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**United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in the Philippines**

**ANNUAL programme[[1]](#footnote-2) NARRATIVE progress report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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| Programme Title & Project Number |  | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[2]](#footnote-3) |
| * Programme Title: *United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in the Philippines*
* Programme Number: *JPH10*
* MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[[3]](#footnote-4) *00130873*
 | *Country/Region: Philippines*  |
| *Priority area/ strategic results:* *Outcome 1: Duty-bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a human rights- based approach; and there is a substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the State’s international human rights obligations.**Outcome 2: Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability, and justice and redress for victims.**Outcome 3: Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.* |
| Participating Organization(s) |  | Implementing Partners |
| * Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT)United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | ***Government Partners*** Department of Justice (DOJ)Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)Department of Health (DOH)Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)Department of Social Welfare and DevelopmentPresidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat (PHRCS)Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP)Philippines National Police (PNP)Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center (ATC-PMC)Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) ***Civil Society Partners*** Ateneo Human Rights Center; Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (I-Defend), IBON, MAG, Ecumenical Voice (ECU Voice), Karapatan Alliance Philippines Inc. (KARAPATAN), Tebtebba Foundation, National Union of People’s Lawyers (NUPL), Philippines Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), Life Haven Center for Independent Living Inc., ECPAT-Philippines, Asia Center for Drugs Policy, NoBox Philippines, StreetLaw Philippines, Non-Violent Peace Force, Sulong Peace, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Alternative Law Group, Criminologists Association of the Philippines, Asian Drug Policy Consortium, Human Security Associates |
| Programme/Project Cost (US$) |  | Programme Duration |
| Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution[[4]](#footnote-5): * *7,978,811*
 |  |  | Overall Duration: | 36 months |
| Agency Contribution* *2,233,503*
 |  |  | Start Date[[5]](#footnote-6): | 01.08.2021 |
| Government Contribution*USD 200,000 (contribution to MPTF)* |  |  | Original End Date*[[6]](#footnote-7)* | 31.07.2024 |
| \Other Contributions (donors)*(if applicable)* |  |  | Current End date[[7]](#footnote-8) | 31.07.2024 |
| TOTAL: | USD 10,212,314 |  |  |  |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. |  | Report Submitted By |
|  /Review - if applicable *please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*Mid-Term Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* | * Name: Signe Pousen
* Title: Human Rights Adviser
* Participating Organization (Lead): UN OHCHR
* Email address: signe.poulsen1@un.org
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# NARRATIVE REPORT

# Acronyms

AO35 State mechanism dedicated to resolving cases of political violence such as extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and torture, among other similar grave human rights violations.

AFP Armed Forces of the Philippines

ATC-PMC Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center

BARMM Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

BJMP Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

CHRP Commission on Human Rights Philippines

DDB Dangerous Drugs Board

DFA Department of Foreign Affairs

DILG Department of the Interior and Local Government

DoH Department of Health

DoJ Department of Justice

DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Government

ECPAT End Child Prostitution and Trafficking

Ecu-Voice Ecumenical Voice

FIND Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance

HRBA Human Rights Based Approach

I-DEFEND In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement

KARAPATAN Karapatan Alliance Philippines Inc

MAG Medical Action Group

NUPL National Union of Peoples’ Lawyers

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

PHRCS Presidential Human Rights Committee, Secretariat

PNP Philippines National Police

PNP-HRAO Philippines National Police – Human Rights Affairs Office

TFDP Task Force Detainees Philippines

UNJP United Nations Joint Programme

UNOCT United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNJP made progress in increasing the capacity of duty-bearers to comply with international human rights obligations and standards across the six technical working groups. According to the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, the number of deaths resulting from police operations decreased between 2021 and 2022, from 136 persons were killed in anti-drug operations in 2021 to 27 in 2022. Numbers from Dahas, a University of Philippines research programme, reported 545 drug-related killings in 2021, and 324 drug-related killings in 2022. The government invited two Special Procedures mandate holders. The Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children visited from 28 November to 8 December. The visit of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression is scheduled to take place in the second half of 2023. In October, the government underwent its fourth Universal Periodic Review and immediately supported 200 of 289 recommendations. The National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up was strengthened, focal points appointed in 19 government departments, and a National Tracking Database was rolled out to systematize monitoring of implementation of human rights recommendations.

