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Oficina de las Naciones Unidas  
contra la Droga y el Delito



NACIONES UNIDAS  
**DERECHOS HUMANOS**  
OFICINA DEL ALTO COMISIONADO



Centro de Excelencia para  
INFORMACIÓN ESTADÍSTICA DE GOBIERNO,  
SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA, VICTIMIZACIÓN Y JUSTICIA



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## **CAPACITACIÓN REGIONAL PARA MEDIR EL ODS16 EN LATINOAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE PAZ, JUSTICIA E INSTITUCIONES SÓLIDAS**

## **REGIONAL TRAINING TO MEASURE SDG 16 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

**INDICADOR ODS 16.A.1 | SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1**

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## NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS – what are they?

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- NHRIs are State bodies with a constitutional and/or legislative mandate to protect and promote human rights.
- They are State bodies and required to be funded under the State budget. However, they operate and function independently from government.
- In the region they are known by different names: Public Defenders, Ombudsperson Offices, Human Rights Commissions or Human Rights Attorney Offices, etc.





# PARIS PRINCIPLES – guaranteeing NHRIs' independence and effectiveness

- Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993 (Resolution A / RES / 48/134) the “Paris Principles” require that NHRIs must:
  - Be established under a law and/or the Constitution
  - Possess a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights
  - Enjoy formal and functional independence
  - Operationalize the principle of pluralism, representing all aspects of society.
  - Have adequate resources and fiscal autonomy
  - Be free to address any human rights issues that arise and to report publicly on the national human rights situation
  - Be able to cooperate with national and international actors, including civil society
- The Subcommittee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global NHRI Alliance (GANHRI), under the auspices of OHCHR examines the compliance of NHRIs with the Paris Principles.



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



## NHRIs in LAC – the current situation

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*“With the objective of intimidating or weakening them, several governments in the region have within the past 18 months taken political or unjustified legal actions against almost 50 per cent of the Latin American NHRIs and their staff, either in forms of budget cuts, death threats or campaigns to discredit their legitimacy.” – RINDHCA (Dec. 2020) [Statement](#)*

*“Over the last two years, the UN Human Rights Office has received increasing complaints from NHRIs in the region, who have been harassed and threatened by Governments, parliamentarians, officials, vigilante groups and others simply for doing their work and fulfilling their mandate.” – OHCHR Statement (May 2021) [Statement](#)*



<https://vimeo.com/545555150>



## SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1 – rationale for tracking and reporting

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- Measures the continuing efforts of countries in setting up independent national institutions, through international cooperation, to promote inclusive, peaceful and accountable societies.
- At national level, status A accreditation reflects an NHRI that it is credible, legitimate, relevant and effective.
- Effective NHRIs are an important link between government and civil society, helping bridge the “protection gap” between the rights of individuals and the responsibilities of the State.
- NHRIs play an even more essential role, as they have the additional duty of ensuring a human rights-based approach to the COVID-19 response.



## SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1 – methodology and data collection framework

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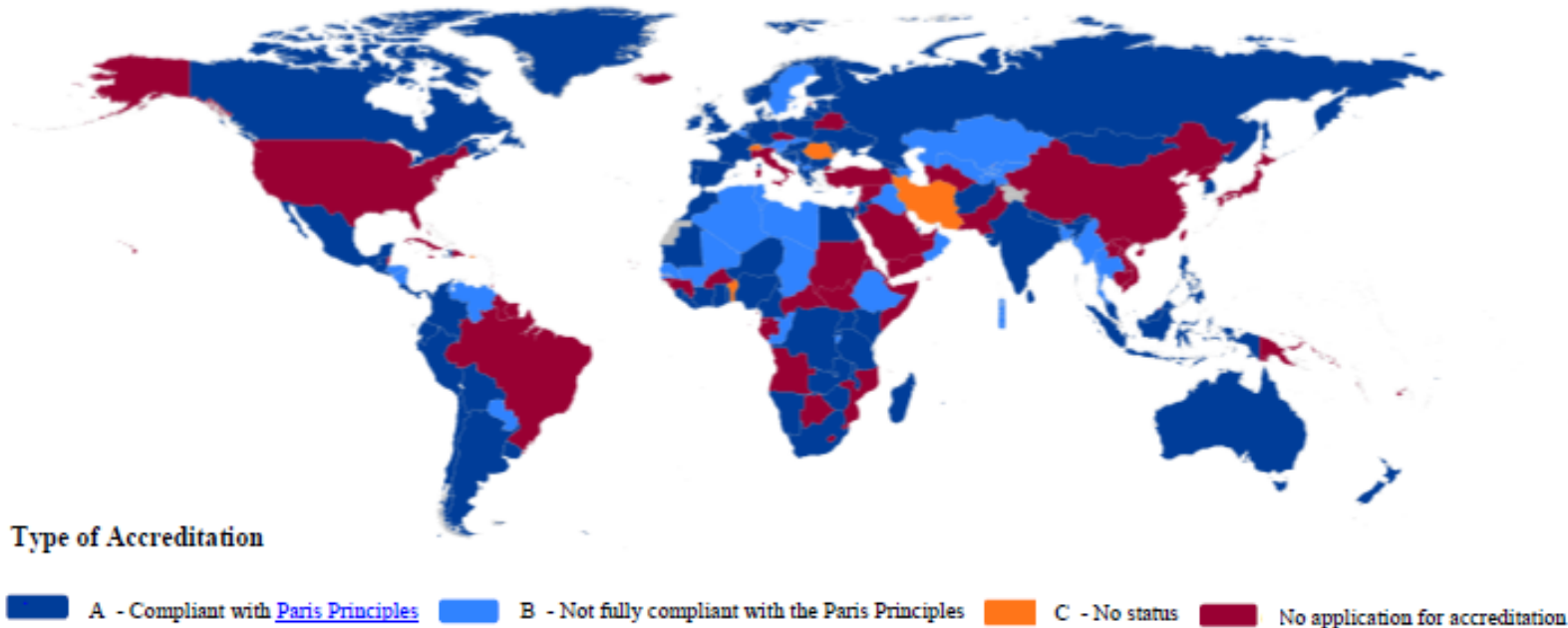
- Every 5 years, SCA conducts peer review of A-status NHRIs, based on documentary submissions, of each NHRI, with three possible types of accreditation results:
  - A - Compliance with Paris Principles
  - B - Partially compliant with the Paris Principles
- Scope of SCA review:
  - Paris Principles with the General Observations developed by the SCA
  - Level of engagement with international human rights mechanisms
- SCA periodically reports the results of their deliberations to OHCHR as custodian agency of SDG indicator 16.a.1.



## SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1 – methodology and data collection framework



Accreditation of National Human Rights Institutions  
Last Updated: 20 January 2021



- Tier I indicator (IAEG-SDGs9)
- Universal coverage (all UN member states)
- Global data series from 2000 to the present
- Data and storylines available in [SDG reports](#) since 2015
- Regional and country data and map [available](#)

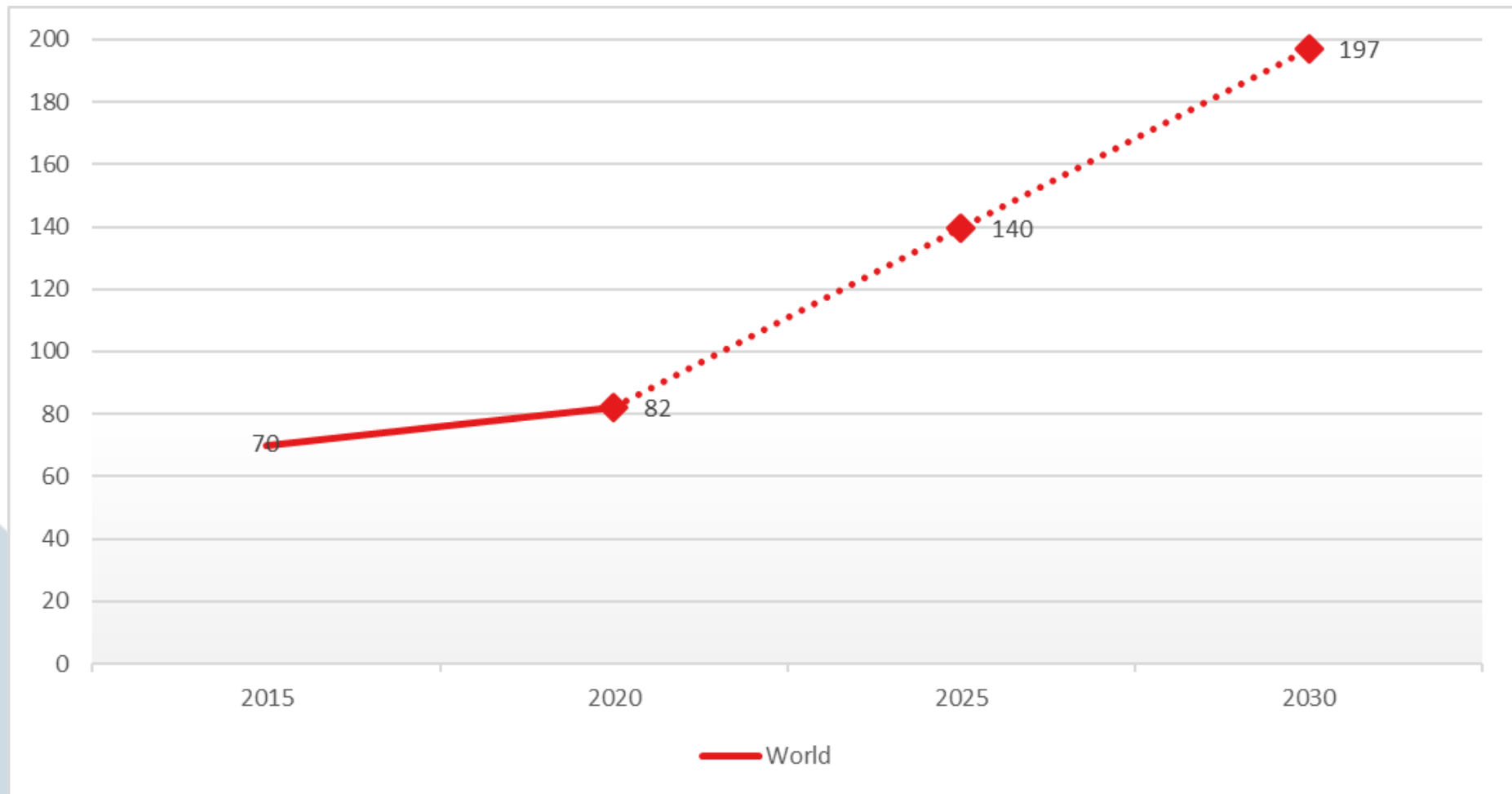
Definition and Metadata: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/Metadata/NHRIAccreditation.pdf>

