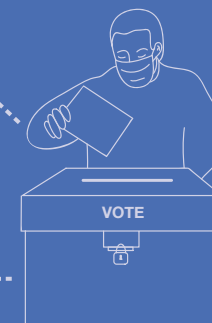
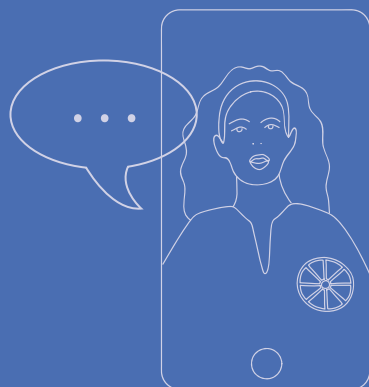
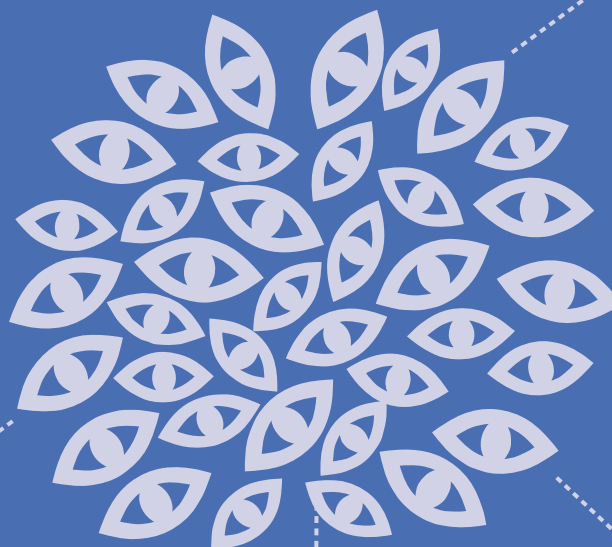


# Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights  
Annual Report

2020

osce  
ODIHR



# Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE

The OSCE Office for Democratic  
Institutions and Human Rights  
Annual Report

2020

osce  
ODIHR



Published by the OSCE Office for  
Democratic Institutions and Human  
Rights (ODIHR)  
Ul. Miodowa 10  
00-251 Warsaw  
Poland

[www.osce.org/odihr](http://www.osce.org/odihr)

© OSCE/ODIHR 2021

All rights reserved. The contents of  
this publication may be freely used and  
copied for educational and other non-  
commercial purposes, provided that any  
such reproduction is accompanied by an  
acknowledgement of the OSCE/ODIHR  
as the source.

ISBN 978-83-66690-14-1

Design by Homework  
Illustrations by Vassiliki Tzomaka  
Printed by Centrum Poligrafii

# Contents

<b>ODIHR Director's foreword</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>PART 3: Working towards equal, inclusive societies, free from discrimination</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Overview</b>	<b>5</b>	3.1 Building Stronger Support Structures for Hate Crime Victims	36
<b>ODIHR Structure and budget</b>	<b>7</b>	3.2 Reshaping political narratives around migration: promoting a human rights-based approach	37
<b>PART 1: Basing democratic institutions on human rights and the rule of law for greater participation and accountability</b>	<b>9</b>	3.3 Addressing the portrayal of Roma and Sinti in the media	38
1.1 Continuing election observation through the COVID-19 pandemic	10	3.4 Teaching easy-to-read methodology for better inclusion of people with disabilities	39
1.2 Supporting parliaments during the COVID-19 pandemic	12	3.5 Supporting youth dialogue among different religious or belief communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	40
1.3 Providing good practices in alternative voting methods	13	3.6 Promoting a holistic and inclusive response to anti-Muslim hate crimes	41
1.4 Assisting courts to negotiate the COVID-19 pandemic	14	3.7 Addressing anti-Semitism through education	42
1.5 Assisting state institutions to protect human rights during the pandemic	16	<b>Annexes</b>	<b>43</b>
1.6 Creating tools to better understand women's participation in political parties	18	Meetings and events in 2020	44
1.7 Disseminating electoral recommendations online, throughout the OSCE	19	Extrabudgetary programmes and projects	61
1.8 Improving electoral processes in the Western Balkans	20	Legislative reviews	74
1.9 Making law-making processes more open, inclusive and consultative	22	ODIHR Election reports and statements	76
<b>PART 2: Safeguarding human rights and security through strong civil society</b>	<b>23</b>	ODIHR Publications in 2020	78
2.1 Strengthening the protection of human rights defenders in Mongolia and Georgia	24		
2.2 Fostering young talent and leadership in Roma communities	25		
2.3 Building human rights monitoring capacity among Roma and Sinti	26		
2.4 Nurturing youth change makers for stronger democracies	28		
2.5 Protecting Human Rights of Armed Forces Personnel	30		
2.6 Addressing the human rights challenges of data-driven border management technologies	32		

