

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

Final Narrative Report

1 August 2021 to 30 September 2024



**UNITED NATIONS
PHILIPPINES**



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

Final Narrative Report

1 August 2021 to 30 September 2024

Programme Title & Project Number

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

Participating Organization(s)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)
United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)

Development Partner Contribution:

- MPTF – USD 3,282,923
- EU – USD 414,640
- Other – USD 362,124

Government Contribution

USD 200,000 (contribution to MPTF included above)

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results

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.

Implementing Partners

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 Development (DSWD)
Department of Education (DOE)
Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)
Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat (PHRCS)
Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP)
Philippines National Police (PNP)
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA)
Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center (ATC-PMC)
Supreme Court – Office of the Court Administrator (SC-OCA)
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)
Bureau of Corrections (BuCor)
Parole and Probation Administration (PPA)
Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC)

Civil Society Partners

Ateneo Human Rights Center (AHRC); Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (I-Defend), IBON, MAG (Medical Action Group), 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, IDUCare, Non-Violent Peace Force, Sulong Peace, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Alternative Law Groups (ALG), Criminologists Association of the Philippines, Asian Drug Policy Consortium, Human Security Associates, AJ Kalinga Foundation, Children's Rehabilitation Center (CRC)

Programme Duration

Overall Duration: 38 months (Three years and two months)

Start Date: 01.08.2021 (as per ProDoc)

End Date: 30.09.2024

MPTF End date: 16.10.2024

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Acronyms

AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AHRC	Ateneo Human Rights Center
AJ Kalinga	Arnold Janssen Kalinga Foundation, Inc.
AMLC	Anti-Money Laundering Council
AO35	Administrative Order No. 35, the State mechanism dedicated to resolving cases of political violence such as extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and torture, among other similar grave human rights violations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Act (2020)
ATC-PMC	Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BuCor	Bureau of Corrections
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CHRP	Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
CMW	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
CRC	Children's Rehabilitation Center
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO/s	Civil Society Organization/s
DDB	Dangerous Drugs Board
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DND	Department of National Defense
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Trafficking
Ecu-Voice	Ecumenical Voice
EU	European Union
FIND	Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HRD/s	Human Rights Defender/s
HuRAIS	Human Rights Analysis and Information System
HROASIS	Human Rights Online Assessment System
IAC	Interagency Committee
IRP	Interagency Review Panel
I-DEFEND	In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (I-Defend)
IHRM	International Human Rights Mechanisms
IPG	Institute for Politics and Governance
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations

KARAPATAN	Karapatan Alliance Philippines Inc.
LGU/s	Local Government Unit/s
MAG	Medical Action Group
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAPOLCOM	National Police Commission
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NICA	National Intelligence Coordinating Agency
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NMIRF	National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism
NMM	National Monitoring Mechanism
NPS	National Prosecution Service
NRTD	National Recommendations Tracking Database
NUPL	National Union of Peoples' Lawyers
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OPD	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
PADS	Philippine Anti-Drugs Strategy
PAHRA	Philippines Alliance of Human Rights Advocates
PAWIM	Procedures and Work Instructions Manual
PCAP	Professional Criminologist Association of the Philippines
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDL	Persons Deprived of Liberty
PHRCS	Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNP-HRAO	Philippine National Police – Human Rights Affairs Office
PNP-IAS	Philippine National Police – Internal Affairs Service
PPA	Parole and Probation Administration
PPSC	Philippine Public Safety College
PUNO/s	Participating United Nations Organization/s
PWUD/s	People Who Use Drug/s
SDCF	Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
SCHRC	Special Committee on Human Rights Coordination
SC-OCA	Supreme Court – Office of the Court Administrator
TFDP	Task Force Detainees Philippines
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme for Human Rights in the Philippines
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UP-TWSC	University of the Philippines – Third World Studies Center
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Executive Summary

This report details the implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Capacity-Building and Technical Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines (UNJP), within the framework of Human Rights Council resolution 45/33 (2020). Signed on 22 July 2021, the three-year programme was implemented in collaboration with the Government of the Philippines, the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP) and civil society organizations. The key objectives of the programme were the strengthening capacities of duty bearers to respect fulfil and protect human rights and apply a human rights-based approach; strengthening domestic accountability measures; and enhancing the capacity of rights holders, including victims of human rights violations, to claim their rights.

Under the overall strategic direction of the UNJP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Secretary of Justice and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, six Technical Working Groups (TWGs), co-chaired by a government counterpart and a Participating United Nations Organization (PUNO) served as the main implementing bodies. These were aligned with the human rights areas outlined in Human Rights Council resolution 45/33 (2020) which mandated the UNJP.

The UNJP contributed to increased engagement between the United Nations, the Government of the Philippines and non-government stakeholders through technical assistance, capacity-building, policy advice, institutional strengthening, engagement and other activities to address priorities outlined in the report of High Commissioner for Human Rights presented at the 44th session of the Human Rights Council. While significant progress was achieved, continued focus on human rights promotion and protection will be needed to sustain gains.

The UNJP has supported actions that will be taken forward after the UNJP ends to reinforce sustainability. The Government of the Philippines has established a Special Committee on Human Rights Coordination (SCHRC) to take forwards the six workstreams of the UNJP. In addition, the UN remains committed to the protection and promotion of human rights through implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) which runs from 2024 to 2028, and which provides a framework for supporting the Government's human rights agenda through cooperation among UN agencies, including the PUNOs of the UNJP. The multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, led by the Department of Justice and the UN Resident Coordinator as mandated by HRC resolution 45/33 helped establish the UNJP as a political initiative as well as a technical programme. This multilateral approach, which is rooted in the UN Reform will also be taken forward.

2. Purpose

The United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines (UNJP) was established following the adoption of United Nations Human Rights Council resolution

45/33 (7 October 2020). The resolution requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 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.”¹ The UNJP for human rights was created with three programme objectives:

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

3. Assessment of Programme Results

i. Narrative reporting on results

Outcome One: Duty-Bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a human rights-based approach (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.

Outcome Indicators

Indicator 1A: The UNJP indicator of a 30 per cent reduction in deaths resulting from police operations was met, based on sources used to measure the indicator. The UNJP used data from the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP), the Dahas Project of the University of the Philippines Center for Third World Studies, and the Philippine National Police (PNP). In 2021 the CHRP reported 135 deaths (revised to 146 in 2024), the Dahas Project reported 395 deaths and the PNP reported 863 deaths (revised to 519 in 2024). In 2023, the last full year for which figures were available, the CHRP reported 42 deaths, Dahas reported 137 deaths, and PNP reported 120 deaths.

Indicator 1B: The CHRP investigated all cases of alleged violations under the ATA reported to the CHRP. From 2022 to 2023, the CHRP received and investigated 22 cases. In 2024, it received and investigated one case. There was concern that the

¹ A/HRC/RES/45/33, para 3.

indicator did not adequately capture the full scope of alleged violations in the context of the ATA, as civil society organizations and media continued to report violations that were not captured in cases investigated by the CHRP.

Indicator 1C: At least 1,227 law enforcement officers had increased capacity to uphold human rights through training and other capacity-building initiatives organized by the UNJP. This fell short of the target of 2,000 police officers trained. Instead, the UNJP invested in developing training modules and manuals, as well as training of trainers, focusing on sustainability and replicability beyond the UNJP.

Programme Costs for Outcome One (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 456 from bilateral funding and USD 326,844 from the MPTF

2023: USD 2,290 from bilateral funding and USD 581,207 from the MPTF

2024: USD 875,288 from the MPTF

Total: USD 1,786,084

Output 1.1. Strengthened engagement with international human rights mechanisms and implementation of recommendations in law and policy.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 1.1.A: The Government of the Philippines invited three Special Rapporteurs to conduct official visits during the implementation period of the UNJP, surpassing the target of one such visit. Five Special Procedures Mandate holders conducted unofficial visits to the Philippines for academic conferences and capacity building purposes.

Indicator 1.1.B: In 2023, the Government of the Philippine supported 215 of 289 (74.4 per cent) recommendations received through its fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle. This was a significant increase compared to the third UPR cycle in 2017, when it supported 105 of 257 recommendations received (40 per cent).

Indicator 1.1.C: The Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat (PHRCS) rolled out the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD), with the support of the UNJP. Nineteen Government agencies and departments were designated as focal points for the implementation of the NRTD. Two meetings of focal points were organized, meeting the target.

Programme Costs for Output 1.1 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 456 from bilateral funding.

2023: USD 2,290 from bilateral funding and USD 10,303 from the MPTF.

2024: USD 192,474 from the MPTF.

Total: USD 205,523

Description of Activities and Results

The capacity of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) to fulfil its mandate was strengthened. In 2021, the PHRCS organized six online workshops to strengthen its capacity, with the UNJP providing technical advice on the core functions of the NMIRF. Government representatives from designated lead departments/agencies on treaty reporting actively participated in these capacity-building sessions. The online workshops focused on the functions of the NMIRF based on OHCHR's global model. Based on the workshops, the PHRCS rolled out the NRTD and established focal points in 19 Government departments. NRTD orientations were conducted for the DMW, CWC and DILG in June and August 2023. This contributed to the Government's capacity to systematically monitor and report on steps taken to implement recommendations from International Human Rights Mechanisms (IHRMs). As the NMIRF, the PHRCS actively engaged with international counterparts to share experience and strengthen human rights mechanisms across various nations. This included participation in a series of events, such as the introductory online workshop aimed at bolstering the NMIRF of the Maldives on 27 February 2023, and the Two-Day Expert Roundtable on Digital Human Rights Tracking Tools and Databases held from 14 to 15 September 2023. Additionally, PHRCS contributed to online workshops designed to enhance the NMIRF systems of Timor-Leste on 8 November 2023 and the Cambodian Human Rights Committee on 28 February 2024.

The Government invited three United Nations Special Rapporteurs to conduct official visits to the Philippines during the UNJP. The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children visited the country from 28 November to 8 December 2022, with her report published in March 2023.² The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change visited the Philippines from 6 to 15 November 2023, with the report of the visit published in June 2024.³ The United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression visited the Philippines from 23 January to 2 February 2024. The report of the visit will be published in 2025. During the visits, the Special Rapporteurs met with key Government officials and civil society actors, members of the international community, the United Nations Country Team and other key stakeholders in Manila and in other parts of the country. The recommendations from the Special Rapporteurs were included in reports published following their visits.

In November 2022, the Philippines was reviewed in its fourth cycle of the UPR, where it received 289 recommendations. In March 2023, the Government supported 215 of the 289 recommendations. Nine supported recommendations mentioned the UNJP, while other recommendations addressed human rights topics aligned with those addressed through the UNJP. The UNJP provided technical assistance to CHRP and CSO engagement in the UPR process through organizing workshops and consultations

2 [A/HRC/55/55/ADD.1: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, Mama Fatima Singhateh | OHCHR](#)

3 [A/HRC/56/46/Add.2: Visit to Philippines - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Ian Fry - Advance unedited version | OHCHR](#)

engaging more than 300 civil society members from different sectors. This resulted in the development of joint CHRP and CSO recommendations. These activities broadened understanding of the UPR process and strengthened engagement from the Government, CHRP and civil society.

The Philippines underwent review by five treaty bodies during the UNJP. In preparation for these reviews, the PHRCS worked closely with relevant Government departments and agencies in drafting the national reports and presenting these reports to the treaty bodies.

In 2022, the Philippines underwent review by the following treaty bodies:

- (a) Human Rights Committee (CCPR)
- (b) Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

In 2023, the Philippines underwent review by the following treaty bodies:

- (a) Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)⁴
- (b) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)⁵
- (c) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)⁶

From 3 to 14 December 2023, the United Nations Sub-committee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) conducted its second official visit to the Philippines to advise and assist the country in fulfilling its international commitments to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. The SPT visited 44 facilities, met with Government and civil society stakeholders, and conducted confidential interviews with persons deprived of liberty. In the end of mission statement, the SPT emphasized the need for the Philippines to establish a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM).⁷

The Philippine Government participated actively in OHCHR's global events around the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). In partnership with the UNJP, the Philippine Government launched the "75-day countdown to Human Rights 75" on 26 September 2023 in Manila. The event was attended by representatives of Government agencies, the CHRP, the international community and CSOs. During the launch, the Government reiterated its commitment to human rights promotion and protection. The international community and CSOs also committed to work for the fulfilment of the rights enshrined in the UDHR. The UNJP published a UDHR booklet translated to five Philippine dialects⁸ and launched digitally,⁹ a Braille version of the UDHR, and a compilation of the proceedings of the Philippines treaty body reviews.

4 CMW/C/PHL/CO/3, 13 April 2023, tbinetnet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CMW%2FC%2FPHL%2FCO%2F3&Lang=en

5 CEDAW/C/PHL/CO/9, 23 November 2023, [n2335372.pdf](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees/pdf/n2335372.pdf) (un.org)

6 CERD/C/PHL/CO/21-25, 23 April 2023, tbinetnet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD%2FC%2FPHL%2FCO%2F21-25&Lang=en

7 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/12/philippines-dire-need-national-torture-prevention-body-say-un-experts#:~:text=During%20its%20mission%20to%20the,facilities%20for%20minors%2C%20im-migration%20detention>

8 Filipino, Cebuano, Ilokano, Bicolano and Hiligaynon

9 <https://phrcs.gov.ph/udhr-translations-booklet-2023/>

The Government of the Philippines, represented by Executive Secretary Lucas Bersamin, participated in the high-level Human Rights 75 global event in Geneva, Switzerland on 11 December 2023. During the event, the Government presented three Human Rights pledges, namely:¹⁰

1. To reinforce domestic accountability mechanisms by establishing a training institute for forensic science and investigations to scale up the forensics capability and competence of law enforcement and justice authorities based on the Minnesota Protocol.
2. To establish a Human Rights Coordinating Council to sustain the initiatives under the six work streams of the UN Joint Program for Human Rights with a goal to further strengthen the country's human rights and accountability mechanisms.
3. To formulate the Fourth Philippine Human Rights Action Plan.

Following up on the second pledge, the Philippine Government adopted Administrative Order No. 22 on 12 May 2024, establishing the Special Committee on Human Rights Coordination (SCHRC) to sustain and advance the UNJP workstreams led by national ownership.

In line with the third pledge, the PHRCS with the support of other government agencies and the UNJP, organized consultations to develop the Fourth Philippine Human Rights Plan (PHRP4). In April 2024, in preparation for regional consultations, the UNJP supported a two-day strategic planning session for 50 representatives from Government agencies leading the implementation of the eight core human rights treaties ratified by the Philippines. Following this, regional consultations were organized in Northern and Central Luzon on 27 and 28 May 2024 with participation of 43 national and local Government officials and 54 civil society representatives; in the National Capital Region on 20 and 21 June 2024, with the participation of 45 national and local Government representatives and 71 civil society organizations representatives, and in Southern Luzon on 1 and 2 July 2024, with the participation of 47 national and local government and 58 civil society representatives.

Led by the PHRCS, the UNJP supported the process by providing technical expertise including ensuring CSOs participation and engaging a national consultant who provided technical support in the drafting of the PHRP4 under the guidance of the PHRCS. The launch of the PHRP4 is scheduled to take place in December 2024.

The TWG on NMIRF, co-chaired by the PHRCS and OHCHR served as the main forum for discussions and implementation of activities. Members of the TWG included DOJ, the CHRP and civil society representatives ECPAT, Emilio Aguinaldo College and Life Haven.

¹⁰ [The Philippines_EN.pdf \(ohchr.org\)](#)

Output 1.2. Increased compliance with international human rights standards in counter-terrorism

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 1.2.A: The capacity of 314 senior officials to apply a HRBA to counter-terrorism (HRBA-CT) increased through training and workshops organized or led by the UNJP. This exceeded the target of training 100 officials.

Indicator 1.2.B: The UNJP developed training tools and contributed to three policy areas through the provision of technical advice on: (1) the Supreme Court's Rules on the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020 and Related Laws; (2) the CHRP's Procedures and Work Instruction Manual (PAWIM) on the Investigation, Legal Assistance, and Handling of Anti-Terrorism Act Cases and Other Cases, and (3) the DOJ's Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) pertaining to the implementation of DOJ Circular No. 20 dated 31 March 2023 in terrorism and terrorism financing cases.

Programme Costs for Output 1.2 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 88,180 from the MPTF

2023: USD 147,807 from the MPTF

2024: USD 414,825 from the MPTF

Total: USD 650,812

Description of Activities and Results

The workstream of the UNJP on HRBA-CT began with understanding the counter-terrorism legal framework of the Philippines. In 2022, the UNJP conducted an assessment of the Philippines' normative framework on counter-terrorism and compliance with international human rights standards, and an analysis of the institutional frameworks of select security agencies on gender and counter-terrorism. These outputs were informed by inputs from Government agencies, the CHRP, members of the judiciary and civil society actors.

The UNJP also contributed to increasing the capacity of officials to apply a HRBA-CT by organizing trainings and workshops sessions on HRBA-CT. Fifty-four officials from ATC-Program Management Center (ATC-PMC), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), PNP, National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA), and the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) participated in workshops, and 35 representatives from criminal justice agencies, including DOJ prosecutors participated in training on "International Standards Applied to the Philippine Domestic Framework on Case Build-Up" on 18 to 19 December 2023.

In all cases, in addition to emphasizing obligations under national laws and international human rights standards, principles governing the protection of vulnerable groups and discussions on the impact on women of counter-terrorism policy and practice

were emphasized. Particularly, on 26 July 2024, the UNJP organized a roundtable discussion on women in counter-terrorism for 15 participants from law enforcement, military, and civil society under the “EmpowerHer: Advancing Women in Justice and for Justice” initiative.

In terms of policy development, the UNJP contributed an assessment of the Antilegal framework, international standards, and participated in consultations with judicial actors regarding the Rules on the Anti Terrorism Act of 2020 and Related Laws. The UNJP also contributed to the first meeting of the TWG developing standards operating procedures of Department Circular 20, providing information on the legal framework of the ATA with emphasis on human rights considerations in the investigation and case build-up for terrorism and terrorism financing cases. The UNJP provided technical advice on the development of the CHRP Procedures and Work Instruction Manual (PAWIM) on the Investigation, Legal Assistance and Handling of Anti Terrorism Act Cases and Other Related Cases. On 23 April 2024, the UNJP hosted a write-shop on the draft PAWIM and presented its consolidated comments on the said instrument. The CHRP en banc adopted the PAWIM on 14 May 2024. Following the adoption of the PAWIM, the UNJP co-organized with the CHRP the “National Workshop on Human Rights Monitoring, Data-Gathering, Legal Assistance, and Investigation in Counter-Terrorism Contexts” held from 18 to 20 June 2024 in Tagaytay City for 78 CHRP officers and staff.

