



NETWORK OF AFRICAN NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT 2012





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Réseau des Institutions
Nationales Africaines
des Droits de l'Homme
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Executive Summary

Africa continues to be faced by numerous challenges that impact the realisation of human rights for its people notwithstanding the strides that have been made in recent years to establish national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights within the continent. Conflicts and the resultant displacement of persons, coup d'états, rigged elections, arbitrary detentions, torture, discrimination to name a few still pose huge challenges for existing national human rights institutions (NHRIs). These challenges have underscored the importance of NHRIs and the need for them to be able to proactively contribute to human rights promotion and protection, in close collaboration with other national and international actors, to ensure and restore rule of law and to provide assistance to victims of human rights violations.

It is against this background that the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) is recognised as a key player in the promotion and protection of human rights within the continent through its support for NHRIs in the region, by strengthening their capacity to promote and protect human rights of their citizenry. NANHRI also facilitates regional and sub-regional cooperation between these NHRIs and other human rights actors, while encouraging African governments to establish and support NHRIs to become compliant with the Paris Principles (a set of guidelines aimed at ensuring the independence and pluralism of NHRIs).

One of NANHRI's key strengths is in the methodology it employs in supporting NHRIs in Africa. This is set out in the following steps:

In individual consultations, the process begins with a gaps analysis of the NHRI; followed by the capacity building process, which subsequently informs NANHRI's recommendations reports. The next step is to carry out trainings with NHRIs, that is, to correct the gaps. Finally, the process and implementation of the recommendations are reviewed and based on this, follow up is made.

Through such activities, NANHRI has thus far assisted eighteen (18) African member NHRIs maintain their "A" Status accreditation conferred by the Sub-Committee of Accreditation of the International Coordination Committee for National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC). These 18 member NHRIs have also been admitted as full members of the NANHRI. "A-Status" implies that the NHRIs holding that status enjoy full speaking rights and seating at human rights treaty bodies and other UN organs. Moreover, it is an international recognition for the NHRIs' role in promoting and protecting human rights within their borders.

In addition, NANHRI through its capacity building workshops (as highlighted in the report), has equipped NHRIs to adequately handle complaints and conduct research, advocacy and education programs within their jurisdictions.

A key milestone and added justification for NANHRI's continued mandate on the continent are developments in Nigeria. As a result of a round table session facilitated by NANHRI in 2010, an amendment was made to Nigeria's Human Rights Act. This gave the National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria (NHRC) more powers and a broader mandate and consequently, in 2012, facilitated the reinstatement of the NHRI's "A-Status" accreditation that was lost following earlier interference by the government in its work. NANHRI's continued support of NHRC in 2012 has seen the situation of human rights in Nigeria improve considerably.

In addition, new member applications received from Burundi, through the Independent National Human Rights Commission of Burundi (IHRCB) and Sudan, through the National Human Rights Commission of Sudan (NHRCS), is further evidence of NANHRI's footprint in the region. That said, for NANHRI to sustain its work it needs to strengthen its own capacity, which requires continued support from its partners in 2013 and beyond.

Against the background of these positive developments, it should be mentioned that NANHRI and its member NHRIs continue to face three main challenges. For member NHRIs the first key challenge is lack of financial resources which negatively impacts on their ability to comprehensively fulfil their mandate. The second key challenge is continuous interference from the Executive in the work of the NHRIs. This has been noted particularly in the NHRIs of Togo, Nigeria, Malawi, Kenya and Niger. For the NANHRI Secretariat the key challenge is insufficient staff capacity thus impeding its effectiveness in supporting member NHRIs.

Despite these broad challenges NHRIs and NANHRI are looking back at many positive developments and remain optimistic that the future will be positive especially given the increased appreciation on the role of NHRIs and NANHRI by voices from the grassroots level as well as for the work of NHRIs.

All this would not have been possible without the support that we have received and continue to receive from key partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the African Commission, governments, human rights institutions such as Association

for the Prevention of Torture, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), Swedish International Development Agency to name just but a few and not forgetting our member NHRIs.

We are looking forward to increased interaction with international and regional bodies and encourage member NHRIs to engage more with each other. Together, we can build a better future in which everyone can enjoy their human rights.

A luta continua, vitória é certa! (The struggle continues, victory is certain)



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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



It is indeed a momentous occasion for me and the entire Steering Committee of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) to present this Annual Report for the year 2012. The report outlines the gains made in 2012 through the various programme initiatives implemented geared towards attaining its vision of “an Africa where every country has a well functioning national human rights institution established in accordance with the Paris Principles and contributing meaningfully to a continent characterized by a human rights culture and justice for all”.

At the outset we would like to express our sincere gratitude to friends and partners of the Network at the international, regional and national level who have contributed financially and technically to our shared goal of building the capacity of African national human rights institutions.

2012 has been an eventful year in Africa in so far as enjoyment of human rights is concerned. The year has been marked by a number of conflicts which have had a negative impact on the enjoyment of the human rights in the countries and regions affected. These events have equally underscored the key role that strong and independent national human rights institutions can play in every country if the rights and freedoms of the citizenry are to be respected and protected. It is with this realization that we urge all development and technical partners to continue supporting the work of NANHRI as it seeks to build the capacity of African NHRIs to effectively fulfil their mandate of human rights promotion and protection at the national level and consequently at both the regional and international levels.

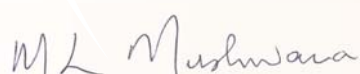
NANHRI was this year also bestowed with the honour of presiding over the International Coordinating Committee of National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (ICC) which is the international umbrella body of all national human rights institutions from around the globe. It must be noted that this is the first time since the inception of the ICC in 1993 that Africa will hold this position. Given the magnitude of this task and the importance of this role we would like to thank the members of NANHRI for their continued support to the Office of the Chairperson as it continues to accomplish this demanding role.

Another key attribute of 2012 has been the continuous and dedicated support of member NHRIs, the Steering Committee and friends of the Network to the Office of the Chairperson and the NANHRI Secretariat. The support has led to a strengthened Secretariat and thus better service to member NHRIs. We are grateful and urge that this support continues in 2013 and beyond.

