



# TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

Human rights are universal, indivisible, and inherent to every human being. To protect and promote these rights, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) work with governments, civil society, and global partners to address local challenges and foster just and inclusive societies by upholding human rights principles and standards.

NHRIs have proven to be essential for rights-based implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and sustaining peace. The significant role of NHRIs has been increasingly recognized, including in the [Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights](#), the [UN's framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19](#), as an [indicator of sustainable development under SDG 16](#), and in the [Handbook for preparation of Voluntary National Reviews](#).

With inconsistent financing and varied levels of capacity, the ability of NHRIs to deliver on their unique mandates is often hindered. To amplify the potential of NHRIs, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) formed the TriPartite Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions (TPP) in 2011.

In line with UN reforms, the TPP harnesses the collective strengths and comparative advantages of each partner to provide coherent support to NHRIs around the world. The TPP has been lauded by the [UN Secretary-General](#), the [General Assembly](#), and the [Human Rights Council](#) as good practice of international cooperation.

THE TPP LEVERAGES COMPLEMENTARY MANDATES TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY AND TIMELY ASSISTANCE TO NHRIS THAT IS JOINTLY PLANNED, DELIVERED, AND EVALUATED THROUGH A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO ENSURE MAXIMUM IMPACT.

## OHCHR

Leading UN entity on human rights with mandate to support the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs and to collaborate with them to implement their mandates to promote and protect human rights. Works to build their knowledge and promote their participation in relevant UN human rights mechanisms and fora. Acts as Secretariat of the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation.

## GANHRI

Representing more than 110 NHRIs, GANHRI is one of the largest human rights networks worldwide. It unites, promotes and strengthens NHRIs to operate in line with the Paris Principles and provides leadership in the promotion and protection of human rights.

## UNDP

Development branch of the UN system. Operational in over 170 countries and territories and has supported NHRIs in over 90 contexts with capacity strengthening and technical advisory services.

# AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The TPP provides a platform of collaboration for the UN system to support NHRIs and their networks. Through a partnership approach, the TPP increases efficiency and effectiveness of international support for NHRIs and streamlines communication for NHRIs with international actors.

THE TPP AIMS TO ENSURE:

GANHRI's institutional capacity and ability to achieve its strategic goals are strengthened

Effectiveness of the four Regional Networks of NHRIs is enhanced

Country support and capacity building to equip NHRIs to optimally fulfil their mandate, including engaging with international mechanisms is enhanced

NHRIs efforts towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and efforts to Leave No One Behind are supported

NHRIs' role in sustaining peace is strengthened, including in prevention and early warning

# ASSISTANCE

Through the delivery of catalytic funding, substantive assistance, and partnership support, the TPP invests in strategic initiatives to build the capacity of NHRIs and their regional networks to increase fulfilment of human rights for all people.

TPP ASSISTANCE IS DEMAND DRIVEN AND BASED ON THE PRESSING NEEDS AND FUNDING GAPS FOR NHRIS, INCLUDING IN THE AREAS OF:



Capacity building and assessment



Accreditation review



Establishment and strategic planning



Implementation of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms



COVID-19 response, recovery, and institutional adaptation



@ UNDP BANGLADESH/FAHAD KAIZER

The TPP also works with and strengthens regional networks of NHRIs as key knowledge brokers and actors to support NHRIs, including on thematic areas of importance such as:



Protection of human rights defenders and civic space



Human rights implications of COVID-19



Displacement and migration



Conflict prevention

The TPP is jointly implemented by the partners and operationalized via the [UNDP Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development](https://www.undp.org).

CONTACT THE TPP

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# 2020 KEY RESULTS: TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

With the generous support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NHRIs in 15 countries benefitted from TPP assistance in collaboration with the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI).

The TPP and NANHRI advanced thematic priorities for African NHRIs through:



A rapid regional needs assessment of NHRIs in the context of COVID-19



The development of six new tools and resources to support implementation of the Marrakech Declaration with direct assistance to NHRIs in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe



In response to pressing needs for digital operations brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NHRI in **The Gambia** established an Automated Case Management System to process complaints through a user-friendly and secure online platform.



To reduce overcrowding in places of detention during the COVID-19 pandemic, the NHRI in **Mali** increased their monitoring visits leading to the release of 1,300 people in June 2020.



The NHRIs of **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Mauritania** went through the process of accreditation by GANHRI's Sub-Committee on Accreditation where they both obtained A status and began implementing recommendations.



The NHRI in **Togo** improved its effectiveness through the development of its first strategic plan and costed results framework, informed by a thorough review of past practices and stakeholder consultations.



The Ministry of Law and Justice and stakeholders in **Lesotho** took key steps toward the promotion and operationalization of the NHRI, including by increasing awareness of its prospective role and mandate and aligning its legislation with the Paris Principles.



The NHRI in **Mozambique** undertook an in-depth capacity assessment, based on the [Global Principles for the Capacity Assessments of NHRIs](#), to identify the most vital capacity needs of the institution and strategies to address them.