The programme undertook training for government officials on HRBA to counter terrorism including in the BARMM. With the CHRP, UNJP drafted a workplan to build capacity to investigate human rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism legislation. In relation to HRBA to drugs, the UNJP trained 168 prison officials on support for community care and treatment for released prisoners. The rate of overcrowding in detention facilities and the percentage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population decreased following government efforts to release pre-trial detainees. On 23rd June the government issued a Joint Memorandum Circular on Promoting the Right to Health of Mothers who are Deprived of Liberty and their Infants and Young Children in Prisons, Jails, Places of Detention and other Closed Settings. The UNJP also supported the drafting of an Administrative Order on the Institutionalization of Recovery Clinics. With the CHRP, the programme also conducted a National Consultation on the International Guidelines on human rights and drug policy.

Access to justice for victims of human rights violations and abuses remained limited. The programme worked to increase the capacity of the AO35 mechanism and engaged with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings. During the period, the DOJ established 15 special criminal investigation teams. The UNJP will continue to work with the AO35 mechanism, and will build capacity on monitoring potentially unlawful deaths (Minnesota Protocol). With regards to establishing a functional National Human Rights Referral Pathway, the UNJP completed a preliminary assessment. It increased the capacity of CHRP to respond to allegations of violations in the context of the Anti-Terrorism Act (2020). The UNJP supported the PNP Human Rights Affairs Office (HRAO) efforts to establish and increase use of the Human Rights Recording, Analysis and Information System (HuRaise). As of February 2023, the HuRaise database contained information related to 848 allegations of human rights violations.

There was increased engagement on the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) under the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment and punishment. The UNJP worked with the CHRP and civil society to raise awareness of the different models and requirements for a compliant NPM. The UNJP addressed practices such as allegations of “red-tagging” and threats to defenders through advocacy for legal and policy reform, including the adoption of legislation to protect human rights defenders. UNJP contributed to the strengthening of media literacy and journalists’ safety in the Philippines through capacity-building and awareness-raising gaining more than 48,900 views across social media.

# Purpose

The United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights in the Philippines (UNJP) was established following the adoption of UN Human Rights Council Resolution 45/33 (7 October 2020). Resolution 45/33 requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide support for the continued fulfilment of the Philippines international human rights obligations, “taking into account the proposed United Nations joint programme on human rights to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for, inter alia, domestic investigative and accountability measures, data gathering on alleged police violations, civic space and engagement with civil society and the Commission on Human Rights, national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, counter-terrorism legislation, and human rights-based approaches to drug control” (A/HRC/RES/45/33, para 3).

To respond effectively to the request of the Human Rights Council, the UNJP has three project outcomes:

(1) Duty-bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a human rights-based approach; and there is a substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the state’s international human rights obligations.

(2) Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability for human rights violations and abuses, and justice and redress for victims.

(3) Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.

The outcomes align with the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 recovery, which states that the UN “will support strengthening of institutional capacities to apply a human rights-based approach, address human rights violations and abuses, and promote civic space. It also aligns with the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2019-2023 agreed with the Government in 2019 which redefines the nature of UN System engagement in the Philippines from one that provides “development assistance” to a collaboration in a strategic partnership, taking into account the Philippines’ commitment to the promotion and protection of political, civil, economic, social, and cultural rights.

# Results

**i) Narrative reporting on results**

***Outcome 1: Duty-bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a HRBA; and there is a substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the state’s international human rights obligations.***

The UNJP made progress in increasing the capacity of duty-bearers to comply with international human rights obligations and standards. The six Technical Working Groups engaged with their government counterparts monthly to discuss implementation of human rights programmes. According statistics from the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), the number of deaths resulting from police operations decreased between 2021 and 2022. Between 1 January and 31 May 2021, 136 persons were reportedly killed in anti-drug operations, while during the same period of 2022, 27 persons reportedly were killed. PDEA stopped reporting numbers after May 2022.[[8]](#footnote-9) Numbers from the Dahas Center at the University of the Philippines, show that there were 545 drug-related killings in 2021, and 324 drug-related killings in 2022. This includes killings by state actors as well as unidentified actors and non-state actors.[[9]](#footnote-10) Data on violations committed in the context of Anti-Terrorism legislation was not sufficiently available.