# ODIHR Director's foreword

Each year is unique, but 2020 will remain in our memories forever as the year of the pandemic. COVID-19 has been a formative experience of all humanity, and it continues to disrupt our lives and put states and governments under unparalleled pressure.

Many of last year's challenges were related to the pandemic. And when states across the OSCE imposed different forms of emergency measures to protect citizens, ODIHR was on hand to remind them that all OSCE countries have committed to upholding democracy and the rule of law even during states of emergency, and that emergency legislation can only be temporary and should be subject to parliamentary checks. At the same time, the Office worked hard to assist countries in honouring their commitments, publishing a series of targeted guidelines and recommendations.

Through its role as a bridge builder between state authorities and civil society as well as the many diverse communities around the OSCE region, ODIHR

was well placed to forge partnerships in the understanding that the commitment of political leaders to learn, consult, co-operate, and take principled decisions in times of uncertainty is imperative for public trust in government responses to the pandemic. In this way, the pandemic can be regarded as an opportunity to renew our efforts and recommit to protect democracy and human rights.

However, 2020 was a difficult year for democracy and human rights across the OSCE region in many ways beyond the pandemic. Conflicts returned and democratic development stalled or went into reverse, in some cases together with a serious deterioration in the human rights situation. Democratically elected institutions were also put under stress by new threats, fuelled by intolerant rhetoric and misinformation. All this reminded us that we can never take democracy for granted, including in longstanding democratic societies, and that the resilience of democratic institutions and the rule of law is crucial.

2020 was also the year in which we marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Copenhagen Document, which was to become a milestone in the protection of human rights and democratic values across the entire region. The far-sighted and courageous agreements signed in Copenhagen and in Paris later the same year remain of paramount importance and are relevant more than ever.

The OSCE commitments, which are the fundament and source of ODIHR's mandate, continue to form the basis on which the Office could move forward in assisting states to uphold democratic standards and human rights. As ODIHR's new Director, I see the resilience that the institution has shown through this difficult period, and I admire the many colleagues who have worked so hard to ensure the work of the Office could continue.

In 2021, we look forward to celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of ODIHR, as an opportunity to highlight some of the many



accomplishments achieved throughout the years. We believe that the 2021 Human Dimension Implementation Meeting would be a good opportunity for this. While participating States decided that the 2020 HDIM would exceptionally not take place due to the pandemic, we hope this year to organize it in such a way that it is possible for participants to safely take part in person, as this is an important meeting for both states and civil society groups across the OSCE region.

Building on the positive feedback ODIHR received last year, this year's annual report again focuses on a number of specific activities that illustrate the direct beneficiaries and the lasting impact of our work. For many of us, the pandemic has brought home our common humanity, and that is at the core of this report.

— Matteo Mecacci, ODIHR Director

# Overview

All ODIHR's activities are carried out with the aim of benefiting the 1.2 billion people who live in the OSCE region to enjoy the rights and freedoms enshrined in the OSCE commitments and the values in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This was a particularly challenging task in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the region, putting health concerns at the top of government agendas.

Since its inception, OSCE participating States have recognised the essential role of human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law for our common security and individual well-being. Following the outbreak of the pandemic, these commitments were put to a severe test as governments faced unprecedented challenges to uphold their commitments to democracy and human rights while keeping their populations safe.

As so often, those already vulnerable have been harmed disproportionately by the pandemic. This includes not only those more likely to become seriously ill with COVID-19 due to their age or poverty, but also people who have suffered as a consequence of the pandemic due

to the need to spend prolonged amounts of time with abusive partners, or the rising hatred against ethnic and religious minorities.

One priority of ODIHR in 2020 was therefore the publication of a [report](#) that laid out clearly the obligations of states when declaring a state of emergency that placed restrictions on fundamental freedoms and human rights, and subsequently analysed the impact of the emergency measures implemented around the OSCE region on democratic institutions and human rights.