Finally, I would like to personally thank fellow Steering Committee members for their peer support during the year as I exercised this important role for the Network. Specific mention goes to Ms. Lauretta Lamprey – NANHRI Vice Chairperson- Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice Ghana; Dr. Samuel Tororei –Kenya National Commission for Human Rights; Adv. John Walters –Office of the Ombudsman Namibia; Dr . Chemuta Divine Banda; National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms, Cameroon; Prof. Bem Angwe – National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria; Med S. K. Kaggwa –Uganda Human Rights Commission; Mr. Driss El Yazami, National Council for Human Rights of the Kingdom of Morocco and Mr. Bamariam B. Koita, National Human Rights Commission of Mauritania.

2013 will be yet another pivotal year for the Network since there is still much to do to ensure that Africa attains human rights for all especially the vulnerable and marginalized groups. It is our plea that we shall all work towards this goal in the years to come even as NANHRI remains committed to anchor itself in supporting and strengthening national human rights institutions in the African region in order to achieve this fundamental goal.

On behalf of the Steering Committee, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Executive Director and staff for their dedication and commitment to the work of the Network.



Adv. M. Lourence Mushwana
NANHRI Chairperson

Seau de Institutions
Nationales Africaines
des Droits de l'Homme

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



For the last five years, the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) has successfully pursued its mission to: “support the establishment, strengthening and development of national human rights in African countries, through national, sub-regional, regional and international cooperation...”, by way of providing capacity building activities “...that have enabled member National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI’s) to more effectively undertake their mandate of human rights monitoring, promotion, protection and advocacy”.

This report is a spotlight on these activities as well as an overview of some of the achievements and challenges faced by the Network for the period ending December 2012.

Throughout 2012, our member NHRIs actively engaged in training workshops and conferences that provided greater insight into their capabilities and shortfalls. Based on some of the feedback received from our stakeholders, we will continue to use this approach to broaden our mandate in the region in 2013, guided by our strategic plan (2012-2014).

From our networking and lobbying activities, we are confident that milestones so far implemented, have undoubtedly set the stage for the successful achievement of our general objectives. Of course, we did not undertake any of this on our own and wish to sincerely thank our funding and implementing partners: the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), Mac Arthur Foundation (MAF) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for their support. We remain grateful and look forward to extended partnerships in 2013 and beyond.

We do hope that over the next two years, we can impact decisively on African NHRIs and ultimately on the domestic human rights of women, men and children in Africa.

Mr. Gilbert Sebihogo,
Executive Director of NANHRI

INTRODUCTION

The Network of African National Human Rights Institution's (NANHRI) mandate is to strengthen the capacity of member National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) through facilitating regional activities to enable the member NHRIs to more effectively undertake their national mandates on emerging and already existing areas of human rights concerns. NANHRI also supports governments to establish and strengthen NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles; and facilitates regional and sub-regional cooperation on human rights issues between NHRIs and other human rights actors.

This report provides an overview of the Network's achievements and challenges for the period January - December 2012.

The Secretariat's activities were based on the 2012 Work Plan and the Strategic Plan for 2012-2014. The activities were supported by funds from member contributions, the Sweden International Development Agency, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Mac Arthur Foundation and United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

During the period under review, the Secretariat guided by its mission and the Work Plan continued to work towards realizing four strategic priority areas of the Strategic Plan: strengthening African NHRIs, supporting interaction between NHRIs and international and regional bodies, supporting the establishment of NHRIs and strengthening the Network and its permanent Secretariat.

PROGRAM OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

In order to attain the objectives and key result areas set out under the current strategic plan and the 2012 Work Plan the Secretariat worked towards the following outputs:

Strategic Priority one: 'Strengthen African NHRIs'

Strategic Objective 1.1: Ensure that Existing NHRIs are Paris Principles Compliant

Gaps Analysis of selected member NHRIs

To better understand its member NHRIs and their respective capacity needs, NANHRI has adopted a unique project known as 'gaps analysis' that enables it to undertake an in-depth capacity gaps

analysis (assessment) of member NHRIs with a view to understanding their current capacities and the capacities that the NHRI needs to develop in order to work effectively in the future. This process is beneficial both to the member NHRI and to NANHRI which is consequently able to have a better understanding and appreciation of the needs of its members. The outcome of these assessments presents NANHRI with an invaluable opportunity to tailor future capacity building interventions individually to each member.

NANHRI began conducting gaps analysis since 2010 and in 2012 NANHRI, together with partners, undertook three gaps analysis:

(a) *Gaps Analysis of the Uganda Human Rights Commission*
– 12th -16th March 2012

The NANHRI Secretariat in partnership with the OHCHR Uganda Country Office participated and played a key role in the five-day capacity gaps assessment of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC). NANHRI shared best practices as well as experiences from previous capacity gaps assessments to highlight the importance and viability of the exercise to the UHRC. NANHRI also participated in various interviews with stakeholders, including civil society and the donor community in Uganda. Finally, NANHRI actively participated in the training held on 15th and 16th March 2012 for UHRC's technical staff.

Through this activity, UHRC got an opportunity to understand and appreciate the role that the NANHRI Secretariat plays in relation to NHRIs.

(b) *Gaps Analysis of the Zambia Human Rights Commission*
– 1st – 9th August 2012

The gaps analysis of the Zambia Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) was conducted with the support of OHCHR and UNDP. The assessment team comprised of Ms. Margaret Sekaggya (team leader), NANHRI's executive director and program officer and aimed at assessing the capacity, strengths and needs of the ZHRC and to recommend capacity development strategies that addressed the identified capacity gaps. The nine day exercise involved the review of key and relevant documentation including the ZHRC's enabling law, its constitution, key human resource manuals and policies, complaints handling manuals, among others.

It also incorporated the use of focus group discussions with key staff members and commissioners as well as face-to-face interviews with internal and external stakeholders. Preliminary findings have been presented and the final report aimed at assisting the ZHRC plan for future strategic

developments has been shared with the ZHRC. ZHRC has provided feedback on the report and NANHRI consequently intends to address both the gaps identified and comments received from ZHRC through a gaps correction exercise in 2013.

**(c) *Gaps Analysis of the Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme (CSDH)*
– 27th September – 3rd October 2012**

The third and final capacity assessment exercise conducted was that of the Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme (CSDH). This was necessitated following the recommendations made at the Sub Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs (ICC) session held in October 2011; where it expressed various concerns that would see CSDH, (currently accredited “A-Status”) be downgraded to “B-Status”. Some of the issues raised included: the lack of concrete support from the state in providing adequate funding to the CSDH; the absence of a transparent and pluralistic process for the nomination of members; the appointment of part-time members and lack of capacity of the CSDH to appoint its own staff.