Output 1.1. Strengthen engagement with international human rights mechanisms: The Government invited two Special Procedures mandate holders to visit the Philippines after engaging with the UNJP. The Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children conducted an official country visit from 28 November to 8 December, and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression is scheduled to visit in early 2024. In October, the Government underwent its fourth Universal Periodic Review and immediately supported 200 of 289 recommendations. In the runup to the session, the UNJP worked with civil society to engage actively in the process. Under the leadership of the PHRCS, the National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up was strengthened, leading to the appointment of 19 department focal points. A National Tracking Database was rolled out to systematize monitoring of implementation of human rights recommendations from international mechanisms. In November, the PHRCS Head shared experiences during an Asia-Pacific consultation.

Output 1.2. Increased compliance with international human rights standards in counterterrorism: Progress in this area was limited, including due to a challenging context and lack of data. During 2022, the ability of the security system to address human rights and counter-terrorism was enhanced through UNJP training for 54 security officials. UNJP also conducted an analysis of normal, operational and institutional frameworks on Counter-Terrorism. The UNJP provided inputs to the ATC-PMC for the Government's Training Manual for Inter-Agency Collaboration for Effective Prevention of Terrorism of ATC-PMC.

With technical assistance from the UNJP, CHRP national and regional officers developed a workplan to build capacity to investigate human rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism legislation. Thirty-one officers of the CHRP and the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission had increased capacity to investigate human rights violations in the context of the Anti Terrorism Act (2020) following training conducted by the UNJP in Cotabato in November. A review applying a gender lens to counter-terrorism approaches was also underway. The UNJP increased awareness of human rights compliance in counter-terrorism through a workshop on human rights in forensic psychiatry, psychology and risk assessment for persons deprived of liberty with terrorism-related cases**.**

Output 1.3. Human Rights Based Approach to Drugs: the UNJP continued to advocate for a shift to implement public health-centered, human rights-based approaches to drug control, with an emphasis on gender sensitive approaches. The work, consisting of training and system wide engagement had the potential to impact 70 per cent of persons deprived of liberty for drug offences. Building on this, 38 per cent of persons who used drugs now have access to voluntary and evidence-based community-based treatment. In February and April, the UNJP trained 168 prison officials on community care and treatment for released prisoners and provided technical assistance on alternatives to detention leading to increased inter-agency coordination and case management to alleviate overcrowding. The programme increased the capacity of the justice system to implement human rights-based approaches by training judges, prosecutors and law enforcement actors including members of the Supreme Court, the Bureau of Corrections, the Probation and Parole Administration, and the BJMP, to implement human rights-based approaches to drug policy. In April, the UNJP gained, through a series of consultations and dialogues, high level commitment from Government and health officials and civil society to develop a roadmap for a transition to voluntary community-based treatment and rehabilitation, including HIV/AIDS and mental health concerns

Following advice from UNJP, on 23 June the Government issued a Joint Memorandum Circular on Promoting the Right to Health of Mothers who are Deprived of Liberty and their Infants and Young Children in Prisons, Jails, Places of Detention and other Closed Settings, in order to increase compliance with the Bangkok Rules on the rights of women in detention. The UNJP secured inouts to the Administrative Order on the Institutionalization of Recovery Clinics. UNJP advanced the debate on HRBAs to Drugs by co-organizing, with CHRP, a National Consultation on the International Guidelines on human rights and drug policy. The UNJP reviewed, in support of DoH, proposed legislations including the Anti-Drug Abuse Council Bill prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The UNJP secured improvements to the Training Manual on HIV Service Provision for Law Enforcement Officers, and secured a policy brief on addressing gaps in HIV Services in community-based drug rehabilitation programmes.