At the same time, 2020 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Copenhagen Document, in which all participating States expressed "their conviction that the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of government." In this slim text of 26 pages, states pledged to develop and strengthen democracy based on the rule of law, to hold free elections, and to guarantee the fundamental freedoms of conscience and religion, as well as the freedom to gather and to protest, and explicitly recognised the importance of civil society for the

protection of these rights. This was affirmed later the same year in the landmark Charter of Paris for a new Europe.

The pandemic put a halt to many of ODIHR's planned meetings, particularly the seminars and training sessions that would previously have been held in person and were an opportunity for networking as well as learning. It was also due to the pandemic that exceptionally, the annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) was unable to take place. This deprived participants from across the OSCE region the unique opportunity for government representatives, international organisations, civil society, human rights defenders, and many more to meet personally for an open discussion on the most pressing challenges.

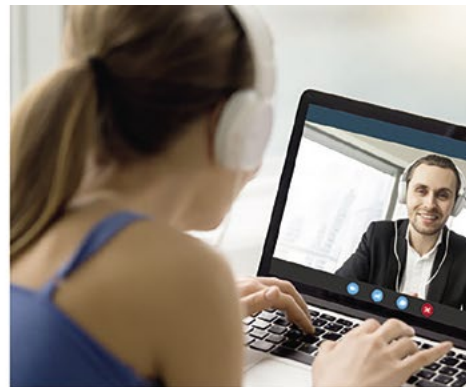
However, the Office was quick to adapt, becoming the first international organisation working on election observation to renew its activities, and adjusting to the new realities of online event organisation and digital communication. In fact, ODIHR has succeeded in increasing its outreach in many areas due to the possibility of attending events remotely. This

has allowed ODIHR to continue bringing together diverse local, national and regional partners, civil society, human rights defenders, leading academics to take part in online discussions dedicated to finding sustainable solutions to the difficulties facing our democracies.

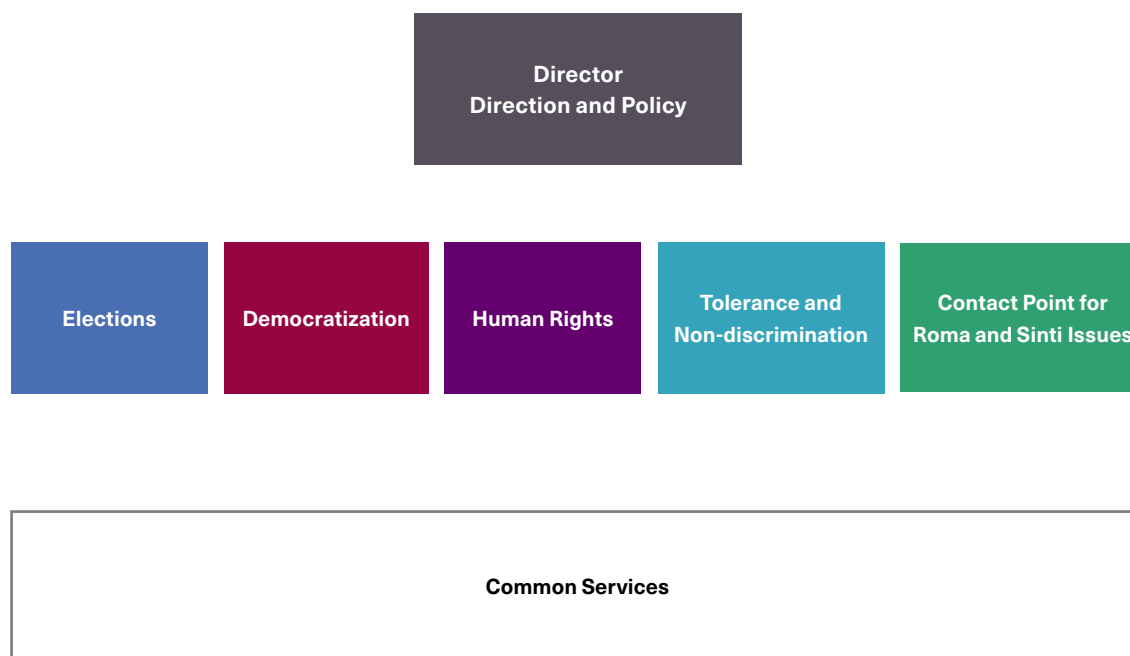
ODIHR therefore continued to play a unique role within the OSCE despite the pandemic, supporting participating States and civil society in strengthening democratic institutions and respect for the human rights of every individual across the OSCE region. This year's impact stories are again divided into three sections that cover ODIHR's work and illustrate the added value of the Office's initiatives to:

- strengthen democratic institutions for greater participation and accountability by increasing understanding for democratic values
- protect human rights and achieve secure societies by enabling a strong civil society, and
- build tolerant and inclusive societies that protects the rights of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious minorities and majorities.

