

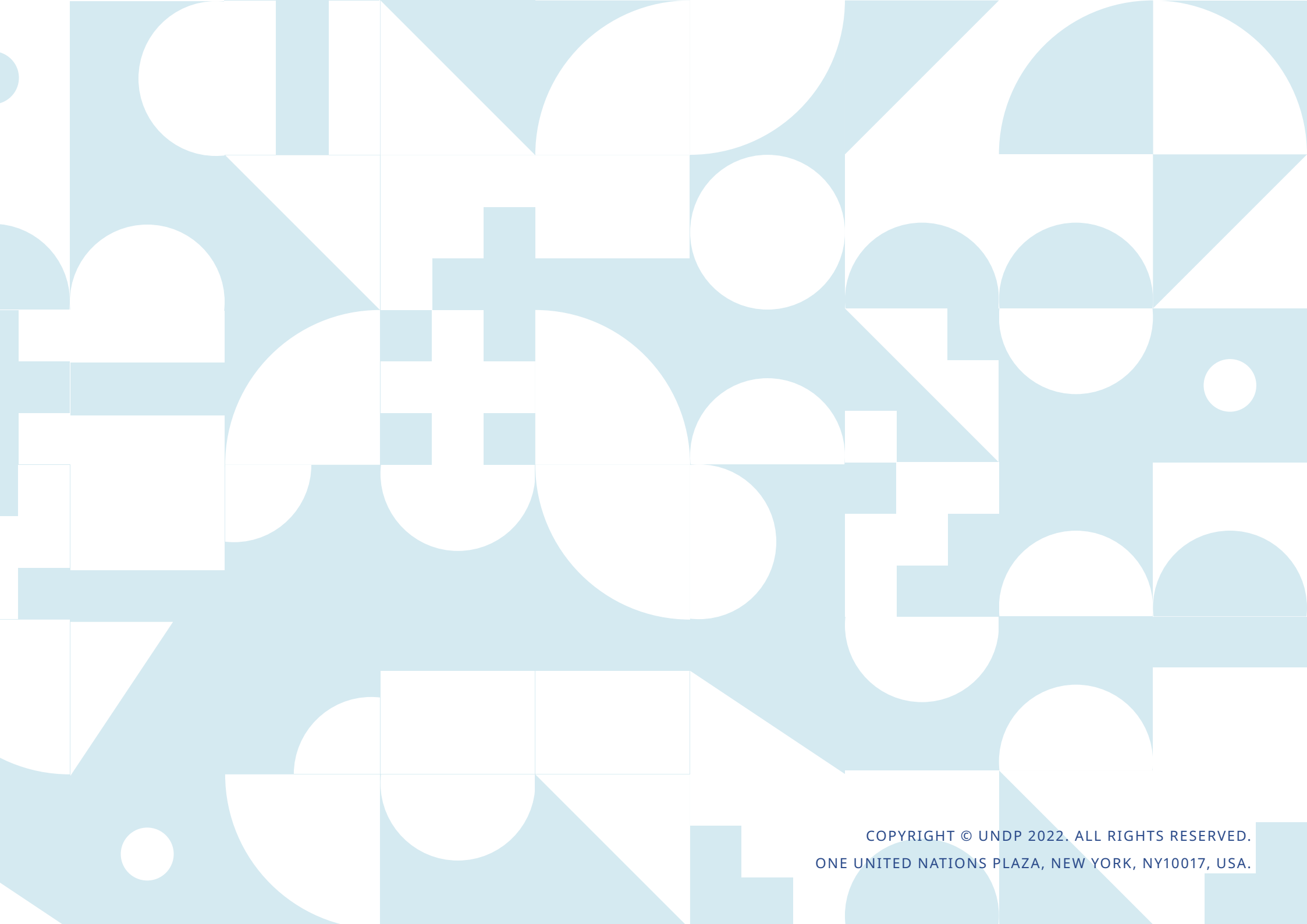
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

PHASE IV (2022-2025)

A large, stylized blue bird graphic, resembling a Twitter bird, is positioned on the left side of the page. The bird is composed of various shades of blue and features a checkered pattern on its tail and wing. It is set against a background of light blue and white geometric shapes, including circles, squares, and a large white cross.