To ensure the sustainability of the work undertaken to promote a HRBA-CT, the UNJP, in parallel with the foregoing activities, mapped the curriculums of training units of the PNP and AFP. The results of this mapping were used to inform the development of training modules on HRBA-CT, which are envisioned to eventually be integrated in these curriculums.

The TWG on HRBA-CT, co-chaired by ATC-PMC and UNOCT, served as the main forum for discussion and implementation of activities. Members of the TWG included UNODC, OHCHR, PHRCS, CHRP, PNP, AFP and DoJ and CSOs Non-Violent Peace Force and Sulong Peace. The TWG met ten times between June 2023 and July 2024.

Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity to implement a human rights-based approach to drug control

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 1.3.A: Targets for indicator 1.3.A were revised to more accurately measure the work implemented by the UNJP. The revised indicator and targets focused on (1) provision of a continuum of services for persons whose lives include drugs in seven UNJP pilot barangays, and (2) the number of persons accessing this continuum of health, social and other services. From a baseline of 0 for both indicators, the UNJP and Antipolo City developed a pilot project to deliver a continuum of services under the framework of Compassionate Pragmatism in 16 barangays (smallest government unit) and provided voluntary, community-based, and evidence-based

services to 35 persons through the conduct of action research. UNJP met the targets for Indicator 1.3.A.

Indicator 1.3.B: Indicator 1.3.B was revised to focus on availability of assessment-based, evidence-based, family-centered prevention programmes endorsed by the TWG, and the number and percentage of families in the seven pilot areas reached. The UNJP developed comprehensive programmes, including family-centered interventions, in 16 barangays. The UNJP met its targets in terms of making available resources, including training of ten Master Facilitators and 227 barangay level facilitators, and conducted a randomized controlled trial on Strong Families. However, the UNJP was unable to measure the number and percentage of families reached due to time and human resource limitations.

Indicator 1.3.C: Targets for indicator 1.3.C were revised to capture (1) evidence-based health promotion and education on drugs communications strategies endorsed by the TWG, and (2) the number of persons who received health promotion and education on drugs endorsed by the TWG in the seven pilot barangays. The UNJP was able to develop its communications strategy in year two and fully met the targets by year three. The communications strategy implemented during the Drug Policy Summit contributed to meeting targets for health promotion and education strategies and attained high public visibility. 258 persons directly received health promotion and education on drugs in the pilot barangays through community trainings and workshops organized by the UNJP. UNJP fully met the targets for Indicator 1.3.C.

Indicator 1.3.D: In year one of the UNJP, 4,677 persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) were released early, meeting the targeted six per cent. In year two, 6,000 PDLs, or 8.15 per cent, were released early, falling slightly short of the 10 per cent target. In year three, 8,657 PDLs, or 11.76 per cent were released early, short of the 15 per cent target. While there was some deviation from the target, the UNJP nevertheless saw an overall increase in early releases, and in particular in stated commitments to prioritize elderly prisoners and women – through disaggregated data was not available. Steps were also being taken to address long-standing criminal justice sector challenges including related to speedy disposition and resolution of cases, as well as prison sector reform, as stated by the Government during the Decongestion Summit in November 2023. UNJP partially met its targets for Indicator 1.3.D.

Indicator 1.3.E: In 2021, the percentage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population was 65.2, according to Government data. Since 2022, the Government has not published such data. It is therefore not possible to measure whether targets have been met.

Indicator 1.3.F: In 2021, the percentage of over-capacity of pre-trial detention facilities was 386 per cent, according to Government data. By October 2022, this number had decreased to 367 per cent, and by October 2023 over-capacity fell to 348 per cent. This met the UNJP target of 350 per cent over-capacity in year two. Data for year three was not yet available.

Programme Costs for Output 1.3 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 238,664 from the MPTF

2023: USD 423,097 from the MPTF

2024: USD 267,988 from the MPTF

Total: USD 929,749

Description of Activities and Results

The UNJP contributed to strengthening of the capacity of officials to implement a HRBA to drugs through awareness-raising, capacity-building and other activities. One-hundred-sixty-eight prison officials had increased capacity to apply human rights and evidence-based and health centered approaches to drug control, with an emphasis on gender-sensitive approaches, as a result of UNJP training and capacity-building initiatives.

In terms of policy development related to HRBA to drugs, in April 2022, the UNJP organized a high-level meeting and sectoral consultations on transition to voluntary community-based treatment and rehabilitation, with the participation of Government officials, health officials, academia and civil society members. The outcome document served as a roadmap for transition to voluntary community-based treatment and rehabilitation. The UNJP partnered with the University of the Philippines College of Law and launched regional reports on drug treatment and rehabilitation in East and Southeast Asia, promoting a human rights-based drug policy framework. The UNJP also supported the drafting of Department of Health Administrative Order 2022-0019 on Resource Stratified Frameworks for Drug Abuse and Rehabilitation Facilities and Services in the Country,¹¹ supported by the World Health Organization to promote voluntary and evidence-based rehabilitation approaches.

On 2 April 2024, the UNJP organized a dialogue between CHRP and the Department of Health (DOH) on developing a grievance and redress mechanism for human rights violations in the context of drug treatment and rehabilitation. During the dialogue, the DOH committed to review its Internal Review Board under the Mental Health Act (RA 11036) to monitor facilities and centers for drug treatment and rehabilitation in collaboration with the CHRP. On 23 July 2024, in his State of the Nation Address, the President highlighted the need to integrate mental health frameworks with community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation.

In November 2022, the UNJP and the CHRP organized a National Consultation on the International Guidelines on human rights and drug policy. The UNJP provided technical advice during a subsequent review of existing policies, including with the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) and the DOH. The UNJP provided human rights expertise to the DOH review of proposed legislation including the Anti-Drug Abuse Council bills and related bills on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The UNJP also provided advice for the enhancement of the Training Manual on HIV Service Provision for

¹¹ <https://sites.google.com/view/doh-hfdb/updates/ao-2022-0019>

Law Enforcement Officers, and a policy brief on addressing gaps in HIV Services in community-based drug rehabilitation programmes, as well as a policymaker training on the nature, prevention and voluntary treatment of drug use disorders for members of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) parliament and executive branch, and their technical officers.

The UNJP contributed to the strengthened international engagement of key policy makers to apply a HRBA to drugs. In April 2023, Undersecretary RJ Echiverri from the Office of the Executive Secretary attended the 23rd Harm Reduction Conference in Melbourne, Australia as part of efforts to strengthen international cooperation, with the support of the UNJP. During the conference, the UNJP hosted a side event on harm reduction in the Philippines, attended by civil society representatives and partners, to discuss ways forward for strengthening implementation of comprehensive, human rights and evidence-based responses for people who use drugs and their communities. In partnership with the Global Fund to Stop AIDS, TB, and Malaria and the National Institute of Health, the UNJP supported the development of protocols to implement and evaluate needle syringe programming in localities in the country with high HIV incidence among PWIDs.

The policy engagements on HRBA to drugs culminated in the Government's organization of the Drug Policy and Law Reform Summit on 10 to 12 July 2024. More than 300 policymakers, legislators, Government officials and civil society representatives discussed the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act (RA 9165, 2002) with a view to its amendment. The Government of the Philippines committed to revising the law and shifting towards a public health approach centered on human rights. To prepare for the Summit, on 16 April 2024, the University of the Philippines College of Law and the UNJP organized the Drug Policy and Law Reform Summit to initiate dialogues and submission of position papers on proposals to amend the national drug law. The UNJP facilitated 22 regional dialogues and received 27 position papers, which contributed to the Rapporteur's Report. This Report contains recommendations for the revision of the national drug law to increase compliance with a public health and human rights-based approach.

The UNJP contributed to increased capacity of local government officials to implement HRBA to drugs. The UNJP conducted sectoral consultations and dialogues with local government officials on approaches to drug control. This contributed to their capacity to develop comprehensive services for PWUD, including in the context of HIV/AIDS and mental health. From 8 to 12 May 2023, 94 participants from Government agencies, civil society organizations, academia and media participated in a workshop on "Compassionate Pragmatism", where they discussed the development of pilot systems in Local Government Units (LGUs) to promote a public health approach to drugs.

Sixteen barangays from Antipolo City participated in a pilot project to develop community-driven responses under a public health approach to drugs framework, with the support of the UNJP. On 14 and 15 September 2023, the UNJP in partnership

with Antipolo City and the Institute for Politics and Governance, organized training on Compassionate Pragmatism for captains and health workers from the 16 barangays, including sessions on the application of human rights standards for drug-related services. On 8 May, the UNJP issued the Antipolo Declaration, in which Government, civil society actors and the United Nations committed to develop community-driven responses, address cross-cutting issues to drug control consistent with international standards, strengthen international cooperation, and develop and implement a communication strategy. LGU participants developed a policy reform agenda and underwent training on implementing the public health approach in their communities. On 16 October 2023, the UNJP facilitated a roundtable discussion with key offices of Antipolo City, including the Health Office, the Anti-Drug Abuse Office and the Social Welfare Office. At a follow-up workshop on 30 November and 1 December 2023, city level officials in Antipolo and Marikina City engaged in discussions on drafting local ordinances on public health and human rights-based approach to drugs. On 21 and 22 March 2024, barangay health workers, social workers, and other front-line officers participated in a workshop on the Public Health Approach to Drugs in Antipolo City. The workshop was the culmination of capacity-building activities in Antipolo to develop community-driven responses for people whose lives include drugs.

On 22 November 2023, the DOH launched its Community-Driven Responses to Substance Use Playbook, to address drug or substance use-related issues aligned with human rights standards and public health. The UNJP provided technical inputs to the development of the playbook. On 18 to 19 July 2024, the UNJP organized sessions to draft the Mayors Playbook for HRBA-Drugs, attended by 43 government and civil society participants. This Playbook was envisioned as normative guidance for local government officials to develop a public health and human rights-based approach to drugs.

The UNJP also contributed to broader capacity strengthening of government and civil society actors on various areas related to human rights- and health-based approaches to drugs. From 29 to 31 August 2023, the UNJP organized a Training Series on Evidence-Based Interventions to Drug Treatment and Care for PWUD and are in Contact with the Criminal Justice System Case Management. The training was attended by parole and probation officers and produced 35 trainers who will be engaged to train Parole and Probation Officers. From 4 to 8 September 2023, the UNJP and the DOJ Special Projects Division, organized a Prosecutors' Course on Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Dangerous Drugs Cases, for 38 prosecutors from the Bicol Region. The training included modules on Alternatives to Incarceration, the Principles on Effective Interviewing for Investigators and Information Gathering (Mendez Principles) and the HRBA to Drugs. 398 law enforcement officers had increased capacity to apply a HRBA after participating in the International Conference on Criminological Research and Public Safety Conference on 12 January 2024. Deans of criminology schools and key officials from the PNP also participated in the Conference, where the UNJP provided technical and other support.

On 26 June 2023, the UNJP and the Philippine Medical Association organized a webinar-symposium presentation on HRBA to Drugs related to Medical Cannabis

legislation through a public forum attended by different medical societies. From 26 to 28 June 2023, the UNJP and UNFPA co-organized a workshop for 33 service providers in Mandaue City, Cebu, on HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support for people who use stimulant drugs in Mandaue City, Cebu. At a roundtable on HRBA to drugs on 10 August 2023, 22 Government agencies and civil society strengthened their awareness of the WHO Quality Rights Training and discussed its implementation. From 17 to 19 October 2023, the UNJP organized a workshop and consultation on the comprehensive package of services for people who inject drugs, with the participation of service providers.

Law enforcement curricula on HRBA to drugs were reviewed, with the support and technical advice of the UNJP. On 21 November 2023, the UNJP organized a workshop with NAPOLCOM, law enforcement academies and units to conduct curricula review. The review process was ongoing at the end of the programme. In addition, on 20 to 24 May 2024, the UNJP organized a write-shop with the DOJ Special Projects Division to develop the Basic Prosecutors Course on the Investigation and Prosecution of Drug Cases, including the introduction of HRBA to drugs as a core component of their regular training courses.

Gender equality and women's empowerment was also mainstreamed and supported. On 1 March 2024, the UNJP supported the launch of EmpowerHer: Women in/for Justice to promote gender-sensitive approaches and solutions to issues faced by women leaders in the justice sector. Through EmpowerHer, the UNJP convened approximately 300 women engagement in the wider justice sector including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, public attorneys, judges, justices to participate in roundtable discussions to identify challenges and opportunities for a gender fair justice sector. An outcomes document will be released in September 2024 and will include options for women to organize themselves in key sectors.

The UNJP contributed to efforts to improve compliance with international standards on rights of persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) through capacity-building and policy advice on alternatives to detention, inter-agency coordination and case management to alleviate overcrowding. Key justice sector partners, including the Supreme Court, the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), the Probation and Parole Administration (PPA), and the BJMP participated in trainings, study visits, and regional consultations to promote human rights-based approaches to health and social support services for PDLs.

In 2022, the UNJP provided technical advice for the adoption of the 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, to increase compliance with the Bangkok Rules on the rights of women in detention. The UNJP also supported the dissemination of a video on COVID-19 Safety Protocols in Places of Detention in detention centers, jails and prisons. On 18 August 2023, the UNJP convened a stakeholder consultation and provided technical advice on the drafting of a Joint Administrative Ordinance (JAO) on Promoting and Protecting Health in Places of Detention, which was signed on 15 July 2024 by PhilHealth, BJMP, DILG, DOH, DOJ and BuCor.

The Philippine Government represented by Secretary of Justice Jesus Crispin C. Remulla participated in the 32nd CCPCJ in Vienna, with the support of the UNJP. On 22 May 2023, the Philippines joined the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules to further strengthen the implementation of measures for the promotion of the rights of PDLs consistent with international norms and standards. This was followed by a high-level side event on 26 May 2023, where the Secretary of Justice delivered a keynote speech outlining emerging and prospective reforms and innovations in criminal justice for human rights.

On 6 and 7 December 2023, the Government of the Philippines organized the National Jail Decongestion Summit, with support from the UNJP. The Summit convened 331 participants from relevant Government departments, civil society, academe and other key stakeholders and experts. The Summit was attended by high-level government officials. At the Summit, the Government committed to a whole-of-government approach to addressing cross-cutting issues affecting the correctional system and to improve compliance with international human rights standards.

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

Summary of Outcome Results and Indicators

Indicator 2A: The UNJP was unable to obtain comprehensive data on the number of investigations and cases filed in police operations resulting in killings. According to PNP data, in 2021, the PNP conducted investigations in 410 cases of police killings, and 446 administrative cases were filed in such cases. In 2023 (the last full year), data was not available on the number of investigations. According to the PNP, administrative sanctions were imposed on 1,794 officers in 2021; 543 officers in 2022; and on 288 officers in 2023 in connection with anti-drug operations. The nature of sanctions was not known. From the 52 cases identified for case build-up in 2021, the NBI filed 13 complaints with various prosecution offices. Six of these were filed with the court for prosecution. One of these cases resulted in the conviction of a former police officer, while five cases were pending trial as of July 2024.¹²

DOJ officials have reached out to enforcement agencies by convening high-level meetings with the Secretary of Justice giving instructions to continue to work on the cases. The DOJ has also requested the PNP to provide information on incidents where the PNP imposed administrative sanctions. Four cases related to anti-drug operations had been prosecuted as of 2024. While efforts to strengthen accountability mechanisms were implemented through trainings and capacity-building, the UNJP did not achieve the outcome-level target of a significant increase in accountability for human rights violations in the context of anti-drug operations. However, the initiatives form the basis for further efforts towards accountability.

¹² One former police officer was sentenced to *relusion perpetua* or up to 40 years' imprisonment for torture and killing of Carl Angelo Arnaiz (aged 14) and Reynaldo de Guzman (aged 19) in August 2017.

Programme Costs for Outcome Two (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 3,971 from bilateral funding and USD 15,000 from the MPTF

2023: USD 35,301 from bilateral funding, USD 171,861 from the MPTF, and USD 120,816 from the European Union

2024: USD 333,365 from the MPTF and USD 87,016 from the European Union

Total: USD 767,330

Output 2.1 Increased capacity and improved functioning of A035

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 2.1.A: With support from the UNJP, the number of cases under investigation increased from 279 cases under investigation, 12 under preliminary investigation, and 26 cases filed before the courts in 2021 to 440 cases under investigation, 16 under preliminary investigation, and 28 cases filed before the courts as of June 2024. The UNJP met or exceeded its targets for this indicator of having 350 cases under investigation, 16 cases under preliminary investigation and 28 informations filed before the courts. The cases have not yet reached prosecution stage.

Indicator 2.1.B: According to the A035 and the CHRP, information between the two bodies has been routinely shared since 2021. The CHRP is a member of the A035 TWG. Such information sharing takes place independently of the UNJP, which initially played a role in supporting engagement between the parties. The indicator was fully achieved.

Total Spend Output 2.1 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 3,971 from bilateral funding

2023: USD 35,301 from bilateral funding, USD 57,167 from the MPTF and USD 120,816 from the European Union

2024: USD 236,322 from the MPTF and USD 87,016 from the European Union

Total: USD 540,593

Description of Activities and Results

The UNJP contributed to the increased capacity of the A035 mechanism through providing policy advice and capacity building trainings.

An initial assessment of the A035 mechanism was conducted in 2022. The A035 Secretariat supported by the UNJP developed a training package for officials designated to the A035 mechanism. In 2023, the A035 Mechanism and the UNJP collaborated to develop a comprehensive A035 Training Manual for prosecutors and investigators. The Manual was piloted and rolled out in three regional capacity building sessions, in Pampanga, Luzon from 6 to 10 November 2023; in Cebu City, Visayas from 13 to 17 May 2024; and in Davao City, Mindanao, from 3 to 7 June 2024. A total of 85 officials

from the AFP, Department of National Defence (DND), National Prosecution Service (NPS), NBI, PNP, and CHRP participated in these trainings, which included substantive information on human rights, the international human rights standards as well as modules on training design and delivery.

On 20 February 2023, the AO35 Mechanism and the UNJP conducted a dialogue held in Subic, Zambales to discuss the proposed amendments to the operational guidelines of AO35 mechanism. From 8 to 10 August 2023, the UNJP organized a two-day dialogue to strengthen engagement between the AO35 mechanism and CSOs from Central Luzon and Calabarzon regions. Twenty-seven participants including AO35 TWG members and civil society members shared experiences related to the functioning of the AO35 mechanism in the regions. The dialogue also raised local awareness about the role of the AO35 mechanism. Following the dialogue, the AO35 mechanism organized a one-day case conference, where nine human rights cases were reviewed.

Significant capacity building efforts focused on strengthening capacity to implement the Minnesota Protocol on the investigation of potentially unlawful death (2016), the main international standard for investigating such deaths in a way that complies with international human rights standards.