Consequently, to support the CSDH address these issues, NANHRI with the support of the MacArthur Foundation grant conducted a five-day assessment which aimed to identify legislative, institutional and operational gaps and propose reforms to close these gaps, thus improving CSDH's effectiveness and compliance with the Paris Principles.

The assessment team comprised of the consultant and team leader Mr. Koffi Kounte (former chairperson of the Togo National Commission on Human Rights, the Association of the Francophone NHRIs and the SCA) and the NANHRI Executive Director. The exercise commenced with a briefing session with the entire staff of the CSDH on the best practices adopted as well as experiences from previous capacity gaps assessments. This session enabled the team to appreciate the essence of this activity. This was furthered by meetings with various concerned stakeholders such as government officials, NGOs and the donor community. Information was gathered through focus group discussions, interviews and inspection of the premises. Based on this, a draft report has been written and shared with the CSDH for review and comments.

In the report, capacities, strengths and needs of the CSDH have been identified, and recommendations were made for a capacity development strategy that addresses identified capacity gaps. Moreover, a practical capacity assessment tool has been proposed that can be used for self assessment on a regular basis by the institution. NANHRI intends to share the final report with the CSDH as well as with the concerned stakeholders in order to support the CSDH to fully implement the recommendations.

(d) Study Tours of the National Commission on Human Rights of Mali and the Somaliland Human Rights Commission – 10th -13th of September 2012

The NANHRI in its capacity as a coordinating body for the African NHRIs facilitated a study tour of both the Mali National Commission on Human Rights and the Somaliland Human Rights Commission to the Kenya National Commission of Human Rights (KNCHR). This is an essential exercise as it affords NHRIs the opportunity to learn practically how A status institutions work on a day-to-day basis and they can then draw from their lessons to assist themselves better understand their role in promoting and protecting human rights and to adapt working methods that would assist in this endeavour. It is encouraging that new NHRIs envision becoming credible institutions in the promotion and protection of Human Rights within their countries, as well as to achieve an "A-Status" accreditation by the ICC.

The study tours were facilitated with the financial support of the Danish International Development Agency.



Mr. Diabate Amido, of the Mali National Commission on Human Rights presenting a gift to the Acting Chairperson of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Dr. Samuel Tororei.

Strategic Objective 1.2: Ensure That NHRIs Are Trained in Core Management and Program Skills Now and in the Future

(a) Feasibility Study on Use of Online Training Methodology Amongst African NHRIs

Under its current strategic plan, NANHRI is seeking to maximize on the use of information technology (IT) and more specifically online learning methodology to reach out to its members in terms of capacity building. This is envisaged especially under the first strategic priority of the Network's current strategic plan which seeks to strengthen NHRIs and more specifically Strategic Objective 1.4 whose objective is to ensure that NHRIs are trained in core management and program skills now and in the future.

To meet the capacity building needs of member NHRIs, the Network has over the years heavily relied on a face-to-face training methodology. This methodology has been very useful but not sufficient; its effectiveness can be enhanced in so far as knowledge transmission and capacity building of its members is concerned. The challenge has been that knowledge levels of the nominated participants to NANHRI training programs from the different NHRIs have been very varied. This has consequently made it difficult to meet all the participants' needs during training workshops.

To counter this challenge, NANHRI is seeking to employ a training methodology that will seek to maximize IT by offering a blend of both online pre-training courses followed by face-to-face training courses. The aim of introducing the online pre-training courses is to bring the knowledge levels of the participants to par before face-to-face trainings. This approach shall also ensure more in-depth training because the trainings will run over a longer period of time. This blended approach, it is believed, shall render the capacity building interventions by NANHRI more useful and more effective to the intended participants and institutions.

Based on this rationale the NANHRI Secretariat developed a questionnaire to be administered amongst all member NHRIs with the view to collect information on the feasibility of an online training methodology amongst members. The online survey specifically sought to establish the capacity of member NHRIs to participate in on-line training courses as well as the level of resources within the institutions in terms of IT hardware and software, IT skills as well as access to fast and reliable internet and IT hardware and software.

Information gathered so far is from the following 15 institutions: CNCPPDH (Algeria), CNDH

(Burkina Faso), NCHRF (Cameroon), NCHR (Egypt), EHRC (Ethiopia), CNDH (Mauritania), NCHR (Rwanda), HRC (Sierra Leone), CNDH (Togo), UHRC (Uganda), KNCHR (Kenya), CHRAGG (Tanzania), MHRC (Mali), ZHRC (Zambia) and SAHRC (South Africa). The survey revealed that NHRIs are well placed in terms of willingness in allowing staff to take part in trainings. Majority of NHRIs staff are computer literate, and have access to computers as most of the institutions use computers on a day-to-day basis. The responses provided are very encouraging as it will allow NANHRI to conduct online trainings as a way of ensuring effective, efficient and continuous capacity building among its members.

Strategic Objective 1.3: Ensure That NHRIs Have the Capacity to Institute an Effective Complaint Handling System, Including Using Alternative Dispute Resolution Techniques

(a) Survey and Paper Review to Determine Lacuna in Enabling Legislation

The NANHRI Secretariat undertook a desk analysis researching the extent to which the enabling legislations of East and South African NHRIs adhere to the Paris Principles. The analysis focused on assessing whether the NHRIs have sufficiently broad mandates and the resources to carry out their mandates in a meaningful way. The survey focused on a mainly legal perspective but also took into account specific needs such as composition, budget, and relationship with civil society, accessibility, role in national legislation etc.

The outcome of the analysis is currently available at the NANHRI Secretariat offices in Nairobi and is also being used by the Secretariat to inform and design interventions such as: further capacity gap assessment exercises to individual NHRIs, capacity gap correction interventions, training workshops and conferences for NHRIs. One point worth mentioning is that the survey was very useful in identifying appropriate NHRIs to participate in a sub-regional training workshop for NHRIs that was held in Kenya during the third quarter of this reporting period. The training focused on building the capacity of African NHRIs in instituting an effective complaints handling system.

(b) Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Instituting an Effective Complaints Handling System (joint partnership between NANHRI and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law) - 9th -13th July, 2012

A training workshop was held on 9th – 13th, July in Mombasa, Kenya, and brought together participants from six NHRIs namely: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. The training included an introduction to complaints handling as well as the setting up and running of an (electronic) complaints management system; and included case studies from Kenya, South Africa and India. Moreover, the roles of various officers in the complaints handling process (Registry Clerks, IT officers, screening officers, lawyers among others) were discussed, in addition to complaints admissibility criteria, the receiving and processing of complaints and investigating them. Lastly, the training also included sessions on the tribunal process, decision writing and alternative dispute resolution techniques.