**Blueprint for Transformative  
Change through the Rule  
of Law and Human Rights**



# Blueprint for Transformative Change through the Rule of Law and Human Rights

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THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS,  
JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT



PHASE IV (2022-2025)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

06

INTRODUCTION

08

THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

12

LESSONS LEARNED  
FROM PHASE III

13

OUR COMPARATIVE  
ADVANTAGE

14

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## A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO ENABLING AND ACCELERATING CHANGE

<b>The change we seek</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Our guiding principles</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>Operational enablers</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Our strategy</b> .....	<b>18</b>

19

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## HOW THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OPERATES

<b>An integrated, multi-disciplinary, global team</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Our toolkit</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Our strategic alliances and partnerships</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Our flagship UN system partnerships</b> .....	<b>22</b>

**W** **Weak rule of law, impunity, inequality and injustice, conflict and insecurity, and violations of human rights directly impede human well-being and rights-based inclusive and sustainable development.**

UNDP’s commitment to promoting and strengthening the rule of law and the protection and promotion of human rights as core requirements for human development was crystalized in 2008 with the first phase of the Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings (2008-2011). During subsequent phases of the programme (2012-2021), the breadth and depth of UNDP’s contribution to fostering the rule of law, justice, security and human rights, especially in contexts affected by crisis, conflicts and fragility, expanded significantly through its quality programming, knowledge brokerage and policy support.

Today UNDP’s Global Programme is a well-known and respected multi-disciplinary programme that operates at the headquarters, regional and country levels. It uniquely combines rule of law, justice, security and human rights expertise, knowledge and ambitions within an overarching umbrella framework for enabling peaceful, just and inclusive societies and for realising the international commitment to ensure that no one is left behind. It contributes to establishing a culture of respect for the rule of law and embedding human rights principles in UNDP’s work to build integrated and sustainable solutions for people and planet.

In Phase IV, the Global Programme will continue to provide assistance in its core areas of expertise, which include: rule of law and human rights promotion, constitutions, anti-discrimination, people-centred justice and security, transitional justice, armed violence reduction, accountability and oversight, and support to human rights defenders and national human rights systems. It will focus on strengthening and expanding its work in more nascent areas, such as Business and Human Rights, environmental justice, e-justice and rights-based digitalisation, integration of human rights and SDG systems, and strengthening of civic space.



This new phase of UNDP's Global Programme for Strengthening the Rule of Law, Human Rights, Justice and Security for Sustainable Peace and Development (2022-2025) commences at a time when the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is far from realized, the climate crisis presents an uncertain future, conflict and violence are on the rise, and respect for the rule of law and human rights protection is in decline. In response, Phase IV of the programme represents a redoubling of efforts to anticipate and prevent instability and conflict, to address the drivers of fragility, to build resilience, and to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights. In doing so, the Global Programme aims to accelerate the transformative ambition of Agenda 2030. While retaining its long-standing focus on providing quality country-level support, the Global Programme will also focus on strengthening its position within the regional and global knowledge and policy spheres, in recognition of the urgent need to consolidate and advance respect, protection and promotion for the rule of law and human rights globally.

The Global Programme is implemented by the Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights team within UNDP's Crisis Bureau and is part of UNDP's Global Policy Network (GPN). Phase IV is aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and primarily contributes to its development outcome 1, while also supporting the achievement of outcomes 2 and 3. It is guided by UNDP's three directions of change, namely structural transformation, leaving no-one behind, and building resilience. It directly contributes to the signature solutions of governance and resilience, and supports organization-wide efforts related to the environment and gender equality.

The Global Programme supports UNDP country offices and regional hubs, and works with governments, civil society and business entities to make the rule of law and respect for human rights a global reference point and enabler for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is a platform for partnerships across the UN system, enabling more coherent, collaborative and integrated rule of law and human rights efforts in line with UNDP's designated 'integrator' role and in support of the One-UN approach. It also provides a framework and forum for learning and knowledge exchange that directly informs policy and programme development.

#### THIS DOCUMENT:

- Summarises UNDP's strategic approach towards transformative change through the promotion of the rule of law, people-centred justice and security, and human rights.
- Describes how the Global Programme will advance efforts towards sustainable peace and development.
- Spotlights key operational areas where greater investment aims to enhance UNDP's organisational capacity to influence and enable change.