In 2021 and 2022, the UNJP organized virtual meetings between key United Nations experts on the Minnesota Protocol. From 7 to 9 February 2023, the UNJP organized a scoping visit of a team of experts to the Philippines led by Dr Tidball-Binz, and with the participation of forensic pathologist Dr Stephen Cordner and Atty. Kingsley Abbott. The experts met with the Secretary of Justice, DOJ investigators and prosecutors, PNP officials, PDEA officials, the NBI, the CHRP and civil society actors. From 3 to 7 July 2023, the team returned to facilitate capacity building on the Minnesota Protocol. Twenty-five participants from the DOJ, NBI, PNP and CSOs engaged in sessions on human rights standards, autopsies, crime scene investigation, interview techniques, all with a gender and human rights focus. Sessions were interactive and included practical exercises, including a one-day practical crime scene investigation exercise held at PNP Headquarters in Camp Crame, and the conduct of an autopsy at the Medical College of the University of the Philippines. Participants were also provided with materials to support their work after the training and held discussions on strengthened collaboration between government agencies, the CHRP and civil society actors. To achieve this, sessions included practical exercises on crime scene investigation as well as a showcase autopsy. This was conducted with the support of the Medical College of the University of the Philippines, which provided facilities and expertise.

The UNJP developed a Training Manual on the Minnesota Protocol designed to facilitate the development of national capacity to implement training on the Minnesota Protocol. Contextualized for the Philippines, the training manual included detailed instructions, suggested activities and key points to emphasize when facilitating training on the Minnesota Protocol. The training manual was piloted at a five-day training for

trainers from 11 to 15 March 2024. Twenty-nine participants including PNP and NBI investigators, medico-legal experts, DOJ prosecutors, CHRP investigators, medical doctors and civil society representatives participated in the training which included substantive follow-up in the areas covered in the Minnesota Protocol, as well as adult training methodology sessions.

From 24 to 28 June 2024, the Government of Argentina invited a five-member delegation of technical staff from the Philippines to visit the country to share best practices related to investigations of potentially unlawful death, including strengthening forensic capacity, with the support of the UNJP. Minister Mateo Estrémé, National Director of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship (MRECIC) welcomed the delegation, and the delegation also met with representatives of the Ministry of Security, the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF), the National Genetic Data Bank (BNDG), the Ministry of Security and the Ambassador of the Philippines to Argentina.

The Government took steps to develop policies to support implementation of the Minnesota Protocol, with the support of the UNJP. On 20 February 2023, the DOJ issued Department Circular No. 13 on Mandatory Autopsies, which made autopsies mandatory in cases of suspicious deaths. On 11 December 2023 as part of the Human Rights 75 global initiative, the Government of the Philippines pledged to establish a forensic science training institute in the Philippines, following engagements with international experts. In March 2024, the UNJP developed policy recommendations and proposed strategies for the establishment of the institute based on best international practice. On 21 March 2024, the UNJP organized a roundtable to share the findings with key government stakeholders including the DOH, DOJ, NBI, PNP, Judges, and the CHRP. On 18 June 2024, the UNJP organized a second roundtable with DFA, DOJ and CHRP officials on the roadmap to establish the national forensic science institute in the country. The Government committed to continue to engage with relevant partners after the end of the UNJP.

The TWG on strengthening domestic accountability measures, co-chaired by the DOJ and OHCHR, was the main forum for discussion and implementation of activities. Members of the TWG included the DFA, CHRP, PNP/HRAO, DILGU, NBI, PHRCS, UNODC and civil society organizations- Ateneo Human Rights Centre, Balay Rehabilitation Center. The TWG met 17 times during the UNJP and established sub-technical working groups on a national referral pathway, victim and witness protection, and awareness-raising on the role and functioning of the AO35 mechanism.

Output 2.2 A National Human Rights Referral Pathway is established and functioning.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 2.2.A: The UNJP facilitated discussions on the establishment of a National Human Rights Referral Pathway. Several existing referral pathways were identified, with an adjusted path recommended to map and consolidate these. Progress in this

area was limited and the target of developing one comprehensive pathway was not achieved, as a result of a decision in the TWG to strengthen existing pathways followed by a mapping of these mechanisms.

Indicator 2.2.B: No cases were referred as the standalone mechanism was not established. The target was not achieved.

Total Spend Output 2.2 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 0

2023: USD 0

2024: USD 0

Total: USD 0

Description of Activities and Results

The UNJP contributed to discussions on the establishment of a referral pathway to accelerate investigations in cases of alleged human rights violations and abuses, including killings in the context of anti-drug operations. In January 2022, the UNJP conducted an assessment on possible referral pathways, with recommendations. Following discussion in the TWG on strengthening domestic accountability measures, the UNJP decided to focus on strengthening existing pathways.

In June 2020, the Government announced the establishment of the Interagency Review Panel (IRP) to review 5,655 killings in the context of anti-drug operations. On 19 October 2021, the DOJ published an initial list of 52 reviewed cases which were transferred to the NBI for criminal investigation. On 3 August 2022, the Government stated that an additional 250 cases related to deaths arising from anti-illegal drugs operations in Central Luzon reviewed by the IRP would be handed to the NBI for criminal investigation. However, there was no follow-up reporting on progress in these cases after the change of administrations. In July 2023, the SOJ announced the reconstitution of the IRP. The IRP has reportedly met since this time, but its review of cases has not led to criminal prosecutions.

In July 2023, the DOJ established a Human Rights Office in the DOJ. The duties and functions of the office were enumerated in Department Circular 032 (14 July 2023).¹³

The National Monitoring Mechanism, co-chaired by the CHRP and the PHRCS was also mentioned as a possible mechanism to raise cases and as a pathway for accountability, with the participation of Government, security actors, and civil society. As of 31 July 2024, discussions regarding the reactivation of the mechanism are still ongoing.

¹³ See: https://www.doj.gov.ph/files/2023/DC_2023/DC%20032%20dated%2014%20July%202023.pdf

Output 2.3 The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines effectively investigates violations of Civil and Political rights related to the Anti-Terrorism Act.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 2.3.A: With the assistance of the UNJP, the CHRP developed and institutionalized its internal procedures for the investigation of human rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism, which mandated its focal staff to examine violations through established referral mechanisms, consistent with the Commission's mandate under the ATA and allowed the CHRP to investigate all cases of HRV/As referred to it, achieving the target set for this indicator.

Indicator 2.3.B: The UNJP trained 146 CHRP staff and other relevant actors on understanding the potential human rights impacts of counter-terrorism laws including the ATA. The target to train 100 CHRP staff was exceeded.

Total Spend Output 2.3 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 15,000 from the MPTF

2023: USD 23,538 from the MPTF

2024: USD 53,100 from the MPTF

Total: USD 91,639

Description of Activities and Results

In 2022, the UNJP assessed the institutional capacity of the Commission to address potential human rights violations in the context of the implementation of counter-terrorism laws. Guided by the assessment, the UNJP supported the CHRP to draft a Procedures and Work Instruction Manual (PAWIM) on the Investigation, Legal Assistance, and Handling of Anti-Terrorism Act Cases and Other Cases. On 23 April 2024, the UNJP hosted a write-shop on the draft PAWIM and presented its consolidated comments on the said instrument. Subsequently, the CHRP en banc adopted the PAWIM on 14 May 2024 and it has since served as its focal lawyers and investigators reference in handling cases of alleged human rights violations and abuses stemming from the implementation of counter-terrorism laws.

Following the adoption of the PAWIM, the UNJP co-organized with the CHRP the "National Workshop on Human Rights Monitoring, Data-Gathering, Legal Assistance, and Investigation in Counter-Terrorism Contexts" held from 18 to 20 June 2024 in Tagaytay City with 78 of its officers and staff, including all its regional directors, focal investigators, and lawyers in attendance. The workshop served as an opportunity for rolling out the PAWIM and discussing the potential human rights impacts of the implementation of the ATA and related laws, international standards on human rights investigation in the context of counter terrorism, and approaches to human rights monitoring and data-gathering. Moreover, from 24 to 28 June 2024, the UNJP led a session on "The Legal Framework of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020: Understanding

the Law and its Implications for Human Rights” in the “Workshop on Monitoring, Documentation, and Investigation of Anti-Terrorism Act Violations in Places of Detention”, organized by UNODC in Zamboanga City with 68 staff of the CHRP and the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission.

In addition to the above, the UNJP facilitated a grant to a civil society organization, the Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP), for the purpose of developing the framework for a dialogue mechanism in the BARMM between government and non-government stakeholders on human rights and counter-terrorism. In line with this, the NP held the “Consultation Workshop on Establishing a Human Rights Platform in BARMM” from 29 July to 1 August 2024 in General Santos City with 44 participants in attendance largely composed of representatives of CSOs in the region and several members of the academe as well as security sector agencies. In the said workshop, the UNJP led sessions on: (a) the overview of outputs and activities under the HRBA-CT component of the UNJP; (b) existing national human rights protection platforms; and (c) forms of human rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism.

The TWG on HRBA-CT, co-chaired by ATC-PMC and UNOCT, was composed of the UNODC, OHCHR, PHRC, CHRP, PNP, AFP, DOJ, and CSOs Non-Violent Peace Force and Sulong Peace. The TWG met ten times between June 2023 and July 2024.

Output 2.4 Improved data and accountability for human rights violations by police, including through support to HuRAIS and the PNP-HRAO.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 2.4.A: The PNP-HRAO, with the support of the UNJP implemented the HuRAIS database, improved categorization, and began populating the database with disaggregated data. By 18 July 2024, 606 cases were entered on the database, exceeding the target of 200 cases entered.

Indicator 2.4.B: The PNP-HRAO made formal presentations on cases in the HuRAIS database, including disaggregation of data, to the TWGs on Police Data and Domestic Accountability Measures. The implementation of joint reporting was not pursued due to the suspension of all databases of the PNP during a cybersecurity attack. The target of reporting on cases in the database was achieved.

Total Spend Output 2.4 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 0

2023: USD 91,155 from the MPTF

2024: USD 43,943 from the MPTF

Total: USD 135,098

Description of Activities and Results

The PNP-HRAO, with the support of the UNJP, strengthened its implementation of the Human Rights Recording, Analysis and Information System (HuRAIS) and the Human Rights Online Assessment Information System (HROASIS). These systems were initially developed and implemented by the Government of the Philippines. The PNP-HRAO engaged with the UNJP to strengthen categorization and human rights compliance of the HuRAIS database. Aimed at improving data gathering and documentation of human rights violations, the UNJP provided technical advice related to definitions of categories of violations, ensuring alignment with international human rights standards.

In 2023, PNP-HRAO and the UNJP trained 238 police officers (137M/101F) from all regions on the use of HuRAIS, to strengthen their skills in identifying and classifying violations in line with domestic and international standards. This included one two-day training in Metro Manila from 28 to 29 September 2023, one training in Cebu on 25 October 2023 and one training in Davao on 22 November 2023. In 2023, more than 100 cases were entered into the HuRAIS database. The PNP-HRAO shared an initial analysis of the cases with the UNJP in 2023. In 2024, the PNP-HRAO presented findings to the TWGs on Accountability and PNP. The UNJP also provided technical advice to the PNP to strengthen the databank of questions in HROASIS, an online human rights examination system for police promotion.

Engaging with Criminology Schools, the UNJP contributed to the development of standardized human rights curricula for criminology schools, contributing to the implementation of policies requiring the teaching of human rights as part of the criminology school curriculum. The UNJP mapped and reviewed existing human rights curricula. The review identified needs and gaps in local resources, capacities of faculty teaching human rights courses, and access to materials. Data was collected and validated through a combination of desk review, online interviews, focus group discussions, and a request for sample syllabi and other training resources and material. On 23 May 2024, the UNJP presented its proposed standardized human rights syllabus for criminology schools in the Philippines to around 35 participants, including deans and professors at criminology schools and PNP training officers, at a Police Educator's Congress. The Congress aimed to reconfigure human rights subjects in BSc criminology courses, to develop uniformed and ladderized curricula for human rights education in the PNP, and to improve awareness and respect for human rights among criminology students. The President of the Professional Criminologist Association of the Philippines (PCAP) committed to introducing the curriculum in criminology schools, stating that the proposed syllabus was detailed, substantive, and addresses existing gaps. In July 2024, the University of Cordillera, Baguio, Emilio Aguinaldo College, School of Criminology in Cavite initiated steps to incorporate the curriculum in their courses.

The TWG on Police Data, co-chaired by the PNP-HRAO and OHCHR, and with participation of the DFA, DOJ, CHRP, PHRCS, NBI, DILGU and two civil society organizations – The

Alternative Law Group and Professional Criminologists Association of the Philippines (PCAP) – played a key role in planning and implementation of activities. The TWG met on 14 occasions.

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

Summary of Outcome Results and Indicators

No outcome level indicator is included in the results framework.

Total Spend Outcome 3 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 19,592 from bilateral funding and USD 238,000 from the MPTF

2023: USD 2,659 from bilateral funding, USD 12,591 from the MPTF and USD 69,410 from the European Union

2024: USD 257,251 from the MPTF and USD 51,403 from the European Union

Total: USD 650,906

Output 3.1: Victims, witnesses and civil society actors have increased access to justice, restitution and protection.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 3.1.A: The UNJP conducted a mapping of service providers and developed a policy paper with recommendations in year three of the UNJP. It facilitated initial engagement between the service providers, organized meetings and set the stage for improved coordination. In June 2023, the Secretary of Justice expressed his commitment to strengthening this area of work. Longer term and increased efforts are needed to strengthen these efforts. The target was partially achieved.

Total Spend Outcome 3.1 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2021: USD 0

2022: USD 0

2023: USD 1,513 from the MPTF and USD 69,410 from the European Union

2024: USD 1,195 from the MPTF and USD 51,403 from the European Union

Total: USD 123,521

Description of Activities and Results

The UNJP supported efforts to strengthen access to justice, restitution and protection for victims, witnesses and civil society actors through policy advice, capacity-building and supporting coordination between different actors.

On 11 May 2023, the UNJP and AO35 mechanism organized a roundtable on victim and witness support at which 26 participants from the DOJ, PNP, Board of Claims, Department of Social Welfare Development (DSWD), CHRP and CSOs developed recommendations for human rights-based service delivery to victims and witnesses of human rights violations. On 12 July 2023, at the UNJP Steering Committee meeting, Secretary of Justice Remulla committed to “promote a more cohesive, inclusive, and comprehensive approach and mechanisms for witness and victim protection in the context of human rights violations.” and stated that plans are underway for strengthening such an approach.

In August 2023, the UNJP initiated a mapping and assessment of victim support and protection needs and available services, with a focus on surviving family members of persons killed in the context of anti-drug operations. The needs assessment and mapping developed a set of policy recommendations for strengthening the institutional framework for victim and witness support, as well as targeted interventions to support victims and witnesses, with a focus on gender and children. The assessment also found that victims and witnesses continued to face challenges in accessing livelihood support, and that access to justice was hampered by lack of knowledge and trust in the judicial system, combined with a strong reliance on witness testimony in prosecutions.

On 28 November 2023, the UNJP supported a National Consultation and Multi-stakeholder Roundtable on Victim and Witness Support. The consultation engaged approximately 20 Government actors to outline support mechanisms for victims of human rights violations. Representatives from the DOJ’s Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Program, the Board of Claims, the Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking, the DSWD, the CHRP, the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, the PNP’s Police Security and Protection Group, NBI Secretariat Management Division and the AO35 mechanism. A key outcome of the consultation was the decision to sign a Memorandum of Understanding among different government agencies to further strengthen coordination of government services and programmes for victim and witness support. On 14 March 2024, the DOJ Board of Claims and the CHRP signed a Memorandum of Agreement to institute a referral system for victims of human rights abuses such as extrajudicial killings, torture, and enforced disappearances.¹⁰ On 22 March 2024, the UNJP supported a second National Consultation at which the assessment was presented for validation. Forty-four participants, including representatives of government agencies, the CHRP, CSOs, and victims and their family members participated in the consultation.

CSOs in different regions of the Philippines had increased capacity to engage with international human rights mechanisms through the support of the UNJP. The UNJP reached at least 600 civil society actors, including victims’ organizations, through capacity building sessions and other engagements. This included 285 civil society actors who participated in in-person training or workshops, while another 315 who participated virtually. The UNJP facilitated six capacity-building workshops for CSOs on engaging with international human rights mechanisms. The DOJ also organized quarterly meetings with CSOs to discuss critical human rights issues as a core area

of coordination and cooperation between the Philippine Government and CSOs, independent of the UNJP.

The UNJP provided grants to two CSOs: the Arnold Janssen Kalinga (AJK) Foundation and the Children's Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in order to engage grassroots organizations providing direct support to victims of human rights violations.

Through the grant, AJK Foundation reached 195 widows, guardians, orphans and other family members of victims of persons killed in the context of anti-drug operations. AJK Foundation provided psycho-social, livelihood and paralegal support to beneficiaries. During a three-day residential workshop, participants accessed counselling, sessions on grief management, and gained skills in small business development and parenting amidst grief among other things. As part of the healing process, beneficiaries developed a play about their experiences and broader human rights concerns. AJK Foundation also trained community organizers who conducted home visits to families.

In early 2024, AJK Foundation built a memorial for victims of police killings providing a place for interment of remains to provide families a financially viable option so that remains will not be lost, and to create a place of remembrance. Located in La Loma Catholic Cemetery in Caloocan City, the Memorial was opened on 1 May 2024, in the presence of around 200 persons. Eleven initial urns were placed in the Cemetery by family members. Members of the diplomatic community, including the Ambassadors of the European Union Delegation, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom spoke at the opening. Other speakers included Senator Risa Hontiveros and Leila de Lima, former Senator and critic of the "war on drugs."

CRC's work focused on supporting child victims of human rights violations and abuses through community-based intervention programs and counseling. From 27 to 29 February 2024, 40 representatives from 26 organizations in the National Capital Region, Bicol, Southern Tagalog, and Central Luzon strengthened their capacity related to their work with communities facing poverty and marginalization through a three-day workshop organized by the CRC. During the programme, the UNJP provided a briefing on CSO engagements with international human rights mechanisms, with a focus on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, and Universal Periodic Review Process. From 27 to 30 March 2024, 39 children impacted by human rights violations and abuse participated in a Children's Camp organized by the CRC. The children gained skills and techniques for coping with their experiences and were provided with psychosocial support. This also included training in collaborative scriptwriting, design, poetry- and songwriting. Participants wrote a play titled "*Pitik-Bulag: Isang dula ng mga Batang Nagkakaisa at Tumitindig*" (Pitik-Bulag: A play of children united and standing up). The children performed the play on 31 March 2024 in front of an audience of approximately 70 family members and supporters.