The NANHRI Executive Director presents a certificate to Ms. Tanuja Munoo of South African Human Rights Commission at the closing ceremony of the workshop

At the end of the training workshop, a survey was conducted to establish the level of satisfaction of participants and the outcome was very positive, as most participants were highly satisfied and convinced that the training would have a positive impact on their day-to-day activities. More specifically, the participants gave positive reviews of the content and methodology of the training

and the level of knowledge and experience of the facilitators. The participants were equally pleased by the participatory and learner centered approach adopted during the training.

Participants also mentioned that the time allocated to topics such as investigation of complaints, decision writing, setting up an electronic case management system and alternative dispute resolution techniques would require more time in future trainings. The NANHRI Secretariat is currently undertaking a follow up exercise with a view to establishing the progress made by the participating NHRIs in so far as transfer of knowledge and implementation of lessons learnt is concerned. More specifically, the participating NHRIs were requested to develop six month action plans stating how they intend to ensure transfer of knowledge within their institutions and also how they intend to institutionalize some of the skills and techniques they acquired during the training. Still in 2012, all of the participating NHRIs have shared their action plans with the NANHRI Secretariat, which shall in turn conduct a follow up survey in 2013 to check how far the institutions have gone in terms of implementation.

This activity was conducted under the auspices of the NANHRI/ Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law 2011-2015 project on 'enhancing the capacity (and in doing so the role) of NHRIs and their regional cooperation mechanisms to effectively fulfill their mandates in promoting and protecting human rights in Sub-Saharan Africa'. The activity is also in line with NANHRI's Strategic Objective 1.3 under the current Strategic Plan.

(c) *NANHRI-Secretariat Sub-Regional Training Workshop for French Speaking NHRIs on Instituting an Effective Complaints Handling System - September 24th - 26th, 2012*

Inspired by the success of the sub-regional capacity building training workshop held in Mombasa on July 9th – 13th the Secretariat through the MacArthur Foundation grant organized a similar training workshop in Dakar, Senegal from September 24th – 26th targeting French speaking NHRIs. The three day workshop brought together 20 participants from seven French speaking NHRIs which have the power to receive and handle complaints as well as the mandate to investigate human rights violations. The participating NHRIs from Central, West and North African countries comprised of: Independent National Commission of Burundi, National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon, National Commission for Human Rights of Mali, National Commission for Human Rights of Mauritania, National Council for Human Rights of Morocco, National Commission for Human Rights of Togo and the host, Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme. However, it is important to note that the Mali NHRI replaced the initially invited National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda following their last minute cancellation.

The workshop targeted mid-level members of staff working directly in complaint handling and investigations departments in their respective institutions. Furthermore, it was based on the outcome of the capacity gaps assessments that have been carried out for some of these institutions as well as the training needs assessment conducted in the previous year; from these it emerged that the NHRIs had complaints handling mandates enshrined in legislation, but the systems and capacity available at the respective NHRIs were not at their optimum.



Participants of the Sub-Regional Training Workshop - Dakar, Senegal

Therefore, key areas tackled by the experts included: methods of investigation of violations, harmonization criteria for admissibility of complaints, familiarization of NHRIs on the electronic management of complaints and, finally, initiation of NHRIs to alternative techniques of conflict resolution. This was achieved through sharing of experiences and best practices on the procedures for handling complaints by each participating NHRI, presentations by the experts, discussions and group exercises. Post workshop evaluation indicates that participants were enormously contented with the knowledge gained and intended to use it for their NHRIs. Consequently, to track these results of the workshop, NANHRI intends to do a follow up in six months time on the results achieved.

(d) *Regional Face-to-Face Training Workshop, organised in partnership between NANHRI and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law – 21st – 30th November 2012*

The second workshop jointly organized by NANHRI and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) was aimed at building the capacity of the twelve participating NHRIs in understanding the application of their mandates, their roles, functions and international human rights law.

The workshop also aimed to assist new NHRI staff acquaint themselves with the mandates of their institutions in relation to the Paris Principles and also offered a podium for sharing experiences and best practice. It was attended by a total of twenty-six (26) participants from the twelve participating NHRIs. Among the NHRIs represented were: Ethiopia Human Rights Commission, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice of Ghana, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Malawi Human Rights Commission, Office of the Ombudsman of Namibia, National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria, Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone, South Africa Human Rights Commission, South Sudan Human Rights Commission, Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance of Tanzania, Uganda Human Rights Commission and the host Zambia Human Rights Commission. The workshop was facilitated by very able and experienced human rights practitioners from the African continent who also have specific knowledge of and experience working with national human rights institutions.

The main methodologies used in the eight day training comprised of presentations by the experts and country presentations by each participant highlighting the achievements and challenges of their institutions. Prior to the training, participants received CDs developed for the training that contained blended learning courses with several modules and participants were required to write answers for the short quiz at the end of each module as a prerequisite to attend the training. The training further covered the topic areas as developed in the CDs with a specific focus on general human rights law, the mandates, roles and functions of NHRIs, and international human rights law.

Following the training, the participating NHRIs are further expected to sufficiently address the following priority human rights issues in Africa: rights of women and children (including children detained with their mothers in prison, harmful cultural practices, violence against women), reproductive rights, persons living with disabilities, business and human rights, rights of human rights defenders, human trafficking, civil and political rights, socio-economic and cultural rights, corruption and human rights, torture, internally displaced persons, refugees and immigration,

indigenous peoples rights, interaction between NHRIs and the civil society organizations, media and press freedom, human rights and elections, human rights in conflict and post conflict states, human rights reporting and monitoring and, finally, powers for effective tribunal hearing.



Mr. Tagbo Agbazue, a resource person convening a session during the Regional Workshop

Through the workshop, the following aspects were noted by the participants: There is a need to work with civil society organizations when it comes to promoting and protecting human rights. Moreover, it was deemed necessary to address third generation rights in future training workshops. Finally, the participants suggested having more interactive sessions, leading to a more hands-on experience, so as to improve the learning experience.

