicated HQ support at the beginning of their deployment. The joint HRA seminar in 2014 was a good initiative. The support package rolled out for DPA's/UNDP's Peace and Development Advisers may be a model to look into (even though these deployments have faced their own challenges) provided capacity and funding can be sustainably provided. Throughout their deployment, regional HRAs should be given similar levels of support as country HRAs.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

- This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme.
- In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lesson learned of the Programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.