Through its many activities in 2020, ODIHR has supported the work of parliaments and courts, provided good practices for countries seeking to incorporate alternative voting methods into their election procedures, helped to strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, reshape negative stereotypes about migration, aid the inclusion of people with disabilities, and support youth to create stronger democracies, and much more. In this way, and despite the enormously challenging circumstances of the pandemic, the Office has continued to work for the benefit of everyone living in the OSCE region.



# ODIHR Structure and budget



**€16,502,300 (Unified and supplementary budget)**  
**€3,197,117 (Extrabudgetary actual expenditure)**

ODIHR Programmes: 2020 Unified Budget (all figures in euros)	
Direction and Policy	1,301,100
Fund Administration Unit	2,785,200
Human Dimension Meetings	603,000
Democratization	1,520,300
Human Rights	1,141,200
Elections*	7,085,300
Tolerance and Non-Discrimination	1,276,400
Roma and Sinti	555,700
<b>Total ODIHR Unified Budget*</b>	<b>16,268,200</b>
Augmentation	234,100
<b>Total Fund Resources*</b>	<b>16,502,300</b>

\* Includes 108,300 supplementary budget

ODIHR employed 148 people on fixed term contracts, including:

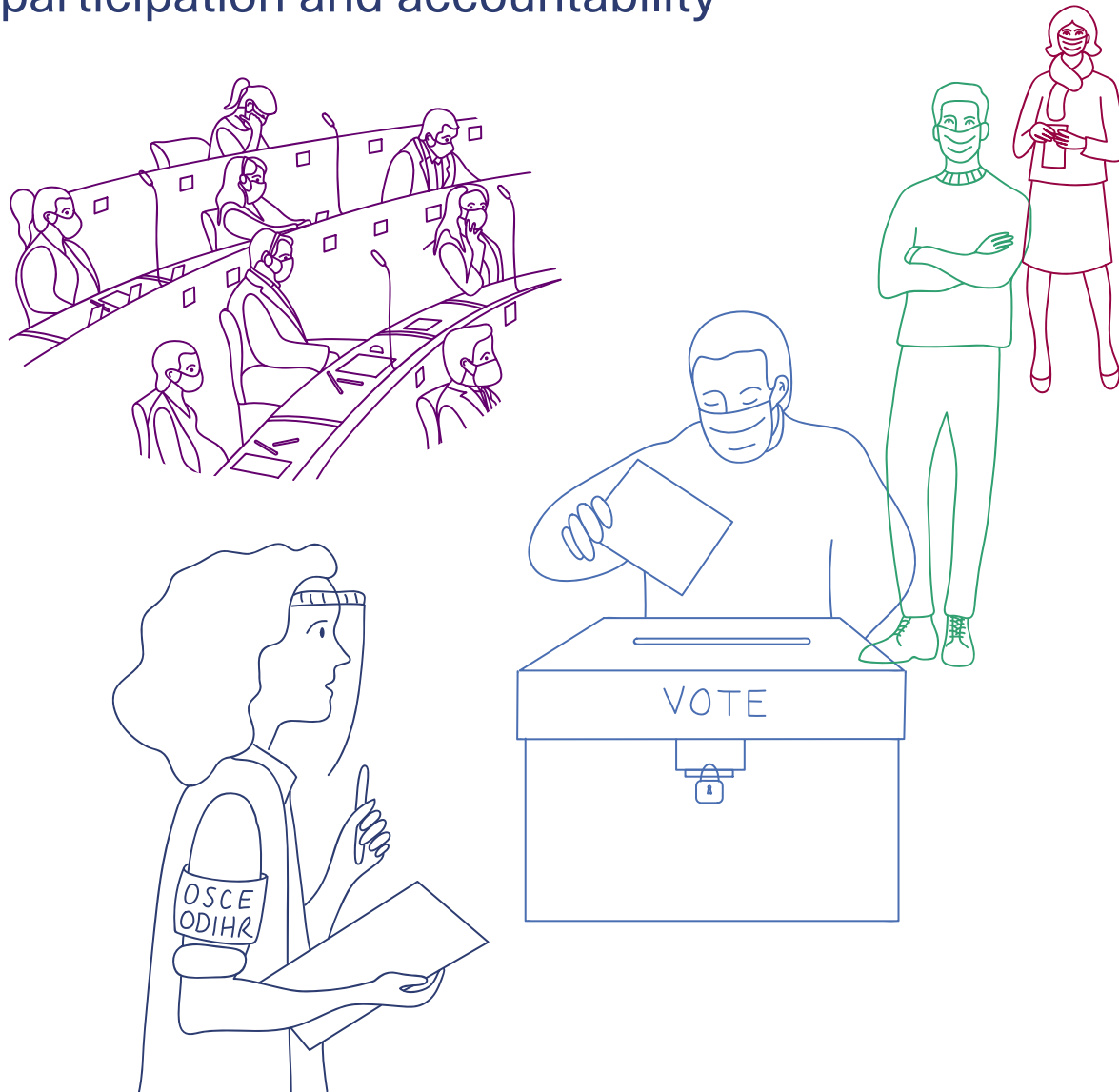
- 59 men and 89 women of 35 nationalities,
- 24 of which were extra budgetary positions
- 86 international and 62 local staff.