The workshop was conducted in line with the four year NANHRI/RWI partnership project (2012-2015) on 'enhancing the capacity (and in doing so the role) of NHRIs and their regional cooperation mechanisms to effectively fulfill their mandates in promoting and protecting human rights in Sub-Saharan Africa'. The activity is also in line with NANHRI's Strategic Objective Three under the current Strategic Plan (2012-2014). Initially planned to take place in Windhoek, Namibia, the workshop was later moved to Lusaka, Zambia due to logistical challenges encountered in the planning process.

Strategic objective 1.4: Strengthen NHRIs Capacity to Deal With Thematic and Equality Rights Priority Issues: Conflict, Persons Deprived of Liberty, and Prevention of Torture, Business and Human Rights, Corruption

(a) Anti-Corruption Program (Stakeholders International Conference on Corruption and Human Rights - Zambia) – 25th – 26th April 2012

In line with this particular strategic objective, NANHRI and the Zambia Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) partnered with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung to organise an international conference that took place in Zambia on 25th – 26th April 2012. The conference set out an operational framework for the action plan that was adopted during a similar conference held in Gaborone, Botswana, in March 2011. The 2011 conference sought to promote and strengthen collaborative measures by state and non-state actors geared towards the attainment of effective engagement in the prevention and fight against corruption.



A speech by the Hon. Given Luvinda; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism of Zambia during the Opening Ceremony

The 2012 conference was therefore intended to build upon the deliberations of the previous

Gaborone conference by seeking to strengthen the relations between anti-corruption state agencies, NHRIs, the media and civil society organizations (CSO) in the fight against corruption. More specifically, it sought to set out strategies for collaboration between African NHRIs, CSOs and anti-corruption state agencies, and to advocate for legislative frameworks to curb corruption. The conference targeted a commitment from African NHRIs, CSOs and the media to engage with state and non-state actors to fight corruption, and to see to it that each NHRI develops an action plan on strategies for collaboration with other stakeholders in fighting corruption.

Amongst topics discussed were the role of state anti-corruption agencies in the fight against corruption in Africa; the role of NHRIs in the effective fight against corruption in Africa; the role of CSOs and NGOs in the fight against corruption; the Zambian experience in corruption and human rights; the role of media law and media in the fight against corruption.

At the end of the conference, participants adopted conference conclusions which included resolutions by the various actors present at the conference on future actions regarding corruption and human rights. The Secretariat is progressing very well with the implementation of conclusions that were specific to NANHRI. Moreover, NANHRI has made follow ups on the implementation of the recommendations by asking NHRIs to submit reports three months after. More follow up to this workshop is a priority of NANHRI's 2013 Work Plan.

(b) *“A Continent United Against Torture”: A joint project between NANHRI and the Association for the Prevention of Torture.*

In September 2011, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) in partnership with the NANHRI Secretariat submitted a proposal to the European Union (EU) for a three year project on enhancing the leading role of African NHRIs in protecting the rights of persons deprived of their liberty in Africa.

In May 2012, the EU confirmed funding for this joint project that will cover the entire African continent. The NANHRI-APT project officially started on 5 October 2012 with the main objective to strengthen the capacities of NHRIs to be more active on torture prevention and provide them with a platform to exchange their experience and identify best practices. The project's training workshops will involve thematic issues (“learning incubator” component) and detention monitoring methodology (“blended learning” component). A combination of online training and face-to-face workshops are planned to take place starting from early 2013.

The call for participants to NHRIs for the first training on “investigation of allegations of torture”

will be opened approximately in mid-January 2013 where NHRI Chairpersons will be invited to nominate one representative from their institutions to participate. During that time, NANHRI in collaboration with APT will provide further information on the criteria that the organizers will follow to select participants as well as provide a concept note for the activity.

(c) *Business and Human Rights*

The first ever regional workshop by NANHRI on business and human rights was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 29th September to 1st October 2011 and led to the adoption of the Yaoundé Declaration and Plan of Action. The workshop was attended by civil society, business and government representatives and was in line with implementation of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) Edinburgh Declaration of October 2010. This had set out NHRIs' collective commitment to engage proactively with corporate human rights responsibility and abuses. Another important point of reference was the new UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The Yaoundé Declaration as adopted by members of the Network of African NHRIs defines responsibilities for various priority actions including those assigned to NHRIs and NANHRI. One of the key points for NANHRI is to conduct a study in the area of business and human rights, which will enable the publication of a NANHRI report on business and human rights in Africa.

It is in this regard that NANHRI aimed to conduct a mapping survey that will build upon what the ICC Working Group on Business on Human Rights conducted for all NHRIs in 2010. The survey conducted by the ICC working group largely sought to collect information on and to develop an understanding of how NHRIs across the Globe are trying to mainstream business and human rights principles based on the three pillars of the UN protect-respect-remedy framework.

NANHRI, through its mapping survey, therefore seeks to build up on what was started by the ICC working group on business and human rights by updating the information in so far as African NHRIs are concerned and secondly seeks to identify African specificities and develop a continental baseline in so far as the work of NHRIs in the area of Business and Human Rights is concerned. To this effect, the Danish Institute for Human Rights has been contracted and commenced the survey on 10th October 2012.

(d) *Baseline Survey on the Role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in Conflict Management, Resolution and Peace Building in the East African Community*

The role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in conflict prevention, resolution, management and peace building has become increasingly recognizable, especially with the emerging discourse linking the effectiveness of promotion and protection of human rights with effective prevention, resolution and management of conflict. NHRIs are well placed in these fields, as they are government institutions, but independent and thus usually trusted by society. Hence, often they can act as a bridge between governments and non-state actors including civil society.

NHRIs also have the broad mandate of human rights protection and promotion which gives them the prerogative of intervening in such conflict and peace building situations. It is on this basis that the NANHRI conducted a survey in five East Africa member states namely: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

The survey covered the definition of NHRIs in accordance with the Paris principles, contextual analysis of on-going and potential areas of conflict in the EAC region, the roles NHRIs in the sub-region have played in managing such conflicts, including prevention, resolution, management and peace building. Best practices, lessons learned, strengths, weaknesses and capacity gaps were identified.

It further recommended a three year action plan for building their capacity and that of their collaborative partners, and helping them in implementing strategies for sustainable systems in conflict prevention, management and peace building. The action plan shall be implemented by NANHRI from the year 2013 onwards.