**P**hase IV of the Global Programme was designed during a time of global uncertainty, insecurity and disruption.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, progress towards the SDGs was not occurring fast enough for achievement by 2030. As the international community struggles to address the immediate and longer-term effects of challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, protracted conflicts, record levels of

forced displacement, and growing levels of political violence, the importance of strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, and ensuring justice and security for all has never been more apparent. Within this complex context, a number of inter-related external issues and trends have been particularly relevant for the programme design.



### Trust and the social contract

Trust in government and its institutions is in decline. The COVID-19 pandemic has further eroded public trust as policymakers struggled to respond to its many challenges. Failure to provide justice and security for all, ensure the protection of human rights, and enable fairer distribution of wealth and resources has resulted in a decline of public trust, especially among youth. Young people are increasingly disillusioned with their governments, believing they do not care about people's immediate and future needs. Across major economies, women trust governments less than men. Their representation and participation in politics globally is substantially lower than for men.

### Inequality, discrimination and exclusion

Inequality within and exclusion from political, civil, social and economic spheres continue to drive fragility, disrupt social cohesion and exacerbate poverty. Factors contributing to vulnerability to exclusion, inequality and injustice are multidimensional and often intersectional. The pandemic has exacerbated inequalities that can be powerful sources of social tensions and violence. It has further entrenched pre-existing patterns of stigma and discrimination. Women, girls, minorities, and LGBTIQ+ people confront chronic discrimination and violence perpetuated by systemic barriers to accessing justice, discriminatory laws, and entrenched social norms and power imbalances.







## Gender justice

Despite some gains, overall progress towards achieving gender equality is moving too slowly, unevenly, and even in the wrong direction. Women have been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic across all sectors of life. The number of reported cases of violence against women and girls rose dramatically. As women's justice needs increase, justice sector responses remain inadequate and justice gaps have only widened. Legislative reforms are needed to increase protection from violence and to address economic and social injustices that perpetuate discrimination and inequality. Women remain underrepresented in decision-making processes and roles across all sectors. Women and girls suffer disproportionately from the consequences of armed conflicts but their perspectives, needs, and voices remain largely excluded from post-conflict recovery processes.

## Human rights, human agency and participation

Disregard for human rights is widespread. Egregious and systematic human rights violations remain commonplace. People are being left behind and the human rights agenda is being instrumentalized for political purposes. Increasing numbers of governments have adopted laws and practices that constrain civic space and curtail civic freedoms. Attacks against advocates for and defenders of human rights reduce their ability to act as a check on government misuse of power. It undermines their ability to articulate the needs and demands of the most vulnerable and excluded, and to engage in policy processes to address those needs.



## The justice gap

At any one time, there are 1.5 billion people who cannot resolve their criminal, civil or administrative justice problems. The COVID-19 pandemic profoundly impacted the functioning of justice systems across the world. The number of 'everyday justice' problems - employment disputes, debt, evictions, land, family and consumer disputes - continues to rise, and with it the demand for accessible, fair and effective justice services. Unresolved justice problems affect economic growth, exacerbate inequality and can fuel violent conflict. Yet, investment in justice within national and development assistance budgets has declined. The climate crisis has spotlighted the importance of environmental justice, and the need to harness a wide range of mechanisms, approaches and actors to better address the justice needs of current and future generations and of the natural environment itself.

## Conflict and violence

Conflict has become more complex and protracted, increasingly driven by non-traditional security threats like economic stagnation, irregular migration and displacement, environmental degradation, competition for natural resources or rapid urban growth. Women and girls are at increased risk of conflict-related sexual violence. Millions of people are being displaced by conflict and violence. The circulation of approximately one billion small arms and light weapons (SALW) worldwide represents a challenge that cuts across peace and security, human rights, gender, sustainable development and beyond. Private and public investments in fragile and conflict-affected settings can both contribute to trust and stability but also sustain, exacerbate or even cause conflict.



## Technology, digitalization and big data

Technology can provide remarkable benefits and conveniences but its development and use also comes with risks. The information (and misinformation) space is growing faster than governance systems can be developed. Digitalization poses privacy, accountability and equality challenges at a massive scale. While artificial intelligence (AI) can contribute to evidence-driven and effective decision-making in various sectors, its misapplication can also threaten rights and freedoms. Algorithmic discrimination risks are pervasive and multi-faceted, reproducing structural inequalities, including gender inequalities. Technology can be used to enable greater access to justice. It can also be used in ways that exacerbate injustices and inequalities, violate rights and freedoms, fuel violence, and enable criminality.