The TWG on Civic Space, Civil Society and the CHRP, co-chaired by the CHRP and OHCHR, served as the main forum for discussion and implementation of activities. Members of the TWG included the DFA, DOJ, and ten civil society organizations-

Medical Action Goup, FIND, IBON, iDefend, PAHRA, TFDP, KARAPATAN, NUPL, Tebtebbba, and ECUVoice. The TWG met 22 times between January 2022 and July 2024. The UNJP established a sub-technical working groups on victim and witness support and protection and on trauma-informed approaches.

Output 3.2 A National Preventive Mechanism is established

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 3.2.A: There was increased engagement and consensus on the importance of adoption of domestic legislation to establish a National Preventive Mechanism. The UNJP engaged in advocacy and awareness-raising with key actors. This contributed to the filing of three bills in the House of Representatives (HB6305, HB8780 and HB8933), and two bills in the Senate (SB2406 and SB2522) and a hearing in the House of Representatives on 15 November 2023. Legislation had not been adopted as of 31 July 2024.

Indicator 3.2.B: As the NPM was not established, it did not conduct visits. During its visit from 3 to 14 December 2023, the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture visited more than 40 places where persons are deprived of liberty.

Total Spend Output 3.2 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 0

2023: USD 0

2024: USD 25,644 from the MPTF

Total: USD 25,644 (cross-cutting costs are documented under Output 3.4)

Description of Activities and Results

Government and civil society stakeholders had increased knowledge about the functions and requirements for compliance with international standards in establishing an NPM, with the support of the UNJP. The UNJP organized meetings and held consultations with stakeholders on the adoption of legislation formalizing its establishment, as required under the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). The UNJP produced a factsheet on the establishment and functions of NPMs and disseminated to stakeholders including legislators, officials and civil society members.

The Government made commitments to the establishment of an NPM. In March 2023, the Government supported recommendations received through the UPR to establish an NPM. On 23 October 2023, the UNJP and the CHRP co-organized a roundtable with legislators and staff of legislators on Human Rights-responsive bills, including the NPM bills. Twelve legislative officers from Senate offices, the Committee on Cultural Communities and Muslim Affairs and the Senate Committee on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs participated in the roundtable. Three bills were filed in the House of

Representatives, House bill 6305 (23 November 2022), House bill 8780 (7 August 2023) and House bill 8933 (17 August 2023). On 15 November the House of Representatives Justice and Human Rights Committee held a hearing on three NPM bills. During the hearing, the CHRP and OHCHR provided inputs on the role and functions of the NPM. In the Senate, two bills were filed, Senate bill 2486 (14 November 2023) and Senate bill 2522 (23 January 2024). On 11 April the CHRP issued a press release welcoming the filing of these bills and urging that legislation be adopted.¹⁴

The capacity of Government officials, civil society and academic officers to investigate and document torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. was strengthened. From 13 to 15 December 2023, the UNJP and the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) organized a three-day online training on the Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the effective investigation and documentation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Istanbul Protocol). The training was attended by over 100 participants including Government officials from the Public Attorney's Office, BuCor, DOH, DOJ, PNP and CHRP, as well as academe, CSOs, and medical practitioners. Sessions included information on standards and tools for effective documentation and understanding and documenting physical injury and medical evidence.

From 27 to 31 May 2024, the UNJP organized capacity development on the Istanbul Protocol in collaboration with the IRCT and the DOJ AO35 Mechanism. The programme included three days of training for over 60 participants, including regional trial court judges, social workers, special investigators, police officers, military officials, medical doctors, medico-legal officers, and psychologists from relevant government agencies, the CHRP and CSOs. Participants were trained in standards and tools for effective documentation of physical injury and medical evidence, preparation of forensics evaluation, and remote evaluation and psychological assessment. The training was followed by a Conference on Strengthening National Capacities on the Prevention of Torture, on 30 May 2024 which focused on the strengthening the implementation of the Anti-Torture Act in line with the Istanbul Protocol and other international human rights standards. The Conference covered five areas, namely torture prevention, documentation and investigation, prosecution, rehabilitation, and education and awareness raising. The week ended with a Roundtable Dialogue with Judges, and a Roundtable Dialogue with the members of the AO35 TWG on application of the Istanbul Protocol in the Philippines. (These activities are cross-listed under Output 3.4).

Output 3.3: Freedom of expression is protected, and journalists and human rights defenders can conduct their activities safely.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 3.3.A: The indicator sought a significant reduction in the number of killings, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists,

¹⁴ <https://chr.gov.ph/statement-of-the-commission-on-human-rights-lauding-the-proposed-bills-that-seek-to-establish-a-national-preventive-mechanism/>

media workers, trade unionists and human rights defenders. More comprehensive and disaggregated data was needed to be able to fully measure this indicator.. Data provided by the CHRP indicated a downward trend in the number of killings reported to the CHRP. Serious concern remained over reports of attacks on HRDs.

Indicator 3.3.B: There was increased engagement, awareness raising and advice on adopting domestic legislation to protect HRDs. This contributed to House of Representatives adoption in the third reading the Human Rights Defenders Bill (House Bill 10576) on 17 January 2022. However, the 18th Congress concluded without adoption of the legislation. On 4 July 2022, Representative Edcel Lagman refiled the bill as House Bill 0077. On 21 September 2023, Senator Risa Hontiveros filed Senate Bill No. 2447 on Protection of HRDs. Legislation had not been adopted as of 31 July 2024.

Total Spend Output 3.3 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 5,247 from bilateral fundings and USD 238,000 from the MPTF

2023: USD 515 from bilateral fundings and 6,881 from the MPTF

2024: USD 210,820 from the MPTF

Total: USD 461,463

Description of Activities and Results

The UNJP contributed to strengthened protection of HRDs and advocated for legal and policy reform, facilitated forums for engagement, raised awareness and contributed to initiatives for the protection of civic space and freedom of expression.

The UNJP advocated for the adoption of legislation to promote and protect human rights defenders. On 25 November 2021, the UNJP organized an online seminar with participation of key legislators from Mongolia, the first country in Asia to adopt legislation on the protection of HRDs, as well as the mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders. On 17 January 2022, the Human Rights Committee of the House of Representatives passed the Human Rights Defenders Protection bill in its third and final reading. The bill had not been adopted into law by the end of the 18th Congress, and bills were refiled in the Senate and the House of Representatives in the 19th Congress.¹⁵ On 23 October, the UNJP together with the CHRP organized a roundtable discussion for legislators on key legislation, including the HRD protection bills, with 12 legislative officers. Legislation on HRDs had not been adopted as of 31 July 2024. The Government of the Philippines did not support recommendations received through the UPR process in 2023 to adopt legislation on protection of HRDs. The UNJP also developed factsheets on legislation to protect Human Rights Defenders.

¹⁵ The HRD Protection bill was refiled in the 19th Congress House of Representatives as House Bill 0077 and in the Senate as Senate Bill No. 2447.

The UNJP contributed to strengthening the capacity of civil society actors, in particular journalists to enhance their safety and skills. In 2022, the UNJP organized nine fact-checking webinars for civil society actors and supported virtual town hall meetings on disinformation and the promotion of media literacy which reached more than 48,900 views across social media. In March 2022, the UNJP organized training for 39 citizens journalists from different areas of the country. Participants were mentored on election reporting, responsible social media use, fighting disinformation, media literacy and the International Fact-Checking Network Code of Principles and Journalism Ethics. The UNJP also trained 19 women journalists covering BARMM on promoting fair and safe media election coverage with an emphasis on gender equality, digital security and countering disinformation. A follow-up training in October 2022 further strengthened gender-sensitive and mobile journalism skills of participants, provided story grants and facilitated engagement with BARMM officials. As part of awareness-raising, the UNJP organized the exhibition on “Voices of Mindanao: Women Journalists in Action” during Human Rights Consciousness Week in December 2022, which was seen by some 20,000 visitors over 10 days.

The UNJP 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. 136 Philippine law enforcement officials and 30 journalists in total benefitted from this capacity-building program, which included joint dialogues and exercises to enhance mutual trust and professional relations. These trainings, including a four-day training from 4 to 7 December 2023 on Freedom of Expression, Effective Media Relations and the Safety of Journalists, led to the development of a specialized course for Police Spokesperson and Public Information Officials, which will also be available for Regional and District Police Chiefs and investigators. This was the result of extensive consultations with PNP Directorate for Police-Community Relations as well as the Directorate for Human Resources and Doctrine Development and the Chief PNP Spokesperson. In June 2024, UNJP held a four-day consultation with PNP, PIO and NAPOLCOM to finalize the content of the course.

From 23 January to 2 February 2024 the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression Irene Khan conducted an official visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Government. The Special Rapporteur met key Government and civil society stakeholders and travelled to Baguio, Cebu and Tacloban. The visit was supported by the Government of the Philippines and concluded with a press conference where the Special Rapporteur provided recommendations on legal and policy reform, institutional strengthening, reports of threats against civil society workers and protection of media and journalists.¹⁶

From 25 to 28 June 2024, the UNJP organized Training of Trainers from PNP. In addition to contributing to sustainability, this training served as the final consultation for the course on freedom of expression. It brought together 28 police officers,

¹⁶ Preliminary findings are available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/expression/statements/20240202-eom-philippines-sr-freedex.pdf>. The full report of the Special Rapporteur will be published in 2025.

four journalists representing media organizations and a CHRP representative. PNP public information and training officers from the Directorate for Police Community Relations (DPCR), Police Community Affairs and Development Units (PCADG), Public Information Office (PIO), PNP Training service (PNPTS) and National Police Training Institute (NPTI) participated in the training.

In May 2024, the UNJP supported 11 independent Philippine organizations to conduct the first ever Philippine Media Safety Summit in celebration of the World Press Freedom Day. The Summit brought together close to 200 participants to reflect on and update the Philippine National Plan on the Safety of Journalists (PPASJ), the first ever in the world modelled after the United Nations Plan in 2018. The UNJP also supported follow up activities, including road shows and round table discussions with the Government, media owners and human rights NGOs to gather inputs and secure their commitments for the effective implementation of the PPASJ.

The UNJP collaborated with NAPOLCOM to finalize Rule XVI on media relations, freedom of expression and the safety of journalists for the PNP Manual. Inputs were gathered from a wide range of national stakeholders including law enforcement agencies, legal experts, media, academia and civil society actors. On 22 July 2024, the UNJP organized an event to endorse Rule XVI with the participation of around 94 representatives of NAPOLCOM, PNP Directorate for Police Community Relations (DPCR) and Public Information Office (PIO), the CHRP, the UN, CSOs, and media organizations and academia. Rule XVI will serve as the guiding policy of the PNP to promote effective media relations, safety of journalists and facilitate media coverage, especially in high-pressure contexts to enhance freedom of expression, press freedom, and safeguard the public's right to information. When adopted, the Rule will also promote good practices between the police and the press and contribute to improving the safety of journalists with an emphasis on differential risk assessment and specific protective measures for women journalists.

HRDs protection capacities were strengthened through training on protection and on engaging with international human rights mechanisms supported by the UNJP. On 22 and 23 June 2023, the UNJP organized training on the protection of human rights defenders for more than 30 human rights defenders. The training included discussions of the risks and challenges, including physical and digital security, as well as an intersectional approach to security. This was followed by engagement with human rights protection mechanisms. On 8 June 2024, the UNJP organized a Briefing on International Human Rights Mechanisms and Discussion on Human Rights Defenders in Davao with over 30 civil society participants. On 27 and 28 June 2024, the UNJP organized a HRD workshop which included sessions on risk assessment, physical and digital risks, as well as discussions on priority human rights bills including the bill on protection of HRDs.

Recognizing the importance of promoting and protecting human rights at the local level, the UNJP engaged with the DILG and the CHRP to promote localization of human rights, including the development of Human Rights Cities in the Philippines. On 7 March

2023 the UNJP and the CHRP participated in an event to acknowledge the enactment in December 2022 of a local ordinance on protection of HRDs in Isabela City, Basilan Province.

On 29 August 2023, the UNJP organized an Awareness Raising and Orientation Workshop on Human Rights Cities with over 50 participants including officials from 13 cities, CSOs, the CHRP, PNP, DILG, DOJ and members of the international community. The UNJP recognized Isabela City, Digos City and Puerto Princesa for their effort to promote and protect human rights through enacting local ordinances on the protection of HRDs. Based on initial engagements, the UNJP identified Baguio City, San Fernando and Balanga City as pilot cities for further cooperation. On 15 and 16 April 2024, the UNJP organized a workshop on Local Government and Human Rights, attended by local government officials from the pilot cities, CSOs, PNP, DILG and the CHRP. At the workshop, participants discussed human rights standards, the role of local governments as frontliners in implementation of human rights, and possible criteria for human rights cities in the Philippine context. In June and July 2024, the UNJP conducted a capacity-building needs assessment of the three pilot cities and based on identified needs developed training tools. The UNJP also developed a strategy to promote the human rights cities concept in the Philippines, including the drafting of standards and the revitalization of Barangay Human Rights Action Centers.

Output 3.4: Strengthened human rights capacity of civil society, and broader human rights engagement on critical areas.

Reporting on Indicators

Indicator 3.4.A: The UNJP contributed to engagements between CSOs and Government actors, including through the TWGs. The six TWGs met at least 70 times during the UNJP. The DOJ initiated quarterly meetings with CSOs. Workshops, trainings, coordination meetings, and sub-TWG meetings were additional venues for engagement. The indicator which was to ensure that a number of meetings between the Government (DOJ), CHRP and CSOs were held, was met through these activities.

Total Spend Output 3.4 (excluding programme coordination costs)

2022: USD 14,345 from bilateral funding

2023: USD 2,144 from bilateral funding, USD 4,196 from the MPTF

2024: USD 19,592 from the MPTF

Total: USD 40,277

Description of the Activities and Results

The capacity of CSOs and the CHRP to engage on critical human rights topics was strengthened with the support of the UNJP, resulting in broader engagement with international human rights mechanisms.

At least 400 civil society activists had increased capacity on various human rights topics including engagement with domestic and UN human rights mechanisms after participating in capacity-building and workshops organized by the UNJP. These included sessions on human rights mechanisms, how to engage with treaty bodies, the UPR process and Special Procedures mandate holders, thematic approaches, gender and groups facing vulnerability, the role of HRDs and other topics.

- Introduction to the Human Rights Mechanisms, 26 May 2023, attended by approximately 100 participants. During the training participants gained knowledge of how to engage with international human rights mechanisms.
- Follow-up and monitoring of recommendations from IHRMs, 15 June 2023, attended by 20 CSO participants. During the training, participants discussed collaboration to jointly monitor different thematic human rights recommendations.
- Workshop on CSO engagement with the Committee on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 20 June 2023, attended by more than 20 representatives from organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), and officials of the PHRCS and the DOJ.
- Domestic and international human rights and accountability mechanisms, 10 October 2023 for 14 civil society members, including those working for accountability for relatives of victims of extrajudicial killings in the context of anti-drug operations.
- Domestic and international human rights mechanisms and the local context. October and November 2023 in Cebu and Davao. During the training participants discussed the importance of reporting from outside Metro Manila, and how to feed into national processes for human rights protection and promotion.
- International Human Rights Mechanisms Crash Course, 1 March 2024 for approximately 60 CSO participants online. During the training the UNJP provided an overview of CSO engagement with international human rights mechanisms.
- International Human Rights Mechanisms and Discussion on Human Rights Defenders in Davao, 8 June 2024 for 30 CSO participants. During the training participants discussed the importance of reporting from outside Metro Manila, and how to feed into national processes for human rights protection and promotion.

Through these trainings as well as ongoing engagement the UNJP also facilitated CSO engagement with international human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review and parallel reporting, as well as engaging with the international community. A wide range of civil society organizations in different parts of the country were engaged in connection with official visits of Special Procedures mandate holders. The UNJP provided advice and support to such engagement.

Human Rights awareness was also increased through UNJP Roadshows in Bacolod City (3 October 2023), Tacloban City (9 October 2023) and Cotabato City (13 October 2023), led by the Ateneo Human Rights Center as part of their UNJP Bridging Project. These Roadshows reached an estimated 146 persons, including students, civil society actors, local officials and members of the security forces.

The UNJP also provided specialized trainings on three human rights Protocols which provide more detailed and practical guidelines for best standards in human rights protection, namely the Minnesota Protocol (see Output 2.1), the Istanbul Protocol (see Output 3.2) and the Berkeley Protocol on Open-Source Investigations.

From 24 to 27 January 2022 and from 18 to 20 October 2022, a total of 40 members of CSOs, the CHRP and media workers participated in online training with the Berkeley Center for Human Rights on the Berkeley Protocol on Open-Source Investigations, conducted together which provides guidelines for conducting online research into alleged violations using public digital information. The Berkeley Protocol is the main standard providing guidelines for conducting online research into alleged violations using open-source digital information.

Governance: Meetings of the Steering Committee and other key actors

Fostering coherence and joint governance of the UNJP, the Steering Committee was Chaired by the Secretary of Justice and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, and included representatives of relevant Government departments, PUNOs, the CHRP, civil society members and development partners. Meetings of the Steering Committee took place on 12 December 2021, 26 September 2022, 05 December 2022, 20 March 2023, 12 July 2023, 08 February 2024 and a final Steering Committee on 09 August 2024.

In preparation for Steering Committee meetings, the UNJP organized meetings of the co-chairs of the six technical working groups and civil society actors. Development partners were briefed on progress in implementation during diplomatic briefings organized throughout the programme, including on 13 March 2023, 18 May 2023, 30 June 2023, 19 September 2023 and 12 January 2024.

Communications

The UNJP developed a communications plan, including joint approaches among the four PUNOs and standardized publicity materials to strengthen knowledge and the profile of the UNJP. This included the development of the UNJP logo and branding in 2022, which was formally adopted by the UNJP Steering Committee in December 2022. The logo visualizes each of the six workstreams of the UNJP in a segmented circle, symbolizing coherence and interdependence among the workstreams. The UNJP developed a standardized power-point template, UNJP notepad, pens and folders, and a UNJP as well as standees. In addition, materials such as tote-bags with the UNJP logo were produced for significant events. In addition to the UNJP logo, the materials also featured relevant logos of Government counterparts and development partners.

Awareness-raising and knowledge products included an overall UNJP leaflet detailing the objectives and goals of the UNJP, its implementing partners, its scope of work, and milestones. “Activity Snapshots” covered the Philippine launch of Human Rights 75 celebrations; HuRAIS and HROASIS cascading; Human Rights Cities; AO35 Mechanism Training of Trainers; The Second Philippine Accessibility Summit; Minnesota Protocol Training; Minnesota Protocol Training of Trainers; the AJ Kalinga Grants Event; and the AJ Kalinga Opening of the Memorial for victims of police killings.

The UNJP developed social media content to raise awareness of its objectives and activities. News stories and photos were posted the official UN Philippines Facebook and X accounts and on the UN Philippines Country Team website, in collaboration with the United Nations Information Center (UNIC). Postings included quotes from key stakeholders including Government officials, the CHRP, civil society actors and others on the impact of the UNJP and its activities.