***Outcome 2: domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability, and justice and redress for victims.***

The UNJP took steps to address obstacles to criminal accountability processes, including through facilitating engagement with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings; engaging with victims; and seeking to identify pathways to justice, including through the AO35 Mechanism. As a result of the programme’s efforts some cases of killings in the context of anti-drug operations moved forward, including convictions in three cases; arrests in one case; and issuance of arrest warrants in one other case.

Output 2.1 Increased capacity and improved functioning of AO35: The UNJP took steps to support national efforts to strengthen the AO35 mechanism, engaging civil society and holding case conferences. Coordination and information sharing between the AO35 mechanism and the Commission on Human Rights increased. At the end of 2022, the AO35 mechanism had received only one formal request for information reflecting that sharing, in some cases, takes place during case conferences without the need for formal requests. The CHRP participated in five AO35 case conferences, indicating a good level of data sharing between AO35 and CHRP.

The UNJP also conducted a preliminary survey of the AO35 mechanism to identify areas for further technical assistance. The UNJP facilitated several meetings between government actors and experts on the Minnesota Protocol on the investigation of potentially unlawful deaths. It was agreed that a visit of the experts will be conducted in early 2023, with a view to conducting training on investigations in 2023. The contribution of the UNJP on the implementation of the Minnesota Protocol in the Philippines will increase the technical capacity of the government to address unlawful killings, while the authorities will then have to show resolve to address these. In conjunction with these efforts in March, the then Secretary of Justice Menardo Guevarra stated that 15 Special Criminal Investigations Teams had been established within the past year, including in cases involving killings of human rights defenders. As of the end of 2022, the AO35 mechanism was still investigating 33% of 300 cases of extrajudicial killings while 66% of cases were either going through different stages of criminal justice or were pending consideration. However these cases had not resulted in convictions. In one case, the killing of a labour leader, State Prosecutors returned the case for further investigation.

Output 2.2 A national human rights referral pathway is established and functioning: The UNJP completed an assessment on possible referral pathways, including recommendations, and has pushed for progress on its establishment through the Technical Working Group on Accountability.

Output 2.3 The CHRP effectively investigates violations of civil and political rights related to the Anti Terrorism Act (2020): The UNJP held consultations with the CHRP, government actors, the PNP, the DND, civil society and other stakeholders to increase a common understanding of key challenges faced. This resulted in increased capacity of the CHRP to respond to allegations of violations in the context of the Anti Terrorism Act (2020). The UNJP conducted an assessment of the CHRP Institutional Framework for Investigation and Prosecution of Human Rights Violations in relation to the Anti Terrorism Act (2020) and was able to implement training modules for the CHRP and the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission.

Output 2.4 Improved data and accountability for human rights violations by police, including through support to HuRaise and the HRAO: The UNJP supported PNP HRAO efforts to establish and increase use of the Human Rights Recording, Analysis and Information System (HuRaise). As of February 2023, the HuRaise database contained information about 848 allegations of human rights violations. PNP HRAO presented information to the Technical Working Group on the roll-out and training of police officers on HuRaise, as well as on data gathering efforts by PNP Human Rights Officers. Through the efforts of UNJP, the PNP HRAO actively participated in consultations on the implementation of training on the investigation of potentially unlawful deaths (see Outcome Area 1 above).

***Outcome 3: Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.***

Output 3.1 Victim, witness and civil society actors have increased access to justice, restitution and protection: The UNJP supported efforts towards increased engagement between government and civil society actors and saw increasing engagement between different actors. However, while some cases of human rights violations moved through the criminal justice system, most cases were not fully investigated. In October, the response and investigation into the killing of journalist Percival Lapid was a positive example of government action to secure accountability. An initial assessment of victim support and protection needs, and mapping of domestic judicial and non-judicial remedies was delayed to 2023.

Output 3.2 A National Preventive Mechanism is established: The UNJP advocated for the establishment of an NPM and engaged with CHRP and civil society on the drafting of bills that comply with the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment.