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Strategic Priority two: Support the Interface between NHRIs and International and Regional Bodies

Strategic objective 2.1: Strengthen interface of NHRIs with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in key areas

(a) *Regional workshop for African NHRIs on reporting process to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)* ***– 16th – 18th April 2012***

With a view to strengthening the interface of NHRIs with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) in key areas, NANHRI in partnership with relevant stakeholders held a regional workshop for African NHRIs on the reporting process to the ACHPR and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC). The workshop was held on 16th - 18th April in Banjul, the Gambia, on the margins of the 51st Session of the ACHPR and was co-funded by the NANHRI (through a grant from the MacArthur Foundation) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

With the key objective of enhancing the institutional capacity of African NHRIs on reporting process to African regional human rights mechanisms this workshop was part of a series of capacity building activities for NHRIs from various African sub-regions that are organized by NANHRI.

The methodology used comprised of presentations by experts, group work as well as discussions in plenary. The workshop included topics such as: overview of the African human rights system, interaction between African human rights mechanisms, the role of African NHRIs within the reporting process to the ACHPR, opportunities for cooperation between NHRIs and regional mechanisms in the reporting process and, finally, action planning on strategies for greater involvement of NHRIs in the reporting process to the African Human Rights Mechanisms.

The participants of this workshop comprised of representatives from various African NHRIs as well as international organizations. The workshop also saw the participation of the OHCHR-Geneva, OHCHR West Africa regional office (Dakar-Senegal), ACHPR, ACERWC and the Network of NHRIs in West Africa.

At the end of the workshop, participants adopted the Banjul conclusions, which were based on the results of an action planning session that sought to map out strategies (and suggestions for an action plan) for greater involvement of NHRIs in the reporting process to the African human rights mechanisms.

The conclusions focused on the role of NHRIs in encouraging submission of state reports by member states, as well as their role in participating in state reporting and maximizing effects within the present framework. A crucial part of the conclusions were points on improving the legal framework for NHRI participation in state reporting. NANHRI's continued role in organizing the NHRI Forum (with the financial assistance of the AU) to provide capacity building support to NHRIs was equally emphasized.

Strategic objective 2.2: Maintain Partnerships and Collaboration With Other Regional Bodies as well as International Human Rights Organizations

(a) The Human Rights Council

The Secretariat compiled an activity report of NANHRI's work and submitted it as a contribution to the UN Secretary General's report pursuant to article 16 of the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution (A/HRC/RES/17/9) for presentation at the 20th Session of the HRC. The report covered activities within the period of 1 January 2011 to March 2012, in relation with the establishment or strengthening of NHRIs that have been carried out in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) or other Agencies of the United Nations.

The Secretariat also prepared statements on behalf of NANHRI ("A-status" member institutions) presented to the Human Rights Council, 19th Session, held on 27th February to 23rd March 2012. The statements were in reference to the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (A/HRC/19/59) and the report of the Special Rapporteur on Torture (A/HRC/19/61).

Another statement released by the NANHRI was on the situation of Malawi Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Human Rights of Togo. While exposing how these two NHRIs have experienced interference from the executive arm of the government in the fulfilment of their mandate, the statement further confirmed the threats faced by Chairpersons of these two NHRIs in their line of duty. In the case of Togo, the chairperson Mr. Koffi Kounte was forced to seek refuge in France after he released a report that the Togolese government considered unfavourable. In the case of Malawi, the Chairperson Mr. John Kapito was incarcerated by the state on alleged charges relating to his work to fulfil the Commission's mandate. This clearly

confirms that, despite most governments in Africa having strived to set up NHRIs, independence or full autonomy of these NHRIs in fulfilling their mandate is still relative to the local environment which is contrary to the Paris Principles.

(b) *The International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs*

The Secretariat of the NANHRI was represented by the Executive Director at this session which was held in the framework of the annual general meeting of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC). The meeting took place at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 19th to 22nd March 2012. Some key governing issues discussed during this session include amendments of the ICC Statutes regarding the International Conference, frequency and venues, criteria of eligibility for the position of the ICC Chair and Secretary and exceptional circumstances that may lead to the decision of the ICC Chair to request the review of accreditation of a NHRI.

The African group of NHRIs also took advantage of this meeting in Geneva and met and discussed matters unique to NANHRI. Key on the agenda was the presentation and adoption of the Strategic Plan for the period 2012-2014 as adopted by the Steering Committee on 21st January, 2012.

The Steering Committee of the Network also got a privileged opportunity to meet with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navy Pillay, in Geneva. During this meeting, the Steering Committee commended the support her office has been providing since the inception of NANHRI as the crucial role it played in the establishment of the Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya.

(c) *The 8th Conference of Arab National Human Rights Institutions Held in Doha, Qatar - 14th - 17th May 2012*

The NANHRI secretariat was represented at the conference by the Chairperson of the NANHRI and the Executive Director. The main objective of the conference was to formalize the creation of a Network of Arab NHRIs which will be a platform to discuss issues and inculcate human rights culture in the Arab world following the political and social change that occurred in the Arab world.

Given the geographical, historical and socio-political diversity in the African continent and the fact that NANHRI and the Network of Arab NHRIs have in common the membership of some countries, it was imperative that a collaborative framework of operation and cooperation was conceived. This is to ensure that the mission and vision of these two networks was conjoined, to contribute to the respect of human rights and the rule of law and to avoid a duplication of activities.

In addition, two side meetings were held. The NANHRI Chairperson and the Executive Director met the Vice Chair and Secretary General of the National Council for Human Rights of Egypt to discuss issues of concern relating to the political developments which occurred in Egypt. The aim was to evaluate their impact on the National Council for Human Rights and to establish whether they needed assistance from NANHRI. The second meeting, with the Vice Chair of National Commission for Human Rights of Sudan, involved discussions on how the NANHRI secretariat could support their commission in terms of establishment and status.

(d) *The 10th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Robben Island Guidelines (RIG) – 21st – 23rd August 2012*

The Robben Island Guidelines (RIG), adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in 2002, was the first regional instrument for the prohibition and prevention of torture in Africa.



2012 saw Africa mark ten years since the passing of the RIG whose adoption marked a historic step forward in the prevention of torture on the African continent. The Committee for the Prevention of Torture in Africa (CPTA), in collaboration with the Association for the Prevention of Torture

(APT), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) organized an expert seminar from 21 to 23 August 2012, held in Johannesburg, South Africa to mark this anniversary.

In the seminar, the Chairperson of NANHRI, who is also the SAHRC Chairperson, Adv. M. Lourence Mushwana spoke on the “Role of NHRIs in the Promotion and Implementation of the RIG in Africa”. Amongst other key roles, NHRIs were urged to be more engaged in torture prevention and with the instruments against torture, especially given the fact that NANHRI had signed an agreement with the APT for a three year project on prevention of torture in the continent.