Main UNJP events and milestones were covered by national media outlets. In June 2023, training on the Minnesota Protocol was covered by various media outlets, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator published an opinion piece titled “The complex path in the investigation of potentially unlawful deaths”. In July 2021, the United Nations Resident Coordinator published an Op-ed on “Keeping Covid-19 out of prisons in the Philippines.” Visit of three Special Rapporteurs in November 2022, November 2023 and January 2024 also received significant press coverage.

Other significant events supported by the UNJP, including the signing of the UNJP agreement in July 2021, National Decongestion Summit in December 2023, the Drug Summit in July 2024, the Human Rights 75 related events and pledges in December 2023, and the inauguration of the AJ Kalinga Foundation memorial for victims of police killings in May 2024 were also covered in national media. Human Rights Council sessions, including the Enhanced Interactive Dialogue on 5 October 2022 and the launch of the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the “Implementation of Human Rights Council Resolution 45/33 and on the progress and results of technical cooperation and capacity building for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines” (A/HRC/51/58) also generated media coverage.

Annex two contains a list of selected media coverage.

Sustainability

Special Committee on Human Rights Coordination (SCHRC): Following up on the second Human Rights 75 pledge, the Philippine President issued Administrative Order No. 22 on 8 May 2024, establishing the Special Committee on Human Rights Coordination (SCHRC) to sustain and advance the UNJP workstreams led national ownership. The SCHRC is mandated to coordinate follow-up to the six workstreams of the UNJP, replicating areas prioritized in HRC resolution 45/33. The SCHRC was officially launched on 9 August and is envisioned to continue to carry out the unfinished

work of the UNJP and to institutionalize the gains achieved by the UNJP. There is readiness to sustain and broaden achievements under the UNJP and all six TWGs committed to sustain the UNJP good practices. The DDB, for instance, has committed to fund for six months the running of the TWG.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (SDCF): The Philippines' first **UNSDCF 2024-2028** provides key framework for supporting the government's human rights agenda and enhancing cooperation on human rights among UN agencies. At least three Outputs of the UNSDCF are directly related to the human rights. **Output 1.4** on social protection and child protection; **Output 1.6** on institutions and systems to provide services and address needs of communities; and **Output 1.7** on peace and unity. Through the framework of the UNSDCF, the PUNOs of the UNJP will continue to build on from the work of the UNJP workstreams.

Good Practices

The UNJP has been considered an innovative model of multilateral engagement to address human rights issues through technical cooperation. The inclusion of a 'UNJP modality' for technical cooperation in Human Rights Council resolution 45/33, exceptionally provides a specific mandate to the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the United Nations Country Team in programmatic interventions where UN entities bring substantive value in relevant areas of human rights. The results of the UNJP are also grounded on the Philippines' long-standing cooperation with the UN and the international community in relation to its commitment to advance democracy, rule of law and good governance.

Formal multi-stakeholder platforms proved an effective way of facilitating ongoing engagement around implementation of the UNJP. The Technical Working Groups, with formal agreed upon Terms of Reference and full participation of Government and the United Nations as Co-Chairs, and membership of civil society actors and the Commission on Human Rights as members, was a significant time-investment, and proved critical to identifying priority actions, discussing impact and making relevant adjustments where necessary. An important part of sustaining progress beyond the end of the programme will be to retain the collective spirit and openness of such forums. Notably, the participation of marginalized groups, including communities of people whose lives include drugs, was facilitated through the TWGs of the UNJP.

The Steering Committee effectively brought together an even broader range of partners to discuss sensitive human rights issues and action. The participation of Government actors, the CHRP, civil society representatives, development partners and the United Nations to monitor progress, make statements and commitments, and collectively decide on priorities and the way forward triggered effective collective action and understanding. An additional, more nimble mechanism allowing more flexible decision-making would have benefited the UNJP.

The UNJP provided opportunities for South-South / Triangular Cooperation, and this could be developed further and more systematically implemented. This South-South / Triangular Cooperation took place, for example, through engagement with Mongolia in 2021 on adoption of HRD legislation; through the PHRCS sharing its expertise in the NMIRF with counterparts in Timor-Leste and regionally; and through the mission of five police and NBI officers to Argentina in July 2024 in order to exchange information and best practices on approaches to forensic investigations. (See “Success Stories” below).

Engagement with International Human Rights Mechanisms proved a strategic tool for engagement around the human rights agenda, including the outcomes of the UNJP. The UNJP worked with Government and non-government actors to engage with such mechanisms. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process allowed for discussion and Government commitments to areas covered in the UNJP, for example through support for recommendations on establishing a National Preventive Mechanism, on protection of HRDs, on improving detention conditions, and revising drug policies. There were also specific recommendations related to engagement of the Government with the UNJP. Treaty body reviews and Special Procedures also covered such issues. The official visits at the invitation of the Government of the Special Rapporteurs on the sexual abuse and exploitation of children (2022), the Special Rapporteur on human rights and climate change (2023) and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression (2024), while independent from the UNJP, led to important discussions and recommendations for follow up. In December, the pledges of the Government, including to continue the workstreams of the UNJP after its conclusion, was also an important commitment to sustainability of the UNJP. The role of the Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat in engaging a broader number of Government actors proved crucial to this work.

Government participation in international forums led to sharing of information, commitments, and a deeper understanding of options for human rights-based reform. Strategic use of international forums strengthened Government engagement in global discussions related to areas covered in the UNJP. For example, in 2023 and 2024, the Secretary of Justice and Secretary of Interior and Local Government respectively participated in Sessions of the CCPCJ, sharing experiences and subsequently strengthening domestic efforts through the drug policy summit and prison decongestion summit. The government also participated in Human Rights Council sessions reporting on implementation of the UNJP. In addition, in December 2023, during the high-level event to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Government made three key pledges relevant to the sustainability of the UNJP.

The development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2024 to 2028) triggered a new phase for consideration of how to integrate and further strengthen human rights more broadly in country-level partnerships action. Consultations with the Government and key stakeholders on priority areas for the UN in the Philippines provided opportunities to analyze the development and human

rights landscape more broadly, discuss modalities for continuation of engagement, and consider broader human rights engagement in the Philippines.

The UNJP was anchored in the UN Reform Process. The empowered functions of the UN Resident Coordinator allowed the UN Resident Coordinator to act as a convener, facilitating consensus in a complex and sensitive area of work. The use of the “joint programme modality” gathered the expertise and resources of four specialized UN agencies around a single implementation framework. This allowed for more holistic and innovative approaches, and it facilitated collaboration between different government and civil society actors. The success of the UNJP was also grounded in the long-standing cooperation of the Philippines with the UN and the international community; the UN system’s collaborative and consultative approach to support states on the implementation of good governance, human rights and development agenda; situating human rights action within the broad UN development-oriented country programme; and the spirit of dialogue that respects perspectives and values the contribution of experts, practitioners, partners and civil society actors alike.

The use of the MPTF allowed the UN to rally resource partners behind a single financing mechanism, supported by earmarked funding, which provided flexibility in the allocation of resources. This provided transparency in prioritization and facilitated sharing of information joint vision among PUNOs, the Government and development partners towards the implementation of the UNJP.

Formal platforms proved an effective way of building trust and facilitating engagement around human rights implementation. The TWGs, with formal agreed upon Terms of Reference and full participation of Government and the UN as Co-chairs, and membership of civil society actors and the CHRP as members, was a significant time-investment, and proved critical to identifying priority actions, discussing impact and making relevant adjustments. An important part of sustaining progress beyond the end of the programme will be to retain the collective spirit and openness of such forums.

There are opportunities for significant impact through institutionalizing human rights education and training, particularly curriculum development for key professional groups, educational institutions and human rights unit/division of the government agencies. Engagement on the Minnesota Protocol and mapping of the existing curriculum of the law enforcement and criminology schools revealed a need for strengthened institutional training capacity. OHCHR will seek ways to continue this work.

Engagement between policymakers and international experts provided opportunities for identification of key policy development needs. This in turn led to new policies with potential for significant future impact, such as the establishment of a forensics institute.

ii. Programmatic Revisions

The UNJP Results Framework was adjusted in consultation with Government stakeholders, including TWG Co-Chairs to ensure that baseline information was completed.

On 27 June 2024 the Government and the United Nations agreed on a No Cost Extension of the UNJP to the end of September 2024, with the period 1 August to 30 September 2024 allocated for closing processes, including final narrative and financial reporting and evaluation.

iii. Success Stories

Promoting accountability: from small beginnings toward “the best forensic institute in the region”

Every journey starts with a single step. For the Philippines, the path to establishing a world-class forensic institute started with a shared idea: strengthening capacities to investigate potentially unlawful deaths. This vision, supported by the UNJP, has since grown into a transformative initiative.

Three years later, the Government of the Philippines has taken the lead, has pledged to establish a national forensics institute, and has ambitions to make it the best forensic institute in the region.

The Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016) is an internationally recognized practical guide for police, crime scene investigators, medical practitioners, lawyers, and others tasked with investigating suspicious deaths. It sets standards and details procedures for collaborative forensic investigations that effectively respond to and ensure accountability for violations of the right to life.

It was therefore evident that this would be a useful standard for strengthening domestic accountability measures, a key objective of the UNJP. Initial discussions took place virtually, when COVID-19 lockdowns made it difficult to engage in person. The initiative gathered momentum after Secretary of Justice Jesus Crispin Remulla met with Dr. Morris Tidball-Binz, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary detentions in October 2022 in Geneva.

By February 2023, an initial scoping team of experts visited the Philippines to learn more about the local context. They met with DOJ Officials and justice actors, prosecutors, police officials, the National Bureau of Investigation, forensic doctors at the College of Medicine at the University of the Philippines, the CHRP, civil society actors and others. All shared different ideas contributing to developing the training modules – and all welcomed training.

Based on this, in 2023 and 2024, in close partnership with the DOJ A035 Mechanism led by Assistant State Prosecutor Gino Santiago, the UNJP organized five workshops,

including follow-up activities to train potential trainers on the Minnesota Protocol, for representatives of the Police, the NBI, the DOJ, the CHRP, civil society actors and academics. International and national forensic experts from the medical, legal, and investigative fields facilitated interactive sessions on crime scene investigation, interviews of suspects and witnesses, gender sensitive approaches, excavation of graves, post-mortem examinations, and the analysis of skeletal remains.

Based on these engagements, the UNJP also developed a Training Manual for the Philippines, to enable local trainers to roll out training on a larger scale throughout the country. Dr. Stephen Cordner of Monash University was engaged to develop a draft “roadmap” for establishing a forensic institute. Moreover, the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines, led by forensic expert Dr. Raquel Fortun, continued to engage, conduct autopsies, report findings and taking the work forward, while efforts were made through civil society and other actors to support families in seeking justice for victims.

In December 2023, the journey literally became a journey of a thousand miles, when the Government of the Philippines, represented by Executive Secretary Lucas P. Bersamin travelled to OHCHR’s headquarters and at the High-Level Event at the 75th anniversary of the UDHR pledged to establish a national forensic training institute.

In June 2024, supported by the Government of Argentina and the UNJP, five representatives of the Medico-Legal Divisions of the PNP and NBI travelled to Buenos Aires to meet with their Argentine counterparts, as well as key officials from Argentina’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Justice, and the Directorate of Human Rights and the Ministry of Security. They also visited the laboratories and facilities of the Argentine Team of Forensic Anthropology, the Forensic Genetics Laboratory of Gendarmería Nacional, the Forensic Medicine Laboratory of the National Police, and the National Bank of Forensic Data, among other sites, to learn their best practices and the sustainability of their human rights efforts.

With the end of the UNJP in July 2024, all who have participated in these initiatives, Government actors, the CHRP, civil society actors and academics, play an important role in maintaining the momentum and taking the work forward. There is significant work to be done to ensure that all potentially unlawful deaths are investigated in line with international standards, including broader roll-out of training to all actors. But significant progress has been made. The Government’s event in August 2024, “Benchmarking for the best forensic institute in the region” is an important step on the journey – and it shows the Philippines aspirations to continue this journey, nationally and beyond its borders.

Institutionalizing mandates: strengthening the role of the CHRP in investigating alleged rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism

The UNJP assisted the CHRP in strengthening its institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute alleged violations of human rights in the context of the implementation

of the ATA and other counter-terrorism measures. This was undertaken through a methodical approach, which began with the UNJP's commissioning of an assessment of the existing capacity of the CHRP to perform its mandate. With the assessment completed, the CHRP was able to survey its systems and processes and began to draft its PAWIM on the Investigation, Legal Assistance, and Handling of Anti-Terrorism Act Cases and Other Cases

Further reflections on the role of the CHRP in protecting human rights in the context of counter-terrorism led to the realization that the CHRP was well-placed to sustain a mechanism to monitor potential human rights violations in the implementation of counter-terrorism. This would also serve the CHRP due to its constitutional mandate and the authority of the CHRP provided for in the ATA.

On 23 April 2024, the UNJP hosted a write-shop on the draft PAWIM. Exchanges during the write-shop included discussions on domestic human rights standards as well as international legal frameworks and norms in promoting and protecting human rights in the context of counter-terrorism, benefitting from the international expertise of UNOCT's Human Rights Unit.

On 14 May 2024, the CHRP en banc adopted the PAWIM. From 18 to 20 June 2024, the CHRP and UNJP co-organized the "National Workshop on Human Rights Monitoring, Data-Gathering, Legal Assistance, and Investigation in Counter-Terrorism Contexts" for 78 CHRP officers and staff, including regional directors, focal investigators, and lawyers. During the workshop, participants discussed the potential human rights impacts of the implementation of the ATA and related laws, international standards on human rights investigation in the context of counter-terrorism, and approaches to human rights monitoring and data-gathering.

The PAWIM serves as the main reference for lawyers and investigators handling cases of alleged human rights violations and abuses stemming from the implementation of the ATA and other related legislation. It supports the CHRP to have a consistent and aligned approach to addressing this important area of human rights protection.

iv. Indicator-Based Performance Assessment

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: Duty bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a HRBA and there is substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the State's human rights obligations.			
Indicator 1A Reduction in the number of deaths resulting from police operations, disaggregated by geography, gender and other relevant characteristics.	FULLY ACHIEVED 1. CHRP Data: There is a decrease in the number of reported deaths from 146 (baseline) to 56 in 2022 and 42 in 2023. This is a reduction of 62% and 71% respectively from the baseline. 2. Dahas Data: There is a decrease in the number of reported deaths from 395 (baseline) to 137 in 2023. This is a reduction of 63% from the baseline. Dahas data from 1 January to 15 June 2024 reports 62 cases of killings by state actors. 3. PNP Data: There is a decrease in the number of reported deaths from 519 deaths (baseline) to 152 in 2022 and 120 in 2023. This is a reduction of 71% and 77% respectively from the baseline. 11 deaths were reported from January to April 2024. The reports indicate a decrease in the number of deaths resulting from police operations, each surpassing the target reduction of 30 per cent.	Disaggregated data was not available.	Data from CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions: • 2021 to 2023 • 2024 (partial data) Dahas Project Data of Reported Drug-Related Killings, UP Third World Studies Center (UP TWSC): • 2021 to 2023 • Partial data from 1 January to 15 June 2024 PNP IAS Data from 2021 to April 2024
2021 Baseline • CHRP Deaths recorded: 146 (current revised data – 135 in data originally shared for the June 2023 Results Framework Revision) • Dahas: 395 (including AFP and PDEA) No. of deaths recorded by PNP for 2021: 519 (current revised data. Was previously 863)			
Planned Target Reduction from baseline by: Year 1: 10 percent Year 2: 20 percent Year 3: 30 percent			

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>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.</p> <p>Baseline CHRP 2021 Baseline Data - Violations under the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) Unlawful killings: 0 Unlawful detentions: 0 General human rights violations: 3 Number of violations that have been investigated: 3 Number of violations that have been referred for criminal prosecution: 0</p> <p>Planned Target All years: All cases promptly investigated and referred for disciplinary measure and/or criminal prosecution</p>	<p>INSUFFICIENT DATA TO EFFECTIVELY MEASURE</p> <p>For Years 2022 and 2023, the following cases have been investigated by the CHRP:</p> <p>Human rights violations under ATA: 22 Unlawful killings: 13 Unlawful detentions: 2 Number of disappearances: 0 General human Rights Violations: 3</p> <p>Partial data for Year 2024 indicate the investigation of 1 case.</p>	<p>All violations referred to the CHRP were investigated. The UNJP contributed to enhancing the CHRP's capacity to investigate/ refer these cases for appropriate disciplinary measures and/ or criminal prosecutions.</p> <p>Reports by civil society and media indicate a higher number of violations in the context of anti-terrorism legislation. No full information on such cases was available.</p>	<p>Data from CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 to 2023 • 2024 (partial data)