Output 3.3 Freedom of expression is protected and journalists and human rights defenders can conduct their activities safely: Coordination to protect civic space and address violations and threats against human rights defenders was strengthened, although the situation remained challenging. Through UNJP’s efforts, the Philippine Statistics Authority and the CHRP agreed on a framework for monitoring SDG 16.10.1 following a four-day workshop in May. The UNJP addressed practices such as “red-tagging” and threats to defenders through advocacy for legal and policy reform, including the adoption of legislation to protect human rights defenders.

In 2022, UNESCO reported that four journalists were killed in the Philippines, compared to three in 2021.[[10]](#footnote-11) The UNJP contributed to the strengthening of media literacy and journalists’ safety in the Philippines through capacity-building and awareness-raising. A virtual town hall meetings on disinformation reached more than 48,900 views across social media, while trainings on ethical reporting and safety skills benefitted 39 citizen and 39 women journalists (19 from BARMM). This programme also engaged with the security forces to enhance their capacity to uphold international standards of freedom of expression, access to information and the safety of journalists. Twenty-five high-ranking PNP officials benefitted from a training ahead of the Presidential Elections in May, and 33 instructors and cadets of the PNP Academy, together with ten journalists, engaged in joint exercises and dialogue to build trust and improve professional relations. As part of awareness-raising, the UNJP through UNESCO organized the exhibition on “Voices of Mindanao: Women Journalists in Action” during Human Rights Consciousness Week in December, which was seen by some 20,000 visitors over ten days.

3.4 Strengthened human rights capacity of civil society, and broader human rights engagement on critical areas: The AO35 mechanism took steps towards engaging with civil society actors by conducting case conferences in different locations. Capacity to conduct open-source investigations was strengthened through online workshops guidelines for conducting online research into alleged violations using public digital information. Between August and October 2022 civil society actors developed sectoral recommendations for the Philippines fourth cycle Universal Periodic Review with the support of the UNJP.

* **Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices**

The UNJP is an innovative model of multilateral engagement. The inclusion of the UNJP in Human Rights Council resolution 45/33(2020), provides a specific mandate to the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the UNCT in programmatic interventions in relevant areas of technical cooperation in contexts where the Government shows openness to such engagement. This represents an area of global best practice.

Bringing together all actors in a three-day workshop to develop and review workplans and achievements in November proved to be a good practice, allowing for increased engagement between civil society and government actors, including on sensitive human rights issues. This will be followed up with regular broad-based meetings in 2023. However, drawn out negotiations on the membership of civil society in some governance structures delayed initial implementation. The elections and changes in government counterparts, and the impact of COVID-19 caused further delays.

The UNJP did not have a dedicated programme management unit in place during its initial phase. Initial funding from some development partners was critical for allowing fundraising for this purpose. In future programmes it will be necessary to ensure that funding and administrative arrangements are in place before the start date of the programme.

The sensitive nature of areas covered meant that it was in some cases not possible to obtain complete or consistent data. Ongoing building of capacity and trust is needed to address this. While the programme put in place conditions and built skills to enable accountability and improved human rights compliance, some core areas remained weak, including progress in criminal accountability.

**Qualitative assessment**

Some indicators identified by the UNJP were achieved or saw good progress. Progress was made in strengthening engagement with international human rights mechanisms, including treaty reporting, the UPR process and one official visit, and two invitations to Special Procedures mandate holders. The UNJP also proved effective in creating additional forums for engagement between diverse actors in government, civil society and the CHRP. This resulted in driving forward discussions on human rights-based approaches and creating an enabling environment in areas including addressing illegal drugs, prison overcrowding, investigations of human rights violations and accountability.

A large number of partners engaged to implement the UNJP. This included government counterparts who co-chaired technical working groups, as well as 26 civil society actors who were members of governance structures (technical working groups and the Steering Committee). Engaging these counterparts was a precondition to implementing the UNJP and making gains sustainable, including because the ultimate achievement of project aims relied on the Government and other national actors to take action,

**ii) Indicator-based performance assessment**

**Programme Results Framework from the Project Document**

Further updates to the below will be included at the next Steering Committee Meeting scheduled for July 2023, when remaining gaps in baselines and indicators will be filled.