Source : Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), Chart of the Status of National Institutions, [Chart of the Status of National Institutions, January 2021](#)

# SDG INDICATOR 16.A.1 – Global and regional data



Number of countries with independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (2015-2020) and required progress (2020-2030) to meet the target

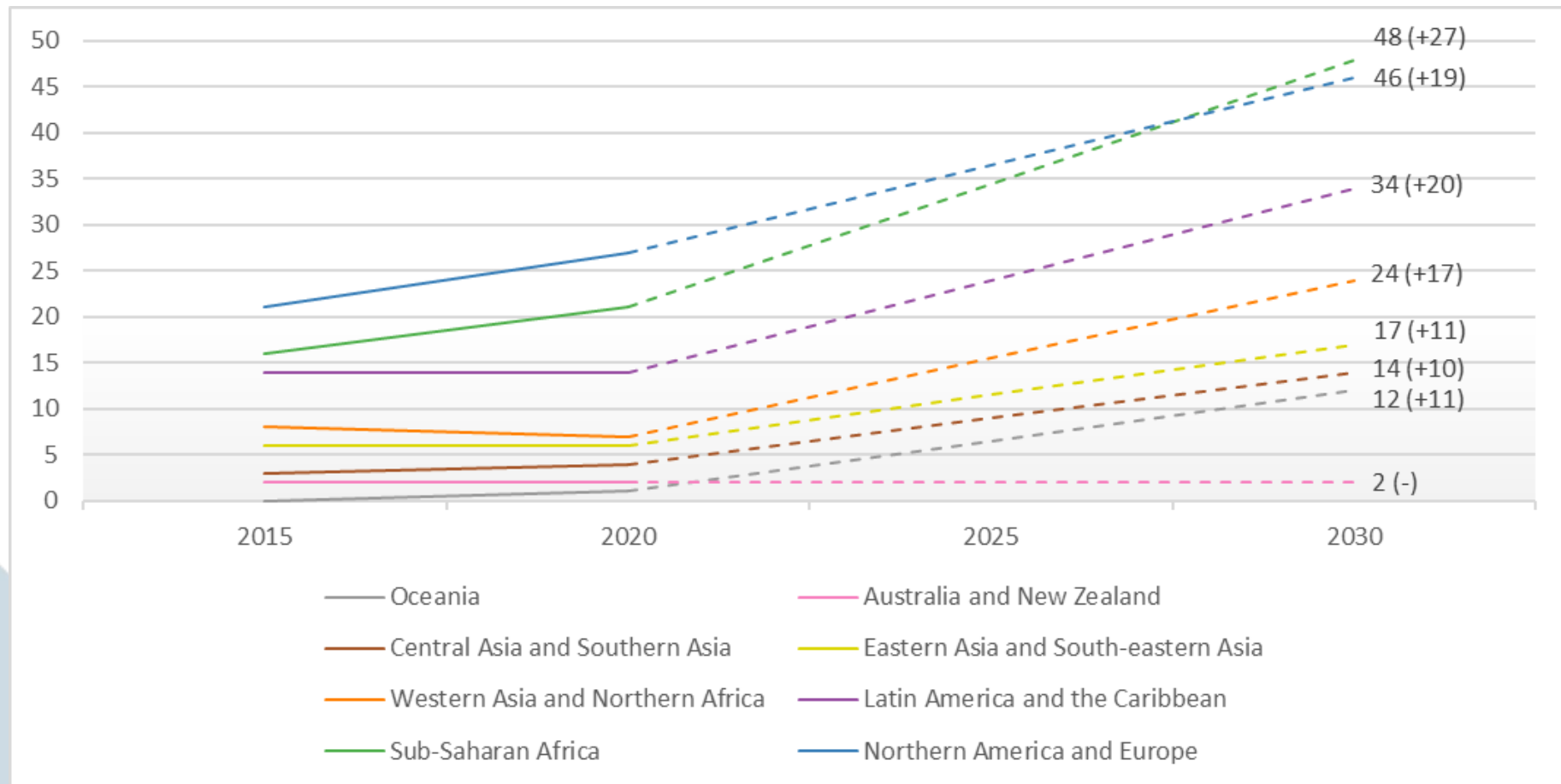




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GRACIAS | THANK YOU

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