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1C Number of police officials trained on human rights topics.</p> <p>Baseline Trainings have been conducted for police officials in human rights topics. However further training is needed</p> <p>Planned Target Number trained through the UNJP Year 1: 200 Year 2: 900 Year 3: 2,000</p>	<p>MOSTLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>1,227 police officers were trained through the UNJP:</p> <p>A. UNODC: 398 law enforcement officers were trained on HRBA to Drugs</p> <p>B. UNOCT: 314 security sector actors, including personnel of the PNP and AFP, were trained on HRBA to Counter-Terrorism</p> <p>C. UNESCO: 126 police officers were trained on freedom of expression, effective media relations, and safety of journalists</p> <p>D. OHCHR: 400</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 238 police officers on HuRAIS and HROASIS • 25 police officers on AO35 • 6 police officers on the Minnesota Protocol • 2 police officers on forensics in Argentina • 98 police officers on the role of BHRACs • 8 police officers on human rights cities • 12 police officers on Istanbul Protocol • 11 police officers on victim and witness support 		<p>Training report/Documentation</p> <p>List of participants</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 1.1: Strengthened engagement with international human rights mechanisms and implementation of recommendations in law and policy.			
Indicator 1.1.A At least one visit of Special Procedure at the invitation of the Government during the UNJP period as deemed mutually beneficial for the advancement of human rights. Baseline Most recent official mission occurred in 2015. Planned Target Year 1: 0 Year 2: 1 Year 3: 1	FULLY ACHIEVED Official visits of Special Rapporteurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Rapporteur on the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children, Ms. Mama Fatima Singhateh, 28 November to 8 December 2022. • Independent Expert on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Climate Change, Dr. Ian Fry, 06 to 15 November 2023. • Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), 03 to 14 December 2023. • Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Opinion, Ms. Irene Khan, 23 January to 02 February 2024. Academic visits of Special Rapporteurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Morris Tidball-Binz, Special Rapporteur on Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Execution (Two visits, February and July 2023) • Claudia Mahler, the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights by Older Persons (August 2023) • The Independent Expert on the Promotion of a Democratic and Equitable International Order (July 2024) • Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples and the Asia Pacific Representative of the Working Group on Human Rights and Business (July 2024) 		<p>Philippines welcomes visit of UN Special Rapporteur Philstar.com</p> <p>UN Rapporteur on sale and exploitation of children visits Philippines (rappler.com)</p> <p>Philippines in dire need of national torture prevention body, say UN experts OHCHR</p> <p>UN Special Rapporteur Dr. Tidball-Binz visits PH for 3 days as forensic expert (mb.com.ph)</p> <p>UN special rapporteur Khan arrives in the Philippines Philstar.com</p> <p>Visit of United Nations Special Rapporteur Irene Khan - Philippine Information Agency (pia.gov.ph)</p> <p>Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines hosts two-day Asia-Pacific workshop on the human rights of older persons – CHR ng lahat: Naglilingkod maging sino ka man</p> <p>2024 Manila Conference Programme International Fair Trial Day (iftd.org)</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1.1.B Percentage/number of supported UPR recommendations that the Government is taking steps to implement.</p> <p>Baseline 103 supported recommendations in the Philippines' UPR in 2017</p> <p>Planned Target Recommendations supported from the Fourth UPR: 200</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>215 out of 289 (74.4%) recommendations were supported by the Philippine Government in the Fourth UPR.</p> <p>The UNJP organized workshops and consultations with CHRP, CSOs and contributed in initiatives led by PHRCS leading to more engagement in the UPR process</p> <p>The 215 supported recommendations surpassed the target of 200, achieving 107.5%</p>		<p>UPR41_Philippines_Thematic_List_of_Recommendations.doc (live.com)</p> <p>Philippines_Infographic_41.pdf (ohchr.org)</p> <p>PHILIPPINES_Infographic_27th.pdf (ohchr.org)</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1.1.C Strengthening of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up</p> <p>Baseline NMIRF exists and reports regularly. The four functions (engagement, coordination consultation, information management) could be strengthened.</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: NMIRF Focal Points in government agencies identified and trained</p> <p>Year 2: Roll out of the tracking database, quarterly meetings with the focal points has commenced</p> <p>Year 3: Meetings with the focal points ongoing on a quarterly basis and data is updated at least twice a year, SOPs for PHRCS is in place, government follows through on the manual of operations NRTD</p>	<p>MOSTLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>In 2021, the PHRCS, with UNJP support, organized six online workshops, which trained Government representatives on NMIRF. 19 departmental focal points were appointed for NMIRF implementation.</p> <p>On 10 June 2022, the NMIRF Secretariat, with OHCHR Bangkok, met for access to the PH-NRTD. Preparatory meetings for the conduct of the NRTD Workshop were held on 26 July 2022, 29 September 2022, and 27 October 2022.</p> <p>The NRTD was officially launched in February 2023. A training workshop was held from 8 to 10 February to enhance the government's capability to monitor and report on international human rights recommendations.</p> <p>NRTD orientations were conducted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) on 27 June 2023 • Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) on 29 June 2023 • DILG Focal Persons on 29 August 2023 <p>On 26 September 2023, the PH-NRTD Network comprising focal persons from Government agencies responsible for treaty body reporting held its first meeting.</p>	<p>Ongoing work to update the database and formally adopt the SOPs is underway.</p>	<p>Philippines launches human rights tracking database - (neda.gov.ph)</p> <p>PH sets milestone in human rights info-sharing, reporting Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat (phrcs.gov.ph)</p> <p>Report on the NRTD Training Workshop held from 8 to 10 February 2023</p> <p>Presentation materials for the NRTD launching</p> <p>Minutes of Meeting of the TWG-NMIRF</p> <p>Standard operating procedures (SOP)</p> <p>NRTD manual of operations</p> <p>Sample NRTD data</p> <p>List of focal points</p> <p>NRTD workshop concept notes</p> <p>NMIRF workshop list of participants</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 1.2: Increased compliance with international human rights standards in counter-terrorism.			
<p>Indicator 1.2.A</p> <p>Number of security officials trained in human rights-based approach to countering terrorism</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>2 briefings conducted on HRBA to counter-terrorism across security agencies (i.e. PNP, AFP, DOJ)</p> <p>Planned Target</p> <p>Year 1: Process to revise and enhance training tools on HRBA on CT has begun</p> <p>Year 2: HRBA on CT module/manual is being developed</p> <p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 senior security officers with operational roles trained on HRBA to CT • Dedicated module on CT produced <p>Additional targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curricula of the training units/institutions of law enforcement agencies and MPs are mapped • Increased institutional capacity to incorporate gender-sensitive approaches to counter-terrorism 	<p>MOSTLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>In 2022, the UNJP assessed the Philippines' counter-terrorism and human rights framework, including institutional and gender dimensions, using input from government agencies, the CHRP, judiciary, and civil society.</p> <p>Modules on HRBA-CT are currently being developed for law enforcement agencies and are planned to be ready before the end of the UNJP.</p> <p>Total number trained: at least 303 of the targeted 100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 lead security officials from ATC-PMC, AFP, PNP, NBI, BJMP, BuCor, PPA, and NICA underwent training workshops. • 35 representatives from criminal justice agencies, including the PNP, were trained on "International Standards Applied to the PH Domestic Framework on Case Build-Up" (Mandaue City, Cebu Province, 18 to 19 December 2023) • 46 security officials from the PNP and AFP were trained on "Applying Human Rights Standards During Post-Blast Investigation and Evidence Collection" (Cagayan de Oro, 26 to 29 February 2024). • MPs are mapped for potential integration of human rights-based approaches to counter-terrorism modules 	<p>The modules are currently under development by a consultant engaged for the purpose</p>	<p>Modules on HRBA-CT</p> <p>Copy of the report: "Analysis of Select Security Sector Entities' Institutional Frameworks with Respect to the Gender Dimension of their Mandates in the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020"</p> <p>Report on the mapping of the curricula of the training units/institutions of LEAs and MPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity designs • Indicative agendas • Attendance sheets • Photographs from the activities

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78 participants from the PNP, AFP, local government units, and provincial offices of national government agencies were trained on "Human Rights-Based Approaches to Counter-Terrorism" in the conference: "Empowering Communities: Uniting for Effective Governance in the Face of Challenges and the Promotion of the Rule of Law and Human Rights" (Bongao, Tawi-Tawi, 28 to 30 May 2024). 90 participants from the ATC-PMC, PNP Regional Office 9 and AFP Western Mindanao Command participated in the "Awareness-Raising Workshop on Human Rights-Based Approaches to Counter-Terrorism" (Zamboanga City, 24 to 25 July 2024). <p>Completed: Curricula of the training units/institutions of law enforcement agencies and Completed: Review of the gender-dimension/gender sensitive approaches within existing institutional frameworks of security sector agencies, conducted, with findings and recommendations presented to the TWG.</p> <p>11 security sector actors (PNP and AFP) attended the "Women in Counter-Terrorism Roundtable Discussion" (Zamboanga City, 26 July 2024)</p>		

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1.2.B Number of national policies and normative frameworks (based on international human rights norms) on countering terrorism revised towards increased compliance with human rights.</p> <p>Baseline New procedures, guidelines and policies around human rights standards and the ATA – 0</p> <p>Planned Target New procedures, guidelines and policies around human rights standards and the ATA Year 1: 0 Year 2: 2 Year 3: 3</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rules on the Anti Terrorism Act of 2020 and Related Laws (A.M. No. 19-22-02-SC). UNJJP contributed an assessment of the legal framework international standards and participated in a consultation with judicial actors (Cebu City, 03 to 05 May 2023). CHRP PAWIM on the Investigation, Legal Assistance and Handling of Anti Terrorism Act Cases and Other Related Cases: The UNJJP provided technical advice (UN House, 23 April 2024) DOJ Circular No. 20 (31 March 2023). The UNJJP contributed to the first meeting of the TWG developing standard operating procedures of DC 20, providing information on the legal framework of the ATA with emphasis on human rights considerations in the investigation and case build-up for terrorism and terrorism financing cases (UN House, 2 May 2024) 		<p>Report: "Assessment of the Philippine's Counter-Terrorism Legal Framework vis-à-vis International Standards"</p> <p>Judicial Rules on Anti-Terrorism and Related Laws (A.M. No. 19-22-02-SC), SC Issues Rules on Anti-Terrorism Cases - Supreme Court of the Philippines (judiciary.gov.ph)</p> <p>Consolidated comments of the UNJJP on the CHRP's draft PAWIM</p> <p>For relevant events: Activity design, indicative agenda, attendance sheets, photographs.</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to implement a human rights-based approach to drug control			
Indicator 1.3.A Percent of current PWUDs who have access to voluntary and evidence-based community-based treatment and care services appropriate to their assessed risk. (EB=certified by DOH/DDB/DILG)	FULLY ACHIEVED For Year 1, community-driven response pilot action research in Antipolo City has been developed. For Year 2, more than 7 pilot barangays have been identified, totaling 16, namely: 1. Bagong Nayon 2. Beverly Hills 3. Calawis 4. Cupang 5. Dalig 6. Dela Paz 7. Inarawan 8. Mambugan 9. Mayamot 10. Munting Dilao 11. San Isidro 12. San Jose 13. San Juan 14. San Luis 15. San Roque 16. Santa Cruz Initial engagements with the 16 barangays have been done, including the conduct of 4 capacity-building workshops and ongoing technical assistance to the barangay workers and their city officers. The national government agencies, through the TWG HRBA-Drugs, are also engaged through the regular monthly meetings and through the ad hoc Sub-Group on Community-Driven Responses meetings.	Note: (Prior data collected from DOH reported 38% access) The indicator was revised since the DOH/DDB/DILG do not have a central database for regular collection of the indicators. The HRBA-Drugs TWG revised it to collect data from the pilot sites for the community-driven response action research.	Action Research documentation: Embracing Compassionate Pragmatism: Human Rights-Based and Public Health Approaches to Addressing Substance Use Among Persons Whose Lives Include Drugs in Antipolo City Agenda and attendance sheets: 1) Compassionate Pragmatism Summit and Workshop (08 to 12 May 2023) 2) Roundtable Discussion on the Pilot Project with Antipolo City (16 October 2023) 3) Workshop on Ordinance Development and Action Research (29 November to 1 December 2023) 4) Community-Driven Responses Workshop, Antipolo (21 to 22 March 2024) Toolkit on Starting a Community-Driven Response anchored on Compassionate Pragmatism, Human Rights, and Public Health for Persons whose Lives Include Drugs Antipolo City Government Policy Proposal Marikina Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC) Policy Proposal
Baseline 0 = TWG recognized continuum of services for persons whose lives include drugs that is available in the 7 UNJP pilot barangays 0 = Number of persons in 7 pilot barangays that have availed themselves of the continuum of health, social and other services.			
Planned Target Year 1: • 1 = Community driven response pilot interventions are initially designed / drafted. Year 2: • 7 = pilot barangays have been identified and initial engagements with LGU and NGA counterparts done. • 7 = Continuum of services in the Community-Driven Response are co-designed and piloted with 7 LGUs, 4 CSOs, and relevant NGAs. • 7 = List of the continuum of services in pilot LGUs are mapped and analyzed.			

Results and Indicators	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xx = Number and percent of persons who have availed themselves of voluntary and EB, community-driven services (Note: because this is a TWG pilot, # is not prescribed.) • 1 = Policy Paper. Voluntary community driven system model (piloted in 7 barangays) is documented and submitted to the Government 	<p>In the 16 barangays, the continuum of services has been co-designed and undergoing pilot implementation. Four CSOs, including NoBox Philippines, StreetLaw PH, IDUCare, and Asian Center for Drug Policy contribute to the development of the pilot project through the regular monthly meetings, and through the ad hoc Sub-Group on Community-Driven Responses meetings.</p> <p>In the 16 barangays, the continuum of services were mapped and analyzed through action research conducted with the technical support of the Institute of Politics and Governance (IPG).</p> <p>Year 3: persons whose lives include drugs started accessing voluntary, evidence-based, and community-driven responses. 35 voluntary clients were documented.</p> <p>One policy paper with community toolkit was finalized. Draft ordinances were developed as part of the policy paper output.</p>		

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1.3.B Percentage of current PWUDs whose family complete evidence-based family-centered prevention programmes (as certified by DDB/DSWD/DepEd)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 bgys with assessment-based, evidence-based, family-centered prevention programmes endorsed by TWG • # and % of families in the 5 7 pilot areas reached with EB family skills programme (Baseline data to be collected when pilots are identified). <p>Planned Target</p> <p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Master Facilitators (nationwide) for UNODC Strong Families are trained. • Randomized control trials (RCT) for UNODC Strong Families is started. <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = Completion of RCT for Strong Families. 1 = Mapping & Compendium of EB Family Skills Training Programmes in the Philippines and in the 7 pilots. • 7 = Barangay Needs Assessment-Based Family skills training • 50 = Facilitators in pilot LGU/barangays trained in selected EB programmes 	<p>MOSTLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>Year 1: 10 Master Facilitators were trained and 1 RCT was started.</p> <p>Year 2: RCT data collection was completed, initial results drafted and analyzed. Mapping of family skills training programmes and needs assessment was completed in 6 districts in Quezon City. 9 LGU cities underwent needs assessment-based family skills training</p> <p>Years 2 and 3: 227 facilitators in selected barangays were trained for the Strong Families Programme.</p> <p>On the target of 2,800 families reached with EB family skills program, information was not collected due to time and resource limitations in the pilot areas.</p> <p>The third party evaluation of the Strong Families Programme is currently ongoing.</p>	<p>(The DDB/DSWD/DepEd do not have database for family-centered prevention programmes)</p> <p>The targets for Year 1 were achieved, while those for Years 2 and 3 were partially achieved</p>	<p>Attendance sheet from Health and Drugs Team</p> <p>Strong Families – Philippines: A Multi-site Randomized Controlled Trial testing the effectiveness of the Strong Families Programme (process and evaluation protocol, August 2022)</p> <p>Strong Families RCT Report</p> <p>Mapping and Compendium Report</p> <p>Attendance sheets</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 = Facilitators in pilot LGUs (incl. Yr 2) trained in selected EB programmes • 2,800 (x%) = families in the 7 pilot areas reached with EB family skills programme (Note: % TBD when bgys are identified.) • 1 = Third Party Evaluation of the Strong Families Programme in 7 Pilot Areas 			
<p>Indicator 1.3.C Number and percentage of PWUDs receiving evidence-based prevention messages and services.</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 EB health promotion and education on drugs communication strategies endorsed by TWG • 0 persons who received health promotion and education on drugs endorsed by the TWG in the 7 pilot barangays <p>Planned Target Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EB Health Promotion and education on drugs communication strategies under development <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 = EB health promotion and education on drugs endorsed by the TWG 	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>Year 1: there was a delay in the development of communication strategies. This was implemented in Year 3 for the HRBA-Drugs campaign of the Drug Policy Summit</p> <p>Year 2: communication strategies on HRBA-Drugs were implemented during the 2023 sessions of the Commission on Narcotics and Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. There was a delay in the conduct of a write-shop, but it was implemented in Year 3 as an activity leading to the Drug Policy Summit.</p> <p>The CND and CCPCJ social media posts reached the target.</p> <p>In Year 3, Social media campaign was implemented during the Drug Policy Summit run-up containing the messaging campaign on HRBA-Drugs.</p>	<p>(The old indicator was revised to reflect a measurable data indicator based on actual Programme activities).</p> <p>The delay was due to lack of funding and absence of a drug-specific communications specialist</p>	<p>Communications Plan for the Drug Policy Summit</p> <p>Social media posts on CND, CCPCJ, Compassionate Pragmatism Dialogue and Summit, and CCPCJ</p> <p>Media briefing attendance sheet</p> <p>Social media posts on CND, CCPCJ, Compassionate Pragmatism Dialogue and Summit and insights statistics</p> <p>Social media posts during the Drug Policy Summit</p> <p>List of published articles on the Drug Policy Summit</p> <p>Social media insights statistics during the Drug Policy Summit</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 =Media Practitioners complete a writeshop on non-stigmatizing reporting of drug-related news. • 1,000 distinct social media engagements on health promotion and education on drugs 	<p>Articles were published as coverage for the Drug Policy Summit.</p> <p>Social media engagements were done during the Drug Policy Summit.</p>		
<p>Indicator 1.3.D Number / percent of detainees who are able to avail of modes of early release, with special attention given to women and elderly prisoners.</p> <p>Baseline Released on Recognizance, bail, probation. (RA's 10389, 6036, 968): 2019 = 104,696 (7% of paralegal releases) 2020 = 71,301 (4.7%) 2021 = 73,600 (6%) Average % = 6.1%</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: 2022 (Actual) = 77,960 (6%)</p> <p>Year 2: • Actual as of April 2023 = 29,638 (6.4%) • = 10% of released PDL</p> <p>Year 3: • Actual as of April 2023 = 29,638 (6.4%) • = 10% of released PDL</p>	<p>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>For Year 1, the target was achieved with 4,677 out of 77,960 PDLs (6%) released .</p> <p>For Year 2, the target was mostly achieved. As of 26 May, 2023, data from DOJ indicates the release of 6,000 out of 73,600 (8.15%) PDLs, and priority was given for those who qualified for parole, elderly, and those who are sick.</p> <p>For Year 3, 8,657 PDLs, or 11.76% were released early, short of the 15% target.</p> <p>While the target was not fully met, there was an overall increase in early releases, and in commitments to prioritize elderly prisoners and women.</p> <p>In December 2023, DOJ issued a resolution allowing clemency for PDLs 70 y/o and above PDLs who had served at least 10 years of their sentence. The UNJP also supported the Jail Decongestion Summit held in December 2023, aimed at reducing overcrowding in prisons/places of detention.</p>	<p>Year 2 data to be requested from DOJ, BJMP, and BuCor</p>	<p>Online report from government</p> <p>Government announces compassionate release program for elderly inmates (abogado.com.ph)</p> <p>Old inmates who served 10 years or more eligible for clemency - Manila Standard</p> <p>Board of Pardons and Parole Resolution No. 08-02-2023</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1.3.E Percent of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p>Baseline [75.1 percent as of 2018, with increasing trend of an average 1.1 percentage point annually from 56.9 percent in 2001]. defined by the world prison data (sourced from BJMP, BuCor, local jails)</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: Original: 75 percent Revised target: 65.2%</p> <p>Year 2: Original: 74 percent Revised target: 62%</p> <p>Year 3: Original: 73 percent Revised target: 60%</p>	<p>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>Year 1: the target was achieved. The percentage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population stood at 65.2%.</p> <p>For Years 2 and 3, the target was partially achieved at 64.2%. Data is based on submissions as of 08 November 2023 covering data on provincial/sub-provincial jails (provincial governments and DILG Proper), municipality/city/district jails (DILG-BJMP) and national prisons (DOJ-BUCOR) to the Philippine Statistics Authority SDG Watch.</p>		Online report from government