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|  Indictors | **Achieved Indicator Targets**  | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)**  | **Source of Verification**  |
| **Outcome 1**  Indicator 1A Reduction in the number of deaths resulting from police operations, disaggregated by geography, gender and other relevant characteristic.      Indicator 1B Alleged violations (extralegal killings, unlawful detention, disappearances, torture) in the context of anti-terrorism legislation are promptly investigated and referred for disciplinary measure and/or criminal prosecution.   Indicator 1C Number of police officials trained on human rights topics.    |     Reduction according to latest official recorded figures available from PDEA  and from DAHAS.                      |     No variance. However, numbers available cannot be verified and disaggregated data is missing.  No data/baseline on the number of violations committed in the context of anti-terrorism legislation. The programme is  working with government counterparts to develop baseline numbers.   Full details to be revised when indicators are updated following the next Steering Committee Meeting   |    PDEA RealNumbersPH Dahas project, Third World Studies Center, University of Philippines     ATC-PMC CHRP CSOs         Training attendance records   |
| Output 1.1.A. At least one visit of a Special Procedures mandate at the invitation of the Government during the UN Joint Programme period as deemed mutually beneficial for the advancement  Indicator  1.1.A Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1  | 1 visits of Special Rapporteur. One additional invitation issued. |  Target was exceeded as a result of increased engagement of the government with Special Procedures mandate holders, supported by the UNJP.  |  DFA and OHCHR  |
| Output 1.1B Percentage/number of accepted UPR recommendations that the Government is taking steps to implement.  Indicator 1.1.B Baseline: NMRF exists but is not active  Planned Target: TBD  | 74.4 per cent (215 out of 289) recommendations supported by the government. (Increase from 39.3 per cent or 103 of 262 recommendations supported in 2017)  |   |  OHCHR UPR reporting, Decision of the Outcome ([Universal Periodic Review - Philippines | OHCHR](https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/ph-index))   |
| Indicator 1.1.C Strengthening of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up  | Database established; 19 Departmental focal points appointed and trained  |    | Database (NMRF / FP access) Meeting/training reports List of focal points |
| Indicator  1.2.A Number of security officials trained in human rights-based approach to countering terrorism Baseline: TBD Planned Target: TBD  | 54 lead security officials trained (ATC-PMC, AFP, PNP, NBI, BJMP, BuCor, PPA and NICA).  |   | Training report and modules List of participants  |
| Indicator 1.2B. Number of national policies and normative frameworks on countering terrorism revised towards increased compliance with human rights.    | 1    | Supreme court struck down two parts of the ATA (2020) but other problematic articles remained and reportedly impacted negatively on civic and humanitarian space. Progress in this area was slow, including as a result of delays in establishing the TWG leading to limited implementation,  | Supreme Court Decision: <https://lawphil.net/judjuris/juri2021/dec2021/pdf/gr_252578_2021.pdf>, reaffirmed on 26 April 2022.    |
| Indicator 1.3.A Percent of current PWUDs who have access to voluntary and evidencebased community-based treatment and care services appropriate to their assessed risk.   Baseline: Baseline to be collected at start of program, disaggregated by assessed risk.     | 38% of current PWUDs have access to voluntary and evidence-based community-based treatment and care services (DOH data).  | Currently, a majority, if not all, public drug treatment and rehabilitation are court-mandated and not purely voluntary.  |   |
| Indicator 1.3.C Number and percentage of PWUDs receiving evidence-based prevention messages and services.  Baseline: tbd Planned Target: 10 percentage points increase from preceding year  | No data available   | Baseline and data methodology to be discussed with Government.  |   |
| Indicator 1.3.D Number / per cent of detainees who are able to avail of modes of early release, with special attention given to women and elderly prisoners.  Baseline: tbd Planned Target: tbd |  At least 5,917 prisoners released in 2022.  <https://www.bworldonline.com/the-nation/2022/12/19/494046/another-328-philippine-prisoners-released/>  |   | Most of those released were due for early release, but GoJ acted to ensure that this was processed Figures from DoJ  |
| Indicator 1.3.E Per cent of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population  Baseline: 75.1% per cent as of 2018, with increasing trend of an average 1.1 per centage point annually from 56.9 per cent in 2001]. Planned Target: 73%  | As of September 2022, 65.2% of the prison population were pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners  |   | [Philippines | World Prison Brief (prisonstudies.org)](https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/philippines)  |
| Indicator 1.3.F Percent of over-capacity of pre-trial detention facilities  Baseline: 403% Planned Target: 394%  | Data from BJMP:  370% average congestion rate of BJMP facilities as of September 2022. In NCR, the congestion rate is 638%     |   |   |