## PART 1

# Basing democratic institutions on human rights and the rule of law for greater participation and accountability



While much of the year was overshadowed with the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 saw the OSCE's participating States mark 30 years of the landmark 1990 Copenhagen Document, which contains key OSCE commitments for human rights and democracy, including free elections and the rule of law. Despite the many challenges to its work, ODIHR was able to provide advice and expertise to strengthen the democratic institutions and processes central to governments' responsibilities to their people, especially in times of crisis.

Across the OSCE, elections continued to be held, courts continued to rule and laws continued to be made, despite, and often in response to, health risks. ODIHR increased its efforts to support states in upholding democratic standards following the introduction of emergency measures, suggesting ways to ensure our democracies could continue to function.

The following impact stories illustrate the many ways in which ODIHR assisted OSCE participating States in upholding their long-standing commitments to guarantee accountable parliaments, an independent judiciary, and genuine democratic elections through 2020 and the pandemic.



## 1.1 Continuing election observation through the COVID-19 pandemic

### ODIHR Election observation activities in 2020

<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Early Parliamentary	9 February
<b>Slovakia</b>	Parliamentary	29 February**
<b>Tajikistan</b>	Parliamentary	1 March **
<b>Serbia</b>	Parliamentary	21 June**
<b>Croatia</b>	Parliamentary	5 July**
<b>North Macedonia</b>	Early parliamentary	15 July**
<b>Poland</b>	Presidential	28 June, 12 July**
<b>Montenegro</b>	Parliamentary	30 August*
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Parliamentary	4 October*
<b>Lithuania</b>	Parliamentary	11 October**
<b>Tajikistan</b>	Presidential	11 October**
<b>Ukraine</b>	Local	25 October*
<b>Georgia</b>	Parliamentary	31 October*
<b>Moldova</b>	Presidential	1 November*
<b>United States</b>	General	3 November*
<b>Romania</b>	Parliamentary	6 December**

The mission to Azerbaijan prior to the pandemic was a full-scale election observation mission comprised of a core team of experts, long-term observers and short-term observers.

\* A limited election observation mission comprised of a core team of experts and long-term observers.

\*\* Either an election assessment mission or an election expert team comprised only of a core team of experts.

### ODIHR has deployed more than 380 election observation missions to almost all OSCE participating States.

Missions range in size depending on the needs of the given state, and are complex undertakings that sometimes involve hundreds of observers to reach the furthest corners of a voting country. In the course of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic presented numerous security, safety and logistical challenges, but elections continued to take place. So too did ODIHR's election observation.

In March, the Office temporarily suspended its election observation activities due to travel restrictions and health concerns throughout the OSCE region. However, by May ODIHR deployed new missions, albeit in smaller formats than envisaged, becoming the first organization worldwide to resume election observation despite COVID-19. In the course of 2020, ODIHR deployed a total of 16 election observation and assessment missions to a wide range of countries, including Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine and the United States. While ODIHR began by sending smaller "Special Election Assessment Missions" as the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded, the Office soon began to deploy longer and larger missions. OSCE participating States restarted seconding long-term observers, which was appreciated by ODIHR given the logistical difficulties and health risks.