APT will provide NANHRI members with expert assistance from experiences from other regions of the world noting that APT has been engaged in the prevention of torture in Africa since 1995.

(e) *The 25th Anniversary of the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights in Yamoussoukro, Cote d’Ivoire - 9th – 22nd October 2012*



The Uganda Human Rights Commission’s Secretary Mr. Gordon T. Mwesigye receiving an award during the session on behalf of his institution

The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights celebrated 25 years of its existence.

NANHRI took part in the commemoration of the anniversary by writing a paper that highlighted the relationship between the African Commission and NHRIs. A particular focus of the paper lay on mapping out the status quo and its inherent challenges.

A crucial point was that for the African Commission to fulfil its mandate at a national level there was need for cooperation with NHRIs. As a result of their mutually complementary responsibilities, focus should be put on potential areas of collaboration, as the joint aim is the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa.

In its special session in the commencement of the 52nd session of the African Commission, three NHRIs - namely the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the South African Human Rights Commission and National Human Rights Commission and Freedom of Cameroon - were awarded for working towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa and for their participation in the work of the African Commission.

(f) International Senior Lawyers Project : Meeting with Ms. Heather Eisenlord - Human Rights Program Director

The International Senior Lawyers Project (ISLP) and NANHRI have had several interactions with the latest meeting held on 17 September 2012. In this meeting, ISLP agreed to support NANHRI by providing an expert - Mr. Jean-Pierre Authier - for the sub-regional training workshop for French speaking NHRIs (see more above).

The meeting also saw the NANHRI and ISLP initiate discussions on a partnership that would see ISLP send legal experts to assist NANHRI with presenting cases before the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. NANHRI stands to gain substantially from this partnership, as the pool of ISLP's highly experienced lawyers opens up roads to receiving both expertise to train NHRIs in various thematic issues and possibly offer legal counsel to NANHRI.

ISLP is a non-profit organization founded in 2000 that provides volunteer legal services of highly experienced lawyers to promote the rule of law, access to justice and equitable economic development worldwide. ISLP's activities range from training, research and analysis to long-term on-site capacity building, technical assistance and mentoring. NANHRI looks forward to cementing this relationship.

**(g) The NANHRI General Assembly and the Steering Committee Meetings
- 5th November 2012**

At the International Conference of the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) held on 5th November in Amman, Jordan, African NHRIs used the opportunity to hold the NANHRI General Assembly (GA) meeting. At the GA the NANHRI Work Plan for 2013 was approved and the membership of the Independent National Commission for Human Rights of Burundi (INCHRB) and the Sudan Human Rights Commission (SHRC) granted-however, pending the decision on their status by the ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation, they will hold observer status. Moreover, Adv. M. Lourence Mushwana the current NANHRI Chairperson was also elected as the new ICC Chairperson for the Africa rotation for a three-year term beginning in May 2013.

Strategic Priority Three: Support the Establishment of NHRIs

Strategic Objective 3.1: Maintain Capacity to Respond Quickly and Appropriately to Requests for Assistance

The NANHRI Secretariat received two applications from the Independent National Commission of Human Rights of Burundi and the Human Rights Commission of Sudan to be admitted as members of the Network. Consequently the NANHRI Secretariat concluded its consideration as per the provisions of the NANHRI Constitution and presented the application to the Committee on accreditation during the Steering Committee meeting held in Amman, Jordan on November 5.

The two applications were approved; hence, their memberships were adopted resulting in Sudan and Burundi being awarded observer status until the ICC Sub-Committee on Accreditation makes its decision regarding their status. Following discussions at the General Assembly, NANHRI also developed terms of references for new admissions, as background consideration for admission is regulated by the Constitution of NANHRI which in Article 13 states that, “the Committee on Accreditation shall analyze the requests for membership, which should be accompanied by the required information and documentation, and shall consequently make its recommendations to the Steering Committee.”

Strategic Priority Four: Strengthen the Network/Secretariat

Strategic Objective 4.1: Signing of the Host Country Agreement

The Network's Secretariat put forward a request to the government of Kenya for a hosting agreement to facilitate the establishment of the Permanent Secretariat of NANHRI in Kenya. This was recommended by the Steering Committee during its very first meeting held on the 9th October 2007 in Kigali, Rwanda in the margins of the 6th Conference of African NHRIs.

Following this request, the Kenyan Cabinet directed the Minister for Foreign Affairs to conclude a headquarters' hosting Agreement between the government of Kenya and NANHRI. This hosting agreement was concluded, signed and entered into force on 31st January, 2012.

With the signing of the country host agreement, the NANHRI enjoys privileges and immunities in its undertakings here in Kenya. This agreement augurs well for the future activities of the NANHRI Permanent Secretariat, as it underscores the importance of its mission to co-ordinate the support and strengthening of NHRIs.

Since the conclusion of this host country agreement the NANHRI Secretariat has already submitted to the government of Kenya its first report as per the requirements under the agreement.

Strategic Objective 4.2: Undertake Organizational Renewal and Develop a Sustainable Resource (Financial and Human) Enhancement Strategy

(a) Upgrading/Improvement the NANHRI Secretariat Offices to Welcome new Staff

The NANHRI Secretariat needed to make certain adjustments to enable it to adequately welcome the newly recruited staff (including interns). In this regard the Secretariat procured new office equipment and furniture. Furthermore, it upgraded existing but run down computers, and connected them to a central printer. Additionally, the Secretariat procured and set up a new workstation for the new employees and enhanced the reliability of the institutional emailing system. New interns and program officers have been inducted accordingly.

(b) Recruitment of Technical and Administrative Personnel

i. Recruitment of Program Officer

The position was advertised in 2011 but the short listing and eventual recruitment was conducted during the first quarter of 2012 and the newly recruited program officer came on board in March 2012.

ii. Recruitment of Interns

Terms of reference for this position were drafted and circulated widely to attract potential candidates. The applications were received and short listing was done after which the finalists were invited for interviews. One intern is currently engaged at the NANHRI Secretariat.

iii. Recruitment of Office Administrator

The recruitment of an Office Administrator in line with the Steering Committee decision on the organization structure of the NANHRI secretariat was conducted in May 2012 and the newly recruited Office Administrator was appointed.