| **Outcome 2** Indicator 2AIn police operations where deaths of civilians occurred: a) investigations conducted; (b) administrative cases filed; and (c) criminal cases filed, as appropriate, disaggregated by age, gender, geography or other relevant characteristic. Baseline: 0 Target:  tbd  | Investigations resulting in arrest warrants being issued; 3 prosecutions to date.   | Progress was slow and the number of prosecutions remained small. The domestic justice system did not effectively address the reported thousands of killings during anti-drug operations.  | Media reports  |
| Indicator 2.1.A. Number of preliminary investigations completed by the Department of Justice (DOJ); and percentage of these that lead to prosecution in compliance with international human rights standards.  Baseline: tbdPlanned Target: tbd | Two cases of EKJ presented to state prosecutors,    | Baseline to be established with Government.   | At the time of writing the information was still being sought from  Government channels. |
| Indicator 2.1.B Percentage of requests for information sharing by the CHRP positively responded to in accordance with the Data Sharing Agreement.  Basline: tbdPlanned Target: tbd | One requests between AO35 mechanism and CHRP   5 voluntary incidents of data sharing when CHRP attended case conferences and the data was shared by A035 (without it being directly requested)  |   | A035 are sharing the information with CHRP as a matter of course, therefore the CHRP has only had to make one formal requests under the data sharing arrangement as the information is being shared.  |
| Indicator 2.2.A Steps towards establishment of a National Referral Pathway  Baseline: tbdPlanned Target: tbd  | Working group has been established   Initial internal assessment completed.    | Due to ongoing challenges in the criminal justice system there is a need to reconsider this output, pending discussion with the Technical Working Group on Accountability.   |   |
| Indicator 2.2.B Number of cases referred by the National Human Rights Referral Pathway to appropriate mechanisms, disaggregated by geography, gender and other relevant characteristic  Baseline: tbdPlanned Target: tbd  | No progress   | Same as above   |   |
| Indicator 2.3 A Number and percentage of allegations of violations related to the ATA investigated by the CHRP.  Baseline: tbdPlanned Target: tbd | Further information is needed from the CHRP to report on this indicator   |   | Further information is being requested from the TWG on Counter Terrorism  |
| 2.4. A: Number of human rights violations identified by HuRAISE, disaggregated by sex, age, and other characteristics.  Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 500  | 848   | HuRAISE was being populated, Further training and review of methodology was required.  | PNP HRAO presentation to TWG on Accountability.   |
| 2.3.B: Analysis of patterns and trends of human rights violations based on data, including gender analysis  Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1  | 1 presentation by PNP HRAO to the Technical Working Group on accountability.  |   | Meeting notes / presentaiton (February 2023)  |
| **Outcome 3**Indicator 3.1.A A comprehensive and victim-centric victim and witness protection system is in place.  Baseline: tbdPlanned Target: tbd  | 1 x Sub-working group on victim support and protection established.     | Planned for 2023  | Meeting Notes the Technical Working Groups       |
| Indicator 3.2 A Increased engagement, and date of entry into force of legislation establishing the NPM.  Baseline: The Philippines is a State Party to OPCAT, but has not adopted national legislation. An interim NPM is functioning.  Planned Target: tbd | Engagement with CSOs, CHR and other stakeholders on the draft NPM bills.  Awareness-raising activities through the ICCPR and UPR process.    | No variance  | Meeting notes Supported recommendations of the Philippines 4th UPR cycle. Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, CCPR/C/PHL/CO/5, para.30.  |
| Indicator 3.2.B Number and coverage of monitoring visits by the NPM or interim NPM.  Baseline: 0 Planned Target: TBD  | No visits as a result of the expiry of the CHRP mandate.  | NPM is not yet in place.   | CHRP  |
| Indicator 3.3.A Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months  Baseline: tbc Planned Target: tbc  |  tbc | The UNJP made progress in developing a methodology with the CHRP and PSA, but there were delays in applying it, including due to the complexities in information gathering and because of the capacity required.   |  DOJ, PNP, CHRP  |
| Indicator 3.3.B Date of entry into force of legislation recognizing and protecting Human Rights Defenders.  Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 law  |  Human Rights Defenders bill not yet tabled in the 19th Congress.On 9 December 2022, Isabela City, Basilan, adopted a local ordinance on the protection of HRDs.   | The bill passed three readings in the 18th Congress, and has been re-tabled in the 19th Congress.   | Proceedings of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines 2023  |
| Indicator 3.4.A Engagement of civil society in accountability processes, disaggregated by gender and other relevant characteristics.  Baseline: Limited Planned Target:  | TWG civil society members invited to AO35 case conferences, including outside the National Capital Region.  | Initial discussions to revive the National Monitoring Mechanism. This will be discussed in the TWG on accountability.  | AO35 Case Conference meeting notes, CSOs.  |