## The role of business

Globalization and privatization have facilitated businesses into dominant power positions in present-day society. In the absence of adequate safeguards, the private sector can undermine human rights and the rule of law, and exacerbate inequality, injustice and insecurity. Businesses of all sizes can, however, also be agents of positive change. Some businesses are tackling social justice issues such as racial injustice and LGBTIQ+ rights, both within their operations and in advocating for wider policy and regulation changes. The global discourse on the importance of responsible business practices has been rapidly growing in the last five years due to investor interest, consumer pressure and regulatory demands.





### Crisis contexts

The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis have only accelerated the forces that are impeding peace, development, human rights and the rule of law. There is an urgent need for a clear commitment and strong action to be taken by international, regional and national actors to reassert the global principles of justice and the rule of law, and respect for human rights obligations. At the same time, these crises present an opportunity for truly transformational change that is human rights-based and focused on tackling the root causes of inequality and exclusion, injustice and instability. UNDP and its Global Programme have a key role to play in this endeavour.

*The Global Programme is a  
**strategic influencer and enabler of transformative change,**  
advancing peace and sustainable development through the promotion  
of rule of law, people-centred justice and security, and human rights.*

**D**uring Phase III (2016-2021), the Global Programme enabled UNDP to affirm its leading role in the fields of rule of law, human rights and development.

The Global Programme adapted and responded quickly to changing international and local dynamics, opportunities and challenges, developing a more geographically and thematically diverse portfolio. As the quality of democracy, rule of law and protection of human rights declined, the demand for rule of law and human rights support in contexts across the development spectrum rose. The programme mobilized the full scope of its resources – human, financial, technical and strategic – to provide tailored support to an increasing number of requests from UNDP country offices and regional programmes. It also expanded its work in emerging areas such as Business and Human Rights, e-justice and rights-based digitalization, and integration of human rights and SDG systems.

Measuring and reporting impact remained a key area for improvement for the Global Programme, and is a recognized corporate priority in the UNDP 2022-2025 Strategic Plan. A more systematized and targeted approach to data collection, analysis and reporting is vital for generating knowledge, enabling learning, and creating an evidence base that can directly inform programming, advance thought leadership, and strengthen policy influence within the regional and global policy space. In Phase IV, the Global Programme's new Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) and Innovation Unit will support the development and application of tools, systems and capacities needed for a more systematic approach to evidence-based learning and knowledge creation and exchange across the programme.

In Phase III, the Global Programme recognized that the heightened complexity of today's rule of law and human rights challenges requires innovative and experimental approaches. Through the programme, UNDP began to explore multidisciplinary opportunities such as harnessing behavioural science for advancing gender justice. It recognizes that there remains room for strengthening the use of these and other tools and approaches to enable more effective and innovative programme design and implementation, including political economy and conflict analysis, gender mainstreaming, the human rights-based approach and emphasis on leaving no one behind, systems theory and change management.

For more information about the Global Programme's learning and achievements during Phase III, see its annual reports available at [rolhr.undp.org](http://rolhr.undp.org)

**U** NDP's Global Programme is the primary mechanism for the implementation of comprehensive and integrated rule of law and human rights programmes within UNDP and across the wider UN system. Its areas of comparative advantage include:

- A unique multi-disciplinary mandate for promoting rule of law, justice, security and human rights in development at the country, regional and headquarters levels and across the UN system.
- Proven expertise and experience in providing comprehensive, tailored support to country offices across the development spectrum, and especially in contexts affected by fragility, crisis and conflict.
- Ability to leverage UNDP's unique relationship with governments and institutions to promote a people-centred approach to rule of law, justice, security and human rights.
- A global thought leader, policy influencer and recognized convener within the UN system, and across governments, the development community, civil society and non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector.
- A trusted partner with the recognized ability to galvanize and maintain partnerships across the UN system and beyond to enable more coherent, collaborative and integrated rule of law and human rights efforts.



# A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO ENABLING AND ACCELERATING CHANGE

**U**NDP is driven by a vision in which all people have expanded choices for a fairer, sustainable and peaceful future in a world envisioned by Agenda 2030, with people and planet in balance.