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 1.3.F Percent of over-capacity of pre-trial detention facilities</p> <p>Baseline Sourced from BJMP: 2019 = 427% 2020 = 403% 2021 = 386%</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: (Original: decrease of 1% per year) Actual 2022: 367%</p> <p>Year 2: Original: 397% Actual as of April 2023: 370% Revised target: 350%</p> <p>Year 3: Original: 394% Revised target: 300%</p>	<p>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>Year 1: the average congestion rate stood at 367% as of October 2022 (based on BJMP data).</p> <p>Year 2: the average congestion rate stood at 348% as of October 2023 (based on BJMP data).</p> <p>This indicated a reduction of 4%.</p> <p>For Year 3: Congestion rate stood at 322% (based on BJMP data)</p>		<p>2022 BJMP data</p> <p>2023 BJMP data</p> <p>Secondary data from news reports and global databases</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Outcome 2: Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability, and justice and redress for victims.			
Indicator 2A In 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 [Number of operations in which deaths of civilians occurred; number of investigations conducted; number of administrative cases filed; and number of criminal cases filed. PNP data for where deaths occurred in police operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of investigation conducted for 2021=410 (737 in originally shared data) • No. of admin cases filed = 446 (704 in originally shared data) • Data from PNP IAS: 2020/21 – 889 cases reviewed by DOJ Panel no criminal cases filed in 2020/21 - DOJ data Planned Target All years: Number of criminal cases filed and number of administrative cases filed	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED No. of investigations conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021: 410 • June 2022: 302 cases transferred to the NBI for further investigation • 2023: No data • 2024: No data No. of administrative cases filed: 712 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021: 446 • 2022: 144 • 2023: 111 • 2024 (Jan to Apr): 11 No. of PNP personnel charged with administrative cases: 2,754 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021: 1,794 • 2022: 543 • 2023 288 • 2024 (Jan to Apr): 29 No. of criminal cases filed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021: 0 • June 2022: 7 • 2023: No data • 2024: No data 		Data from PNP IAS

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 2.1 Increased capacity and improved functioning of A035			
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.	FULLY ACHIEVED As of November 2023, 334 cases were under investigation. By June 2024, 440 cases were under investigation, ensuring that the indicator was met.		Data from DOJ as of 30 June 2024
Baseline 279 cases under investigation and 12 under preliminary investigation – 26 informations filed before the courts (as of December 2020)	As of June 2024, 16 cases were under preliminary investigation, the same number as in 2023.		
Planned Target Year 1: 327 cases under investigation and 14 cases under preliminary investigation – 26 informations filed before the courts (as of December 2022)	Informations filed before the courts increased from 27 in November 2023 to 28 in June 2024. Year 3 targets were achieved and surpassed.		
Year 2: 328 cases under investigation and 14 cases under preliminary investigation – 26 informations filed before the courts (as of June 2023)			
Year 3: 350 cases under investigation, 16 cases under preliminary investigation – 28 informations filed before the courts (as of June 2024)			

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.1.B Percentage of requests for information sharing by the CHRP positively responded to in accordance with the Data Sharing Agreement.</p> <p>Baseline Data is not being routinely shared</p> <p>Planned Target All years: All data is being shared, and the data sharing agreement has not been needed</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED Data is routinely shared between the CHRP and the DOJ-AO35 mechanism. The CHRP is a member of the AO35 TWG. A formal data sharing agreement has existed between them since September 2020. Regular updates are made as part of standard practice.</p>		<p>DOJ, CHR sign data sharing agreement vital to AO 35 cases of extra-legal killings, enforced disappearances, torture and other grave human rights violations – Commission on Human Rights, Philippines</p>
Output 2.2.A National Human Rights Referral Pathway is established and functioning.			
<p>Indicator 2.2.A Steps towards establishment of a National Referral Pathway</p> <p>Baseline No pathway exists</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: No National Pathway Exists Year 2: Discussions on the mapping of the existing referral pathways including the National Monitoring Mechanism and others Year 3: Discussions and agreement on the establishment of the National Referral Pathway</p>	<p>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED The UNJP organized discussions on the establishment of a National Referral Pathway. An initial assessment was conducted. Existing referral pathways: 1. DOJ-led Inter-agency Review Panel tasked to examine deaths and determine the liabilities of law enforcers in anti-illegal drug operations 2. DOJ's AO35 Mechanism focused on resolving grave violations of civil and political rights 3. National Monitoring Mechanism 4. CHRP constitutionally mandated to protect, promote and investigate human rights violations</p>		<p>Mapping of the referral pathways Presentation material (26 April 2024) TWG meetings National Monitoring Mechanism List of 52 cases under review by DOJ-led IRP Directory of CSO legal aid service providers (confidential) DOJ, UNODC, UP sign cooperation to improve PDL death probe (inquirer.net)</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
	<p>5. Legal aid NGOs who are promoting, protecting and supporting the rights of vulnerable sectors and their pursuit for justice</p> <p>New pathways include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DOJ's Human Rights and Gender Office established in December 2023 2. DOJ's Gender and Development Special Protection Office (GSPO), also established in December 2023 3. MOA between the DOJ-Board of Claims and the CHRP in March 2024, establishing a referral system to assist and compensate victims of injustice 4. MOA between the DOJ, University of the Philippines, and the UNODC to strengthen the investigation of custodial deaths of PDLs/inmates 		
<p>Indicator 2.2.B</p> <p>Number of cases referred by the National Human Rights Referral Pathway to appropriate mechanisms, disaggregated by geography, gender and other relevant characteristics</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target</p> <p>Year 1: No National Pathway Exists</p> <p>Year 2: Discussions on the mapping of the existing referral pathways including the National Monitoring Mechanism and others</p> <p>Year 3: Discussions and agreement on the establishment of the National Referral Pathway</p>	<p>NOT APPLICABLE</p> <p>Review Panel.</p> <p>(See Output Indicator 2.2.A for the existing pathways and recommendations by UNJP)</p>	<p>The shift of tactics from one referral pathway to strengthening different pathways outlined in indicator 2.2.A above means that cases are not referred through one pathway.</p>	<p>(Same MOVs as Indicator 2.2.A)</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 2.3 The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines effectively investigates violations of Civil and Political rights related to the Anti-Terrorism Act.			
<p>Indicator 2.3.A Number and percentage of allegations of violations related to the ATA investigated by the CHR.</p> <p>Baseline See Indicator 1B for numbers</p> <p>Planned Target All years: 100 percent</p> <p>Additional target: Establish a monitoring system aimed at tracking and analyzing the human rights impacts of the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework on counter- terrorism and relevant jurisprudence, grounded in the desk review and mapping of the overall normative framework.</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>CHRP investigated 100% of the cases referred to it and took action pursuant to its mandate under the ATA. UNJP strengthened the capacity of CHRP to conduct this work.</p> <p>The CHRP en banc adopted its PAWIM, incorporating the consolidated comments of the UNJP, and the UNJP supported the rollout of the PAWIM to the Commission's regional directors and focal investigators and lawyers from all regions (Tagaytay City, 18 to 20 June 2024)</p> <p>CHRP investigators and lawyers are now mandated by internal policy to investigate all cases referred to them.</p>		<p>Data from CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 to 2023 • 2024 (partial data) <p>Public statements of the CHRP on counter-terrorism related cases with alleged human rights impacts</p> <p>Copy of the report: "Analysis of the Commission on Human Rights Institutional Framework and Protocols for Investigation and Prosecution of Human Rights Violations in relation to the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020"</p> <p>The CHR's PAWIM as adopted by the Commission en banc.</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.3.B Number of CHRP staff and other relevant actors trained</p> <p>Baseline No regular exchange and joint analysis</p> <p>Target Year 1: 25 Year 2: 50 Year 3: 100</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>All years: 65 CHRP national directors and regional officers and 15 others were trained on ATA and HRBA-CT, exceeding the target of 50 for Year 2.</p> <p>Year 3: at least 146 CHR staff were trained in the mandate under the ATA, exceeding the target of 100. 32 civil society actors participated in a workshop for the establishment of a human rights platform in the BARMM specific to issues emerging from counter-terrorism operations.</p> <p>Year 2: 31 officers of the CHRP and the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission were trained on investigating human rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism.</p> <p>Year 3: • 78 CHRP officers and staff, consisting of all its regional directors and ATA focal lawyers as well as investigators from all regions were trained on investigating and handling HRV/As in the context of counter-terrorism in the workshop: "National Workshop on Human Rights Monitoring, Data-Gathering, Legal Assistance, and Investigation in Counter-Terrorism Contexts" (Tagaytay City, 18 to 20 June 2024)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity design • Indicative agenda • Attendance sheets • Photographs from the event

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68 CHRP staff from its human rights promotion office were trained in a session on "The Legal Framework of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020: Understanding the Law and its Implications for Human Rights" in the "Workshop on Monitoring, Documentation, and Investigation of Anti-Terrorism Act Violations in Places of Detention" organized by the UNODC (Zamboanga City, 24 to 28 June 2024). 		
Output 2.4 Improved data and accountability for human rights violations by police, including through support to HuRAIS and the HRAO.			
<p>Indicator 2.4.A Number of human rights violations identified by HuRAIS, disaggregated by sex, age, and other characteristics</p> <p>Baseline: HuRAIS is not active</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: HuRAIS system has been designed and the initial categories formalized Database populated with at least 100 cases – which have been disaggregated</p> <p>Year 2: HuRAIS system has been developed, containing accurate categories that reflect international standards for the definition of human rights violations</p> <p>Year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HuRAIS has been rolled out and PNP staff in key regions have been trained in its use Database has been populated with at least 200 cases – which have been disaggregated </p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>Year 1: Initial discussions took place and categories developed.</p> <p>Year 2: HuRAIS went live in August 2023. 238 police officers in Metro Manila, Cebu and Davao were trained on HuRAIS between September to November 2023 to document allegations of human rights violations.</p> <p>Year 3: By July 2024, 606 cases were documented in the HuRAIS database, surpassing the 200 target.</p>	<p>Initial delays in year 1 and 2 were caused by staff/funding shortages, but by year 3 all targets had been achieved.</p>	<p>HuRAIS disaggregated data/report</p> <p>Cascading of Human... - PNP-Human Rights Affairs Office Facebook</p> <p>HuRAIS - Landing Page (pnp-hurais.net)</p> <p>PNP HROAsIS Login</p> <p>HuRAIS glossary</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 2.4.B Analysis of patterns and trends of human rights violations based on data, including gender analysis</p> <p>Baseline No joint analysis between the UN and PNP on violations</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: Conduct of an annual PNP-UN meeting to analyze patterns and trends. Year 2: Conduct of an annual PNP-UN report and meeting to analyze patterns and trends. Year 3: • Conduct of an annual PNP-UN report and meeting to analyze patterns and trends. • Develop a Report on Trends Produced featuring disaggregated data</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>The PNP HRAO presented their data analysis for discussion and feedback in April 2022; February 2023 to the TWG on Police Data; June 2023 to UNJP; and 17 July 2024 to the TWGs on Accountability and Police Data.</p> <p>Real-time reports on trends and patterns can be easily generated by HuRAIS.</p>		<p>PNP HRAO data presentations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 2022 • June 2023 • July 2024
Outcome 3: Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.			
(No outcome level indicator is included in the results framework)			Targets were developed in conjunction with stakeholders and it was suggested for this outcome that it would be difficult to capture and measure an outcome level indicator.

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 3.1: Victims, witnesses and civil society actors have increased access to justice, restitution and protection.			
<p>Indicator 3.1.A A comprehensive and victim-centric victim and witness protection system is in place.</p> <p>Baseline System is in place, but some challenges remain</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and development of recommendations. • Training on HRBA to victim and witness protection. <p>Year 2: Implementation of recommendations and number of steps taken to improve victim and witness protection.</p> <p>Year 3: All victims and witnesses have access to appropriate protection mechanisms.</p>	<p>PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>The UNJP conducted a needs assessment and mapping of services, and policy recommendations developed. On 11 May and 28 November 2023, the UNJP presented these. On 22 March 2024, the UNJP organized a national consultation with key stakeholders. Further efforts were needed to implement the recommendations and strengthen protection mechanisms.</p>	<p>Delays caused by lack of implementing staff.</p>	<p>Public protection mechanisms (directory)</p> <p>Power point presentation (May 2023)</p> <p>Roundtable documentations</p> <p>Policy brief</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 3.2: A National Preventive Mechanism is established.			
<p>Indicator 3.2.A Increased engagement, and date of entry into force of legislation establishing the NPM.</p> <p>Baseline The Philippines is a State Party to OPCAT, but has not yet adopted national legislation. An interim NPM is functioning.</p> <p>Planned Target Years 1 and 2: Advocacy, awareness-raising initiatives, consultations undertaken with key actors.</p> <p>Year 3: Advocacy, awareness-raising initiatives, consultations undertaken with key actors and a bill is tabled in Congress</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>The UNJP contributed to increased engagement, including filing of bills in Congress, through advocacy, capacity building and awareness-raising activities outlined in section 3.4.</p> <p>These bills are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HB 6305 (23 November 2022 filed by Rep. Rufus B. Rodriguez) 2. HB 8780 (7 August 2023, filed by Rep. Bienvenido M. Abante) 3. HB 8933 (17 August 2023 filed by Rep. Rufus B. Rodriguez) 4. SB 2486 (14 November 2023 by Sen. Manuel Lapid) 5. SB 2522 (23 January 2024 filed by Sen. Francis Tolentino and Sen. Ronald dela Rosa) <p>Visit of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture to the Philippines, 03 to 14 December 2023.</p>		<p>Presentation material/s Leaflet on the National Preventive Mechanism</p> <p>23 October 2023 – Roundtable for Legislators</p> <p>13 to 15 December 2023 – Istanbul Protocol Online Training</p> <p>27 to 31 May 2024 – Istanbul Protocol Capacity Building Week</p> <p>Bill – tabled in the house, not yet in the Senate – HB 8780 (19th Congress)</p> <p>Reports/Documentations</p> <p>Bill on the NPM</p> <p>Pending bills on human rights tackled in UN discussion United Nations in Philippines</p> <p>Bills - Senate of the Philippines</p> <p>House of Representatives (congress.gov.ph)</p> <p>SPT mission report</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Indicator 3.2.B Number and coverage of monitoring visits by the NPM or interim NPM.</p> <p>Baseline The interim NPM is conducting monitoring visits (11 in 2019 and 3 physical visits in 2020)</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: 2 online visits to 11 pilot areas by the interim NPM during Covid pandemic</p> <p>Year 2: At least 10 visits of the NPM or interim NPM have taken place</p> <p>Year 3: At least 15 visits of the NPM or interim NPM have taken place</p>	<p>NO PROGRESS No visits took place by the NPM as it was not established.</p>	<p>As no NPM was established, no visits took place</p>	
Output 3.3: Freedom of expression is protected, and journalists and human rights defenders can conduct their activities safely			
<p>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 over the previous 12 months</p>	<p>FULLY ACHIEVED* <i>It was not possible to obtain accurate or full data on the numbers of violations. The data below represents only a small fraction of reported violations. Data from 2024 was not yet available.</i></p> <p>CHRP's has noted that the figures below do not reflect the actual number and types of cases but are based solely on the available data from the ICMS central database:</p>		<p>Data from CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021 to 2023

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
<p>Baseline CHR Figures (Baseline as of 2021):</p> <p><u>Journalists</u> Killings: 7 Enforced disappearance: 0 Arbitrary detention: 0 Kidnapping: 0 Torture: 0</p> <p><u>Trade Unionists</u> Killings: 6 Enforced disappearance: 1 Arbitrary detention: 15 Kidnapping: 2 Torture: 1</p> <p><u>Human Rights Advocates</u> Killings: 14 Enforced disappearance: 1 Arbitrary detention: 15 Kidnapping: 0 Torture: 0</p> <p>Planned Target All years: Significant reduction in the number of cases; and proportion of investigations conducted, into killings of HRDs, environmental activists etc of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights defenders</p>	<p><u>Journalists/Media:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of verified cases of killings decreased from a baseline of 7 in 2021 to 6 in 2022 and 1 in 2023. Two cases of enforced disappearance were verified in 2024. • Arbitrary detention, kidnapping, and torture remain at zero from 2022 to 2023. <p><u>Trade Unionists:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verified cases of killings decreased from 6 in 2021 to 2 in 2022 and 1 in 2023. • Enforced disappearance cases increasing to 4 in 2022 from 1 in 2021, with no cases verified in 2023. • Verified cases of arbitrary detention decreased from 15 in 2021 to 7 in 2022, and 0 in 2023. • No new cases of kidnapping and torture were verified from 2022 to 2023. <p><u>Human Rights Advocates:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verified cases of killings decreased from 14 to 3 in 2022 and 0 in 2023. • Enforced disappearance cases varied, from 1 in 2021 to 2 in 2022 and 4 in 2023. • Verified cases of arbitrary detention fell from 15 in 2021 to 4 in 2022 and 0 in 2023. • Kidnapping cases increased from 0 in 2021 to 1 in 2022 and 0 in 2023. The same figures were observed for torture. 		