**III.**  **Resources**

The table below reflects funds that have been spent or committed by the PUNOs. In addition to the resources contributed to the MPTF, the programme mobilized resources that were provided bilaterally from the European Union, Australia, Germany and Republic of Korea to OHCHR. These are not reported on in the table below. The table below, extracted from the financial report, details the amounts spent as of 31st December 2022 and reporting from the headquarters of the respective PUNOs.

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| Category | Expenditures | Percentage of TotalProgramme Cost |
|  | **Prior YearsCumulativeas of 31-Dec-2021** |

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| --- |
| **Current YearJan-Dec-2022** |

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| --- |
| **Total** |

 |  |
| Staff & Personnel Cost | - | 159,744 | 159,744 | 31.78 |
| Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation | - | 97 | 97 | 0.02 |
| Contractual Services Expenses | - | 120,774 | 120,774 | 24.02 |
| Travel | - | 32,564 | 32,564 | 6.48 |
| Transfers and Grants | - | 124,030 | 124,030 | 24.67 |
| General Operating | - | 65,505 | 65,505 | 13.03 |
| **Programme Costs Total** | **-** | **502,715** | **502,715** | **100.00** |
| ¹ Indirect Support Costs Total | - | 35,190 | 35,190 | 7.00 |
| **Grand Total** | **-** | **537,905** | **537,905** | **-** |

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| **1 Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%. |

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The spending split by PUNOs is as follows:

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| ParticipatingOrganization |

 | ApprovedAmount | Net FundedAmount |

|  |
| --- |
| Expenditure |

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| --- |
| Delivery Rate % |

 |
|  |  |  | **Prior Yearsas of 31-Dec-2021** | **Current YearJan-Dec-2022** | **Cumulative** |  |
| OHCHR | 192,038 | 192,038 | - | - | - | - |
| UNESCO | 238,000 | 238,000 | - | 238,000 | 238,000 | 100.00 |
| UNOCT | 136,997 | 136,997 | - | - | - | - |
| UNODC | 420,241 | 420,241 | - | 299,905 | 299,905 | 71.37 |
| **Grand Total** | **987,276** | **987,276** | **-** | **537,905** | **537,905** | **54.48** |

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The amounts listed here includes only expenditures as of 31st December 2022. It does not include additional funds committed by 31st December. As of 31 December, the PUNOs made addition commitments of USD 192,125 by OHCHR and USD 267,357 by ODC. Commitments by OHCHR mainly includes the costs of hiring the programme team, who will start in February 2023, and consists of a P4 Programme Coordinator and a P3 Human Rights Officer.

1. The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document; [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. www.facebook.com/realnumbersph. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. [www.dahas.org.](http://www.dahas.org) The project “Violence, human rights and democracy in the Philippines” is being implemented by the Third World Studies Center of the University of the Philippines Diliman and the Department of Conflict and Development Studies of the University of Ghent. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <https://en.unesco.org/themes/safety-journalists/observatory/country/223790> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)