The Global Programme contributes to this vision by supporting and working with UNDP country offices, regional hubs and its partners to develop and deliver holistic and impactful rule of law and human rights interventions aimed at enabling transformative change. It recognizes that this type of deep, sustained change can only occur with the involvement of multiple actors within society – from the

most marginalized and vulnerable, and advocates for and defenders of human rights to business entities, government ministries and institutions, and social, economic and political power holders.

Through its interventions, the Global Programme adopts a holistic approach focused on:

- **Empowering people**, and especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, to have voice and agency in achieving fairer, more just, inclusive and safe societies
- **Enabling governments and their institutions** to better respond to peoples' needs and demands for rights, justice and security
- **Promoting the accountability and responsibility** of duty bearers and power holders to uphold, respect and promote the rule of law and human rights.

UNDP believes that when evidence-based, high-quality programming is complemented by coherent regional and global-level policy and agenda setting, positive outcomes can be achieved in transforming rule of law, justice, security and human rights systems, services and institutions to be more inclusive, people-centred and better capacitated to respond to all people's justice, security and human rights needs. This in turn makes them more trustworthy and accessible, allowing more people to have access to justice, increasing community security and reducing armed violence, and better promoting and protecting human rights.

The Global Programme's strategy for transformative change is grounded in **five guiding principles** that reflect the programme's years-long learning and experience, and developments in the rule of law, justice, security and human rights fields. These guiding

principles underpin the programme's interventions which are aimed at achieving **two integrally linked and mutually-supporting outcomes and six interlinked outputs**. The inter-connected nature of these goals reflects the importance of a multi-disciplinary and holistic approach to enabling transformative change. In order to strengthen the organizational capacity of UNDP to deliver on these goals, the Global Programme has identified **six operational enablers** that aim to strengthen our ability to implement the strategy for enabling and influencing change. More detailed explanations of these three strategic components can be found in the Global Programme's Phase IV project document at [rolhr.undp.org](http://rolhr.undp.org)

## The change we seek

The Global Programme seeks to achieve two mutually reinforcing programme outcomes and six inter-related programme outputs that reflect its 'upstream' (regional and global level) and 'downstream' (country level) influence. Gender is a cross-cutting issue that is mainstreamed across the programme. We support UNDP country offices and regional hubs to implement programmes that focus on people, duty bearers and power holders, systems and communities. We use evidence, knowledge and learning to influence regional and global policy and agenda setting and to inform innovative ROLJSHR programming.

**Programme Outcome 1:** *Inclusive, people-centred systems that provide quality justice and security services and uphold and protect human rights are trusted and accessible, especially in contexts affected by crisis, conflict or fragility.*

**Output 1:**

People experience greater equality and are more empowered to access justice and exercise their rights

**Output 2:**

Duty bearers and power holders are more accountable and responsible for upholding the rule of law and realising human rights

**Output 3:**

Justice and security systems, services and institutions are more people-centred and effective

**Output 4:**

Communities experience greater security, safety and resilience through people-centred approaches

**Programme Outcome 2:** *Regional and global level policy on rule of law, justice, security and human rights is evidence-based, affirms a development perspective, and informs high-quality programming.*

**Output 5:**

Rule of law and human rights programming is evidence and learning - informed

**Output 6:**

Evidence-informed international policy supports stronger commitments to rule of law and human rights

# Our guiding principles

UNDP's Global Programme is guided by and committed to the following core principles:



## People-centred

We put people, their justice and security needs and their human rights at the centre of our work. We focus on identifying and addressing the root causes of inequality and exclusion that can fuel injustice and insecurity, and on empowering and promoting human agency and participation, and ensuring that no one is left behind.



## Politically-informed and conflict-sensitive

We seek to better understand and tackle unequal power structures within societies that enable and perpetuate exclusion, marginalization and discrimination, and violence. Our interventions are underpinned by a strong understanding and analysis of cultural, political, social and conflict dynamics and trends.



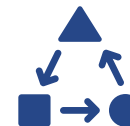
## Gender equality

We are committed to better understanding and tackling the persistent, structural obstacles to gender equality, and to advancing the empowerment of women. We apply a gender approach and diversity lens in the analysis, design and implementation of the Global Programme.