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
	<p>From 2021 to mid-2024, 100 cases were investigated. They included 41 cases of arbitrary detention, 40 cases of killings, 15 cases of enforced disappearance, 3 cases of kidnapping and 2 cases of torture.</p> <p>The number of cases investigated decreased from 62 in 2021 to 30 in 2022, 6 in 2023.</p>		
<p>Indicator 3.3.B Date of entry into force of legislation recognizing and protecting Human Rights Defenders.</p> <p>Baseline A bill passed three readings in the House of Representatives, but is not prioritized</p> <p>Planned Target Year 1: Outreach and advocacy initiatives to promote the adoption</p> <p>Year 2: Continuing targeted outreach and advocacy initiatives.</p> <p>Year 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing targeted outreach and advocacy initiatives. A unified House/Senate bill and prioritization of the bill. </p>	<p>MOSTLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>On 17 January 2022, HB 10576, the Human Rights Defenders Act, unanimously passed its third and final reading. Despite this, the bill did not progress further to the Senate due to time constraints. It was refiled on 4 July 2022 as HB 77 by Congressman Edcel Lagman.</p> <p>The House Committee on Human Rights approved HB 77 as substitute bill for HB 256 and HB 2484, modeled on the "Model Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders."</p> <p>On 21 September 2023, Sen. Risa Hontiveros introduced SB 2447 on the protection and fundamental freedoms of HRDs.</p> <p>All HRD bills remain pending in Congress and the Senate.</p> <p>Three Local Government Units adopted local ordinances for the protection of HRDs: City of Isabela, Basilan; Digos City, Davao del Sur; and Puerto Princesa, Palawan. HRD ordinances for Balanga City, Bataan, San Fernando City, Pampanga, and Baguio City were underway at the time of reporting.</p>		<p>Copies of HBs 10576, 77, 256 and 2484</p> <p>Copy of SB 2447</p>

Results and Indicators	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target	Source of Verification
Output 3.4: Strengthened human rights capacity of civil society, and broader human rights engagement on critical areas.			
Indicator 3.4.A Engagement of civil society in accountability processes, disaggregated by gender and other relevant characteristic. Baseline: Limited Planned Target All years: Number of meetings between the Government (DOJ), CHRP and CSOs	FULLY ACHIEVED The TWGs provided a multisectoral platform to discuss human rights issues, bring diverse perspectives and expertise, and collaborate on challenges. The number of TWG meetings held between the Government, CHRP and the CSOs are as follows: TWG on Accountability – 18 TWG on Civic Space – 22 TWG on HRBA-Counter-Terrorism – 5 TWG on HRBA-Drugs – 8 TWG on NMIRF – 3 TWG on Police Data – 14 Additional meetings, trainings, workshops, consultations and other activities also engaged Government and CSOs on critical human rights topics.		UNJP list of meetings and events Reports/Documentations

Annex 1. Lessons Learned

UNJP as a model for multilateral engagement

- 1. The explicit mandate of the UN Resident Coordinator in HRC resolution 45/33 helped establish the UNJP as a political initiative as well as a technical programme.** The human rights agenda addressed through the UNJP required high-level political action in addition to technical cooperation. Anchoring the UNJP in the UN reform process with a strong mandate for the UN Resident Coordinator facilitated such engagement and UN leadership.
- 2. Philippine Government agencies played a critical role in the successful implementation of the UNJP.** The engagement was grounded in long-standing cooperation between the Philippine Government and the UN; the UN system's collaborative and consultative approach; situating human rights actions within the broader UN development-oriented country programme; and a spirit of dialogue that respects perspectives and values the contribution of experts, practitioners, partners and civil society actors alike.
- 3. The specification of six areas in HRC resolution 45/33 helped focus the programme on key agreed-upon areas of concern.** With limited resources and in the context of a range of human rights issues impacting on the Philippines, there was a risk of dilution or divergence to human rights areas beyond those discussed in the Human Rights Council. The listing of six specific human rights areas in HRC resolution 45/33 (para. 3) provided guidance for all parties and helped OHCHR structure the programme and gain support from other UN agencies around the six areas in the resolution.
- 4. National leadership and ownership led to innovative Government-led initiatives to sustain efforts after the end of the UNJP.** Throughout the UNJP, Government actors contributed to all aspects of leadership and implementation. When the UNJP ended, the adoption of AO22 which institutionalizes the six workstreams of the UNJP, the Human Rights 75 pledges, the establishment of a Human Rights and Gender office in the DOJ, and the development of the fourth Philippine Human Rights National Action Plan were among the initiatives to sustain efforts of the UNJP.
- 5. OHCHR's presence in the Philippines prior to the UNJP facilitated implementation.** The UNJP required initial investment including engagement with local stakeholders, developing the programme, inter-agency coordination, fundraising and recruitment. The Senior Human Rights Adviser led these start-up tasks, under overall guidance of the Resident Coordinator and OHCHR Headquarters. The presence will also play a role in following up on relevant areas of the UNJP within the regular work of human rights mainstreaming. OHCHR's country presence and the potential impact on other areas of work should be a consideration in initiating a UNJP, with realistic additional support provided in the start-up phase and to ensure sustainability.

6. **Multilateral development partner support, including the Philippine Government contributions, was critical to the development, implementation and impact of the UNJP.** The programme required a high level of political support as well as financial investment. Political support was centered around the consensus reached through the adoption of HRC resolution 45/33. The UNJP engaged development partners through regular briefings, participation in the UNJP Steering Committee, and participation in activities. The UNJP established a pooled funding mechanism to facilitate financial contributions and make these cost effective. This contributed to a high level of development partner engagement throughout the UNJP.
7. **Engagement with international human rights mechanisms provided opportunities to advance key policy agendas and led to the resumption of Special Rapporteur visits to the Philippines.** Constructive engagement with international human rights mechanisms was an initial challenge. With the leadership of the PHRCS and OHCHR, the rollout of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) was an early action of the UNJP. This helped center engagement with IHRMs. While independent from the UNJP, the resumption of official visits of Special Rapporteurs after seven years; five treaty body reviews; the visit of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture; and the Universal Periodic Review all took place during the UNJP with significant Government and civil society engagement. The commitments made during these processes provide the basis for continued human rights work through the UN Philippine Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the development of the Fourth Philippine National Human Rights Action Plan.

The UNJP as a vehicle for bringing together diverse stakeholders

8. **Bringing together a wide range of stakeholders in safe spaces for discussion of sensitive topics leveraged human rights gains.** The Government engaged with civil society prior to the UNJP. However, in some cases, narratives on human rights were polarized and divergent. The structures created through the UNJP, including the TWGs, provided spaces where Government and civil society actors could come together to discuss human rights topics covered by the UNJP and develop strategies for addressing these, convened by the UN and a Government counterpart. This increased trust and led to more creative interventions.
9. **Using a consensus-based model in the Terms of Reference of the TWGs helped overcome binary or polarizing narratives.** The deficit of trust was a challenge when establishing the TWGs. Through discussions aimed at developing actions that were agreeable to all interlocutors (rather than what was perfect for the majority), the TWGs became forums for solution-oriented compromise and contributed to stronger understanding between different stakeholders.

- 10. The prompt establishment of the UNJP Secretariat in the DOJ signaled commitment and created much-needed momentum for the work.** There was a risk of loss of momentum at the early stages of the programme, especially before key UN staff were onboarded. The Government's initiative and investment, supported by the Secretary of Justice and other key Government actors, and played a critical role throughout the programme in moving the agenda forward and ensuring documentation and follow-up on TWG meetings and decisions.
- 11. Domestic human rights mechanisms played a bridging role and provided context specific technical advice.** It was important for the UN to understand fully the Philippine context from different perspectives. The role of the Commission on Human Rights and its then Chair Jose Luis Martin "Chito" Gascon, was essential to engaging civil society actors and advising the United Nations. Meanwhile, the Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat provided advice from the Government and played an important role in engaging international human rights mechanisms.
- 12. The role and voice of civil society actors in raising concerns about continuing human rights violations was essential to informing other stakeholders of gaps and sustain a sense of urgency for improvement.** The UNJP did not solve longstanding human rights challenges overnight. The continued role of civil society in raising concerns was emphasized as a necessary aspect of technical cooperation. The UNJP emphasized the importance of civic space and provided – to some extent – a space for raising concerns, including through the TWGs and the Steering Committee.

The programmatic implementation of the UNJP

- 13. Early investment in building trust and establishing TWGs laid a solid foundation for longer term actions.** The UNJP faced a sense of urgency to implement actions to address the human rights situation, and it faced considerable expectations from all stakeholders. The UNJP sought to balance such urgency with the development of well-considered, impactful and relevant action. The UNJP invested time in process: consultations on the UNJP Prodoc, and on the establishment and composition of governance structures, and on the development of workplans. This helped build a solid foundation for operations and trust when implementation was scaled up during the second half of the UNJP.
- 14. Engaging specialized UN agencies was best suited to highly specialized technical and policy work.** This was a challenge because the agencies were of limited size and two of the four PUNOs did not have a presence in the Philippines. This created some implementation and scaling challenges which were overcome by engaging mechanisms such as the MPTF. However, the highly specialized nature HRC resolution 45/33 required this expertise and

the engagement of the four PUNOs, including their access to international expertise, was critical.

- 15. Flagship events were an effective way of advancing key policy agendas. In some cases, gaining broader support around highly technical areas was challenging.** The UNJP and Government partners overcame this through highlighting areas through flagship events with the participation of high-level officials. This included the Minnesota Protocol training; the Jail Decongestion Summit; and the Drug Policy and Law Reform Summit. Participation of high-level officials in international events including the participation of the Secretary of Justice and Secretary of Interior and Local Government in Sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), as well as the Philippine participation at the Interactive Dialogue of the HRC in October 2022, and at UPR sessions in October 2022 and March 2023.
- 16. The ability of the United Nations to involve world class technical experts strengthened the quality of HRBA in technical areas.** This provided unique access to training in areas such as the Minnesota Protocol on the investigation of potentially unlawful death and the Istanbul Protocol on the Investigation of Torture; access to advice and policy briefs, for example on protection of human rights defenders; and expertise on health- and human rights-based approaches to drugs.
- 17. Providing technical support to police online databases proved an effective way of engaging on improving police data.** Engaging on police data was a challenge, with divergent data sets and inconsistent categorization of human rights violations and abuses. The UNJP addressed this by providing specific technical advice to the PNP HRAO to strengthen the methodology of the HURAIIS database for documentation of human rights violations. This included training to PNP Human Rights Officers in different parts of the Philippines. The partnership with the PNP HRAO strengthened understanding on human rights for police and contributed to addressing some challenges in documentation. Further engagement was needed to fully capitalize on the gains in this area.
- 18. South-South Triangular Cooperation between the Philippines and Argentina demonstrated potential for exchange of knowledge and experience.** Beyond the UNJP, there was a need for continued and ongoing exchange of knowledge between a broader set of actors. The UNJP facilitated triangular cooperation including a study visit of Filipino forensic officers to Argentina; engagement with Mongolia on protection of HRDs; and the PHRCS sharing information with counterparts in Timor-Leste and other countries on the establishment of a NMIRF.
- 19. There is a need for increased human rights capacity building outside of Metro Manila, including for local government actors and civil society organizations working at the grassroots level.** The UNJP organized capacity-building

activities outside of Metro Manila, but mostly in major urban areas. This led to a better understanding of capacity gaps, and an increasing number of requests for training from local level actors. To address this, initial work was undertaken on the development of “human rights cities”. There is a need for further follow-up and engagement with other development partners working on localization action, to further strengthen human rights capacities.

20. Grants to civil society actors proved an effective way of providing targeted support for key areas of work and strengthening awareness of human rights.

The six areas outlined in HRC resolution 45/33 focused on broader policy level interventions. To overcome this, and to contribute to efforts directly benefiting those most at risk of being left behind, the UNJP provided grants to two civil society organizations working specifically to support widows and children of victims of human rights violations provided an opportunity to complement policy and advisory work with support for grassroots organizations.

21. Integration of gender and rights of persons with disabilities at the technical level helped address shortcomings in project / indicator design.

The project design, and the indicators of the UNJP, did not provide adequate attention to gender and rights of persons with disabilities. To address this, the UNJP took conscious steps to ensure that activities included significant gender elements, both through mainstreaming and targeted actions (for example the work on victim and witness protection). After the development of UNJP workplans, in early 2023, the UNJP and OPDs organized a cross-cutting TWG meeting to integrate rights of persons with disabilities in workplans.

22. A communications plan agreed by all stakeholders and with inputs from communications experts would have strengthened positioning of the UNJP.

The lack of capacity and support in this area from the outset created a communications gap, which PUNOs filled through individual outreach. Some outreach materials were developed, including common branding, but the lack of dedicated capacity meant that this was not always approached systematically and key messages did not have maximum outreach or impact.

Governance structures

23. The comprehensive and high-level membership of the UNJP Steering Committee proved effective in leveraging national ownership and creating a common sense of purpose among all members.

An initial challenge was how to sustain joint purpose and strategic oversight. The participation of Government, the CHRP, civil society, development partners and the United Nations as full members provided a forum for discussions of overall strategy, updates on progress and direction. The inclusive nature of the Steering Committee enhanced transparency in decision making and built teamwork spirit among key actors.

- 24. The addition of a smaller body, subordinate to the Steering Committee, could have facilitated deeper discussion in technical areas.** The UNJP did not have a body to make procedural decisions. A smaller group could have made decisions on behalf of the Steering Committee, meeting more often, and informing principals of action and progress, while still engaging civil society actors.
- 25. A dedicated project team covering all aspects of programme management would have strengthened implementation.** In addition to the Programme Coordinator, a Finance and Administrative Officer, a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and a Communications Officer for the whole programme would have improved operational efficiency. In the UNJP these functions were in most cases covered by substantive staff in addition to their other work.
- 26. The MPTF as a central funding mechanism proved an effective funding platform for a complex project with eight resource partners and four PUNOs.** The MPTF provided an effective mechanism for development partners to channel contributions. It also enhanced consistency and facilitated monitoring and reporting systems in a cost-effective manner, with prompt advice and support from the MPTF team.

Annex 2: List of Communications Products and Media

Key Events	Links
Drug Policy and Law Reform Summit (10-12 July 2024)	<p>GMA News. "DOJ pushes for more humane, public health response under anti-drugs law." 10 July 2024.</p> <p>Business World. "Anti-drug policy should be health-focused – UP." 10 July 2024.</p> <p>Daily Tribune. "Phl embarks on drug policy reforms." 10 July 2024</p>
Istanbul Protocol (27-31 May 2024)	Manila Bulletin. " Int'l experts to discuss investigation of potentially unlawful deaths in PH. " 8 February 2023.
AO35 Training, Mandaue City (13 May 2024)	UN Philippines Facebook post
Civil Society Assessment of UNJP (8 May 2024)	Department of Justice. " DOJ Participates in the Civil Society Organization Assessment of the UNJP. " 8 May 2024.
AJK Foundation Memorial Inauguration (1 May 2024)	<p>Manila Bulletin. "Memorial site for EJK victims to be inaugurated on May 1." 30 April 2024.</p> <p>Rappler. "‘Dambana ng Paghilom’: A shrine to immortalize drug war victims." 1 May 2024.</p> <p>Philippine Daily Inquirer. "Columbarium built for Duterte drug war victims." 2 May 2024.</p>
CHRP Statement (8 April 2024)	Commission on Human Rights. " Statement of the Commission on Human Rights recommending for the continuation of the UN Joint Programme, noting its valuable impacts to the human rights situation in the Philippines. " 8 April 2024.
Minnesota Protocol Training of Trainers (11-15 March 2024)	<p>UN Philippines X/Twitter posts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1675811945516257280?s=20 • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1675811281935429634?s=20 • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1675760280469651457?s=20

Key Events	Links
AJ Kalinga Paghilom Memorial groundbreaking event (11 December 2023)	<p>ABS-CBN News. “‘Dambana ng Paghilom’: A memorial site for the dead and the grieving in Duterte’s drug war.” 12 December 2023.</p> <p>ABS-CBN News. “Memorial para sa EJK victims, pinasinayaan sa Caloocan.” 11 December 2023.</p> <p>Philippine Star. “Memorial hall for ‘Tokhang’ victims to rise in Caloocan.” 12 December 2023.</p> <p>Rappler. “Soon to rise in PH: Memorial shrine for Duterte drug war dead.” 11 December 2023.</p> <p>Rappler. “Father Flavie and Bishop Ambo leading the groundbreaking.” 12 December 2023.</p> <p>Rappler X/Twitter posts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leni Robredo speech • Leila De Lima speech
Roundtable with legislators (24 October 2023)	<p>UN Philippines X/Twitter posts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1716630256281669719?s=20 • https://x.com/unphilippines/status/1716630446799515774?s=46&t=Wrg8B1hNPxxXNo0pSsHbww • https://x.com/unphilippines/status/1716630619298673113?s=46&t=Wrg8B1hNPxxXNo0pSsHbww • https://x.com/unphilippines/status/1716630742925815958?s=46&t=Wrg8B1hNPxxXNo0pSsHbww <p>UN Philippines Facebook post</p>
Training on the Minnesota Protocol (3-7 July 2023)	<p>Resident Coordinator Opinion Piece: The complex path in the investigation of potentially unlawful deaths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABS-CBN • Business Mirror • Philippine Star • Relief Web <p>ABS-CBN News. “‘First Hope’: Training on Minnesota Protocol to better probe unlawful deaths in PH concludes 1st run.” 8 July 2023.</p> <p>GMA News. “Training on Minnesota Protocol necessary for prevention of EJKs - UN special rapporteur.” 7 July 2023.</p> <p>Philippines News Agency. “UN expert ‘raises the bar’ for forensic probe skills in PH.” 7 July 2023.</p> <p>UN Philippines X/Twitter posts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1675811945516257280?s=20 • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1675811281935429634?s=20 • https://x.com/UNPhilippines/status/1675760280469651457?s=20 <p>UN Philippines Facebook post</p>

Key Events	Links
Roundtable meeting with CSOs (29 March 2023)	Ateneo de Manila University. “Civil society organizations, diplomats meet to discuss implementation of the UNJP on Human Rights.” 29 Mar 2023.
Regional Training for AO 35 Prosecutors and Investigators	UN Philippines Facebook post
Minnesota Protocol mission (6-9 February 2023)	<p>Manila Bulletin. “Int’l experts to discuss investigation of potentially unlawful deaths in PH.” 8 Feb 2023.</p> <p>UN Philippines. “Arrival of an international expert team to assess national capacities needs on the investigation of potentially unlawful deaths.” 8 February 2023.</p>
Other news articles	<p>GMA News. “Philippines, UN finalizing joint program on human rights — Guevarra.” 14 June 2021.</p> <p>Manila Standard. “CHR lauds UN on joint effort to promote human rights.” 8 April 2024.</p> <p>Philippine Star. “Philippines reaffirms human rights resolve.” 8 April 2024</p> <p>Rappler. “How serious is the Marcos government about amending the anti-drug law?” 10 July 2024.</p> <p>Senate of the Philippines. “Chiz Lauds Creation of Special Human Rights Body.” 13 May 2024</p>
Activity snapshots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 to Human Rights 75 • HuRAIS and HROASIS Cascading Event • Minnesota Protocol Training • AJK Foundation Partnership Launch • Human Rights Cities dialogue • AO 25 TOT • HuRAIS and HROASIS in Visayas and Mindanao • Multi-stakeholder Roundtable discussion • 2nd Philippine Accessibility Summit • Dambana ng Paghilom Groundbreaking • Human Rights 75 Culminating Event • Roundtable for Legislators • Training of Trainers on the Minnesota Protocol • AJ Kalinga Youth Theater • National Forensics Institute Discussion • Witness and Victim Protection national consultation • Human Rights Cities workshop
Knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Manual for AO 35 Prosecutors and Investigators • Training Manual on the Minnesota Protocol for the Philippines • Revised PNP Guidebook on Human Rights-Based Policing • Practical Guidebook for Prosecutors and Investigators

Key Events	Links
Other materials produced by the UNJP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNJP folder• UNJP Flyer• UNJP Pen• UNJP Pull-up banner• Human Rights 75 Pull-up banner• UNJP Notebook• Human Rights Defenders FAQs• National Preventive Mechanism for the Philippines Fact Sheet• UDHR draft translations and layout• PowerPoint template• Quote card template