As elections in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic were held, it became obvious that adaptations were necessary, including with regard to how states conducted election day processes. This reaffirmed the value of deploying short-term observers to follow the process on election day. Regrettably, sending large numbers of short-term observers in 2020 was an insurmountable challenge for the OSCE participating States, just as organizing their work with due safety precautions was for ODIHR.

Despite the scaled-down format of missions in 2020, ODIHR was able to arrive at accurate and objective assessments of many aspects of elections and formulate recommendations to assist the OSCE participating States. While it is important that ODIHR is able to deploy larger numbers of short-term observers again to gather statistically meaningful data on election day proceedings, the Office remains at the forefront of election observation worldwide, reaffirming its leading role in election observation methodology and organizational capacity.

The fact that ODIHR was able to continue providing rigorous, accurate, and objective assessments of elections during these challenging times demonstrated the Office's resilience and ongoing commitment to fulfil its mandate.

— ODIHR Director Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir (2017 – July 2020) and Head of the 2020 LEOM to the local elections in Ukraine

In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic, voting was well organized in Moldova's presidential election, 1 November 2020.



OSCE/Vladimir Misev



## 1.2 Supporting parliaments during the COVID-19 pandemic

**Parliaments around the OSCE region faced a number of challenges due to the pandemic.** However, as governments have declared emergencies or introduced legislation in response to the health, economic, social and financial implications of the pandemic, it has become ever more vital for parliaments to continue their core functions: representation, exercising legislative power and scrutinizing government actions. To provide support to OSCE participating States in ensuring that parliaments could continue their work, ODIHR assisted national parliaments by organizing dedicated roundtables and thematic research, offering insight and good practices to work effectively during times of disruption, especially focusing on the use of new technologies.

In 2020, ODIHR organized three roundtable discussions with members of parliament, parliamentary staff and civil society organizations to explore good practices from across the OSCE and discuss the positive impact technological solutions can have on the work of national parliaments. The focus of these roundtables was specifically on how

communication technologies can be used more sustainably in the future by national parliaments to allow them to carry out their core representative, legislative and oversight functions in line with OSCE commitments, even in times of emergency. Participants in the roundtables came from more than 20 states, and the widespread interest led ODIHR to undertake research on this topic that will produce a study on parliaments and new technologies. In this way, ODIHR will continue to develop and improve its assistance to parliaments.

At a time when information exchange became slower and more difficult, ODIHR's roundtables helped parliaments around the OSCE region move forward on the use of new technologies, not just for internal purposes but to increase public transparency and effectiveness.

Bulgaria, Sofia, March 20, 2020:  
Bulgarian Members of Parliament wearing surgical masks while debating coronavirus measurements

These discussions were a great platform for exchange between MPs and parliamentary staff. I appreciated the opportunity to share our newly developed digital platform with other parliaments, and at the same time to learn from other MPs and parliaments about their concrete work in this difficult year.

— Inese Voika, a member of Latvian Parliament



## 1.3 Providing good practices in alternative voting methods

In 2020, the COVID-19 global health crisis raised numerous challenges for election-day procedures and elections more generally, both legal and practical. A number of OSCE participating States opted to postpone elections during declared states of emergency or out of health and safety considerations. However, some participating States held elections on schedule, as legal (and often constitutional) obligations to hold periodic elections do not foresee postponements. For all participating States, though, questions emerged about adjustments to voting methods and the arrangements that could reasonably be put in place to enable the conduct of elections, to both safeguard all involved and ensure compliance with applicable international obligations, standards and good practice for democratic elections.

The introduction of alternative voting practices and methods, whether in response to the ongoing pandemic or for other reasons, requires careful consideration. They need to be assessed not only in terms of their ability to alleviate public health threats, but also for feasibility, effectiveness and compatibility with

international standards for democratic elections. The ongoing public debate on this issue emphasizes the need to find the right balance between the commitment to hold elections to ensure compliance with the principle of periodicity on the one hand, and the ability to guarantee adherence to other key commitments, including secrecy and universality, as well as equality of suffrage and of electoral competition, on the other.