(c) Enhance the Capacities of the Secretariat

i. Undertake a Results-based Management Training for the NANHRI Secretariat Staff

In conjunction with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute, the NANHRI Secretariat conducted results based management training for all members of staff of the Secretariat. The training was held in Naivasha, Kenya on 2-4 April 2012 and was facilitated by a consultant from IBP Solutions Mr. Eddie Borup. The training was very useful to the NANHRI Secretariat as it enabled the team to reflect on the recently adopted NANHRI Strategic Plan with a view to making it more results oriented. The Secretariat is currently ensuring the implementation.

Strategic Objective 4.3: Develop an Inventory of Experts to Support the Work of the Network and the Secretariat

The exercise of identifying experts and resource persons in the human rights field is largely informed by the need for NANHRI to diversify its pool of resource persons to whom it can call upon whenever it is conducting capacity building interventions for its member NHRIs. This process is informed by the current NANHRI 2012-2014 Strategic Plan which has identified priority human rights areas that are currently preoccupying NHRIs in the African continent.

The Secretariat is still receiving nominations from individuals through the questionnaire that was circulated to the NHRIs. The responses have been numerous with both individual applications and nominations. However, the challenge has been that the nominees had more than one area of expertise. Thus, NANHRI intends to resolve this by contacting both the individual applicants and the nominees to send in their current curriculum vitae so as to identify each person's precise field of expertise.

Strategic Objective 4.4: Develop an Effective and Sustainable Communications Strategy

The NANHRI's previous website was developed and designed to provide in-depth information about the Network's activities, to provide a web presence for the Network and to archive information on human rights as part of the wider effort to create human rights awareness amongst its members, internationally and the wider public. With all these objectives having been met and due to the increase in NANHRI memberships, it was inevitable to rethink and re-evaluate the design and layout of the NANHRI website.

Consequently, a website renewal project proposal saw the Raoul Wallenberg Institute commit some funds under the 2012 budget to assist in the development of a new NANHRI website. The newly redesigned and user centred website is nearly complete as NANHRI prepares to upload it before the end of the year.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EXTRACT STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	2012 Kshs	2012 US\$	2011 Kshs	2011 US\$
INCOME				
Member contributions	13,640,486	162,984	13,208,612	155,271
Grants and donations	35,147,736	419,963	3,277,983	38,533
Other incomes	136,058	1,626	1,970,517	23,164
TOTAL INCOME	48,924,280	584,573	18,457,112	216,968
EXPENDITURE				
Administrative expenses	14,778,034	176,578	8,258,618	97,083
Program expenses	27,168,582	324,626	5,826,826	68,495
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41,946,616	501,204	14,085,444	165,578
Surplus for the year	6,977,664	83,369	4,371,668	51,390

NOTE:

Member contributions are recognized on accrual basis. The actual receipts from members during the year was US\$, 82,029 including arrears.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 2012

	2012 Kshs	2012 US\$	2011 Kshs	2011 US\$
ASSETS				
NON CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	742,839	8,743	681,198	8,007
Intangible assets	42,309	504	19,444	229
	785,148	9,247	700,642	8,236
CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables	21,985,747	262,697	15,740,267	185,032
Cash and cash equivalents	12,700,400	151,750	10,290,612	120,968
	34,686,147	414,447	26,030,879	306,000
Less				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	2,785,148	33,143	1,049,025	12,331
NET CURRENT ASSETS	31,900,999	381,304	24,981,854	293,669
TOTAL ASSETS	32,686,147	390,551	25,682,496	301,905
REPRESENTED BY				
Fund balances				
General fund	28,451,686	339,956	25,403,374	298,624
Capital fund	785,147	9,381	700,642	8,236
Restricted funds	3,449,314	41,214	(421,520)	(4,955)
TOTAL FUNDS	32,686,147	390,551	25,682,496	301,905

CHALLENGES

1. Financial Constraints of most NHRIs

Limited financial resources have remained a perennial problem for most African NHRIs and at the NANHRI Secretariat level. Most of the national institutions are not well funded by their respective governments and often have to rely on support from development partners to execute their activities and programs. This negates the spirit of the Paris Principles.

2. Low Staff Capacity

The NANHRI Secretariat currently lacks the capacity to meet the needs of the Network as outlined in the Strategic Plan. Currently the Secretariat has only 5 staff members on board which is only half of what has been approved in the new organisational structure.

3. Lack of Independence due to Interference by the Executive

Under the Paris Principles, the executive arm of the government has the responsibility to set up national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights. Most Governments in Africa have strived to set up such NHRIs. However the issue of independence or full autonomy of these NHRIs is still relative to the local environment because a model that can work in a given country may not necessarily work in another country. NHRIs in Togo, Nigeria, Malawi, Kenya and Niger among others have experienced interference from the executive arm of the government on numerous occasions which has challenged their efforts to fully and effectively undertake their mandates.

CONCLUSION

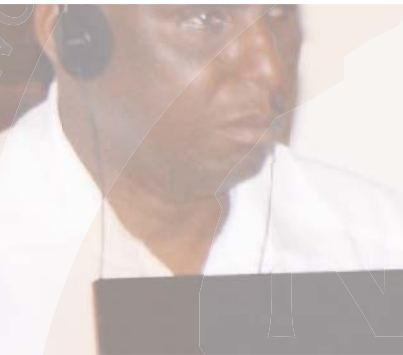
While we do acknowledge the significant human rights challenges that face the African continent and institutions that support the realization of these rights, NANHRI remains optimistic that the future is positive. There is an increase in the understanding of the need to listen to the people at the grassroots level, to ensure that their basic human needs and dignity are met and met well through development of programs that incorporate a human-rights based approach; there is also encouragement in the greater appreciation of the role that NHRIs play in promoting and protecting human rights nationally, regionally and internationally.

We are thankful for the support that we have received and continue to receive from UNDP, OHCHR, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the African Commission, governments, human rights institutions such as Association for the Prevention of Torture, Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Swedish International Development Agency to name a few and our member NHRIs.

We look forward to increased engagement with the regional and international human rights mechanisms; to ensure that states continue to be held accountable for the realization of human rights of their people. Lastly, we encourage continued interaction among NHRIs to share best practices and lessons learned so as to build each others' capacity to effectively promote and protect the human rights of our people in Africa.

A luta continua, vitória é certa! (The struggle continues, victory is certain)

Réseau de Institutions
Nationales Africaines
des Droits de l'Homme



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