## Human rights

We aim to ensuring that dignity and equality are afforded to all people through the enjoyment of their human rights and protected by the rule of law. We promote human rights both as a goal and as a principle, and ensure a human rights-based approach is applied across UNDP programming.



## Transformative

We work to fundamentally transform the structures and systems that enable and perpetuate injustice, insecurity and inequality. Transformation requires us to harness innovative tools and approaches for tackling complexity, apply a multi-disciplinary perspective, and build coalitions for change.



# Our operational enablers

By explicitly and strategically investing in **six operational enablers**, UNDP will strengthen its capacities and capabilities to influence and accelerate change and to deliver on its Phase IV goals. These enablers support the core areas of the Global Programme's work, and represent activities that will ensure the programme remains relevant, innovative and sustainable. These identified enablers also align to the three enablers detailed in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

## ***Integrated responses to complex challenges***

By deliberately harnessing the multi-disciplinary skills, expertise and knowledge across the programme and across UNDP, the Global Programme will promote a problem-driven, integrated and participatory approach to tackling problems of inequality and exclusion, injustice and insecurity.

## ***Enhanced and responsible development financing***

The Global Programme provides a framework for flexible support to development financing that adheres to human rights norms and standards. It promotes the rule of law and human rights, which are central for governments to effectively, efficiently and transparently mobilize and use resources, for investors to commit private capital securely, and for an enabling environment for financing sustainable development.

## ***A strategic approach to partnerships***

The Global Programme will continue to galvanise and maintain a wide range of synergistic and transformative alliances and substantive and financial partnerships to foster political commitment and strengthen programming support for the rule of law and human rights.

## ***Robust systems for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)***

A new MEL and Innovation Unit will support the Global Programme to ensure learning, knowledge and evidence are captured, shared and used to inform and influence programming and global policy developments.

## ***Strategic innovation***

Addressing the complex challenges of inequality and exclusion, injustice and insecurity calls for new ideas, strategies and practices. The Global Programme will support technological, social, policy and conceptual innovations with the potential to foster transformative change.

## ***Inclusive, rights-based and sustainable digitalization***

The Global Programme will support the strategic use of rights-based digitalization as a tool for addressing people's immediate human rights, justice and security needs, and for advancing structural transformation towards strengthened rule of law and greater protection and promotion of human rights.

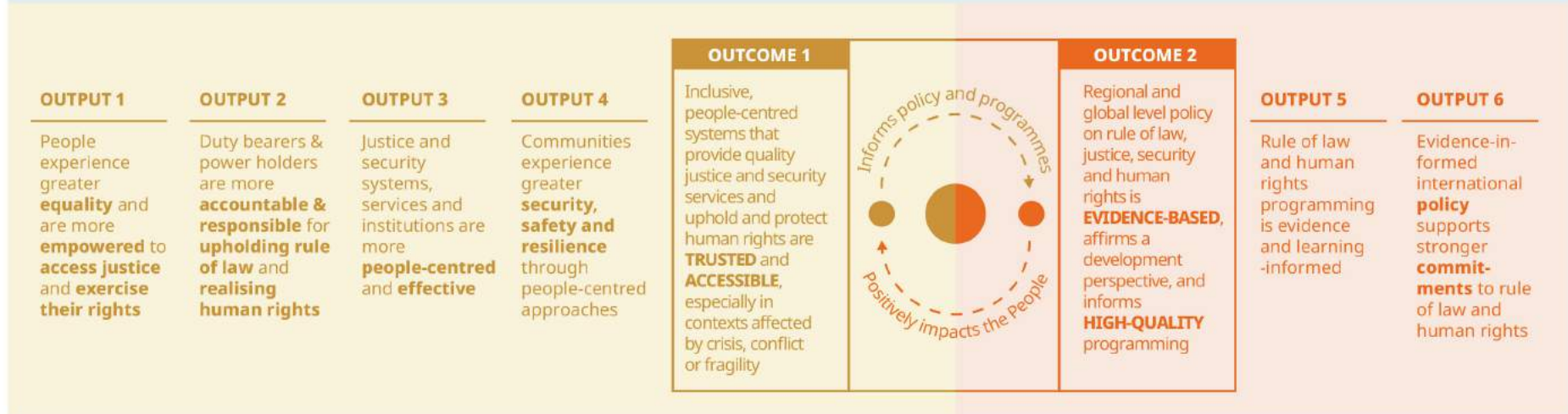


# Our strategy

GUIDING PRINCIPLES ENABLERS → OPERATIONAL → THE GP'S TOOLKIT FOR CHANGE → OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS → MISSION → VISION

A FAIRER, SUSTAINABLE & PEACEFUL FUTURE WITH PEOPLE AND PLANET IN BALANCE

PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR MORE PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

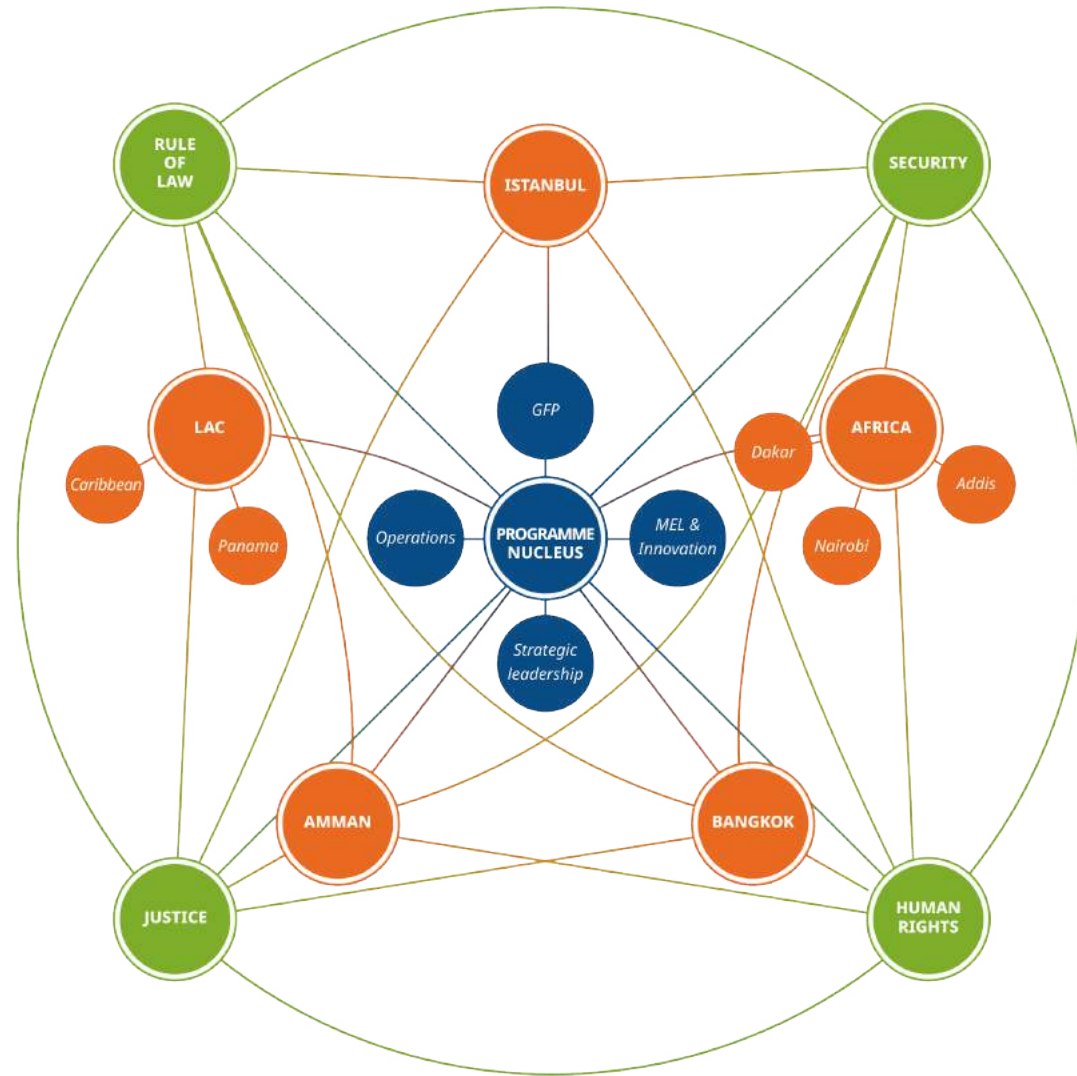


TRANSFORMATIVE | POLITICALLY-INFORMED & CONFLICT-SENSITIVE | GENDER EQUALITY | PEOPLE-CENTERED | HUMAN RIGHTS

## An integrated, multi-disciplinary, global team

The Global Programme's strategy for transformation involves delivering integrated and multi-disciplinary interventions through an agile, inter-connected global team structure aimed at optimizing the collective wisdom, experience and know-how of its members.

It is directly implemented by UNDP's Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights team, consisting of strategic leadership, MEL and operations personnel, global thematic specialists in the areas of rule of law, justice, security and human rights, and regional advisors who are located in each of UNDP's five regions (classified as Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa).



HOW THE GLOBAL  
PROGRAMME OPERATES

## Our toolkit

The Global Programme's regional and thematic advisors ensure that the programme is well-attuned to ever-changing global and regional political and conflict dynamics. They work together to mobilize expertise and resources across the programme in response to new and potential opportunities for advancing the rule of law and human rights. Together they provide bespoke, tailored support to the full range of development contexts, with a focus on contexts affected by conflict, crisis and fragility.



The team responds to specific requests for assistance from UNDP country offices and regional hubs by drawing from its toolkit of resources, services and support. This toolkit approach affords the team the flexibility it needs to be responsive, adaptive and demand-driven.

**TECHNICAL EXPERTISE:** *Providing direct thematic and contextual knowledge and expertise*

**STRATEGIC SUPPORT:** *Supporting context analysis, and project design, planning and implementation*

**CATALYTIC FUNDING:** *Providing seed funding for programming and thematic initiatives*

**MOBILIZING FUNDS:** *Mobilizing other funding through partnerships*

**STRATEGIC ALLIANCES:** *Galvanizing coalitions and partnerships to further programming and policy objectives*

**POLICY INFLUENCE:** *Informing policy and agenda setting at the national, regional and global levels*

**THOUGHT LEADERSHIP:** *Brokering knowledge and thought leadership at the national, regional and global levels*

**AGILE CAPACITIES:** *Mobilizing financial and human resources to support crisis response, risk management and prevention efforts.*

## Our strategic alliances and partnerships

The Global Programme leverages Agenda 2030 and SDG16 to galvanise and maintain a wide range of strategic alliances and partnerships in support of a development approach to the promotion and protection of the rule of law and human rights.

It both hosts and participates in UN system-wide partnerships aimed at ensuring greater coherence, coordination and complementarity of work, in support of the One-UN approach and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus or Triple Nexus.

It brings its convening power and thought leadership to its collaborations with a range of UN and non-UN actors to advocate for stronger political commitments to the achievement of strengthened rule of law, justice, security and human rights.

In Phase IV, the Global Programme will enhance its existing partnerships and build new synergistic partnerships and coalitions at all levels to advance its programme goals and work in emerging areas.



## Our flagship UN system partnerships

The **Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP)** reinforces the One-UN approach at the global and national levels to addressing violent conflicts, protecting human rights and restoring justice and security for people affected by conflict. It is co-chaired by UNDP and DPO and includes as partners UN Women, OHCHR, UNODC, PBSO, DPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, and the UN Team of Experts on Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Global Programme is positioned as the funding vehicle that enables the GFP to deliver both at the headquarters and country context levels.

The **Gender Justice Platform** where UNDP's Global Programme and UN Women work together to increase access to justice for the most vulnerable women and girls by addressing their immediate justice needs while also investing in strengthening the institutional effectiveness and accountability of the justice system and the legislative framework. The platform empowers women to know their rights and have access to fair, people-centred justice services, particularly in contexts affected by conflict, crisis, and fragility.

The **Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT)** is a UN funding facility, that is implemented through the Global Programme in partnership with UNODA and is financially housed in the UN Peacebuilding Fund. It is dedicated to supporting Member States in tackling armed violence and illicit small arms and light weapons as part of a comprehensive approach to sustainable security and development. SALIENT was approved in December 2020, and has commenced with three pilot projects in Cameroon, Jamaica and South Sudan.

The **Tripartite Partnership (TTP) to Support National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)**, involving UNDP, OHCHR, and the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), is a unique platform that harnesses the collective strengths and comparative advantages of each partner to provide coherent support to NHRIs around the world. 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.



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