A study released by ODIHR in October covers the potential benefits and risks of conducting elections using methods and arrangements alternative to the predominant practice of voting in polling stations over the course of a single election day. With this study, ODIHR provides policymakers and the general public the information needed for a broad public discussion about alternative voting methods and arrangements, including in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study provides a review of various voting methods and arrangements that depart from the traditional paper-based, single-day format and analyses them from the perspective of applicable international standards and good practice.

This study provides much needed analysis for deliberations that will impact the conduct of the elections, even after the pandemic. ODIHR's expert products, while prompted by specific context and developments, will provide long lasting guidance as we work to reimagine how we vote in Georgia.

— Tamar Zhvania, Chairperson of the Central Election Commission of Georgia.



A sign in Delaware, Ohio, directs voters with exposure to COVID-19 to a roadside voting stand on election day, 3 November 2020.

To facilitate a critical and comprehensive evaluation of the available options, the paper identifies both the benefits and possible pitfalls associated with the different solutions and offers guiding questions and considerations to help design responses that take account of potential risks.

The elections held around the OSCE region in 2020 highlighted the importance of well-considered election-day procedures, with multiple risk factors becoming more visible as innovations

were introduced and adjustments were made. ODIHR's study was presented at a number of occasions, including to the Electoral Management Bodies of Europe and the community of international election observers. At ODIHR's 2020 Annual Election Seminar, the topic was focused on specifically in a session at which representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States of America shared their experiences in applying these methods, prompting a technical expert dialogue among the OSCE participating States.



## 1.4 Assisting courts to negotiate the COVID-19 pandemic

**In difficult times, the judiciary needs to remain operative in order to serve as guardian of the rule of law and fundamental rights.** Courts play a crucial role in ensuring judicial scrutiny of emergency legislation and providing an effective remedy against excessive emergency measures in individual cases. Individuals also need access to courts in order to sort out urgent legal matters. The COVID-19 pandemic led to significant challenges for the rule of law in many OSCE participating States, including challenges for courts to operate under states of emergencies, curfews and lockdowns. In most states, courts were partially or fully closed for a period, and the majority of court procedures, except for urgent cases, were suspended. Judges struggled as there was little guidance available on how to operate remotely. Those who decided to work in-person on urgent cases faced health risks, as courtrooms often did not allow for sufficient distancing. Overall, individuals from across the OSCE region faced difficulties accessing justice in civil, criminal and administrative procedures.

The shift to working online in order to comply with rules on physical distancing also led to additional obstacles to the right to a fair trial. One concern was the lack of clear and foreseeable rules or legislation on the conduct of remote hearings in order to guarantee fair trial rights. Other challenges included the lack of meaningful participation during online hearings, problems with identifying parties, the examination of evidence, and the lack of means for confidential communication between client and lawyer during online hearings. It is important that trials are public, as this ensures transparency and builds trust in the judiciary. However, 2020 saw substantial limitations on the right to a public hearing throughout the OSCE region due both to the limited number of people able to connect to remote proceedings, and the even more limited number allowed to enter courtrooms. This in turn affected the transparency and the ability of trial monitors and the media to observe the process.

ODIHR's report on the functioning of courts is truly useful for judiciaries at this moment in time. To begin with, it is the first to collect, with detail and insight, the reaction of courts across the OSCE to the pandemic; it confronts the breaches of international standards and best practices; and it provides concrete guidance to practitioners in these times of indecision and confusion.

— José Matos, *President of the European Judges Association, Vice-President of International Judges Association*

ODIHR was among the first international organizations to establish an online platform for dialogue specifically relating to the challenges faced by courts and legal practitioners at the beginning of the COVID-19 restrictions. This platform allowed constructive conversations to take place between judges, prosecutors, and attorneys and international and regional organizations such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Council of Europe, national and international NGOs, including the International and European Association of Judges, the American Bar Association, the CEELI Institute and Fair Trials. The consultations allowed a timely exchange of information on challenges and potential solutions related to the functioning of courts. One conclusion was that judicial self-governing bodies and Ministries of Justice need to provide courts with clear guidance on when to conduct in-person or remote hearings and what safety and health-related measures to take. Another was that judges need to be offered sufficient flexibility to decide whether or not to schedule remote hearings when the right to a fair trial might be at risk.

In April 2020, ODIHR initiated an extensive mapping process to assess the various difficulties courts faced in continuing their work, collecting good practices and identifying possible solutions. This included the organization of a series of three webinars and four thematic consultation meetings. The meetings convened experienced practitioners from within the judiciary, representatives of international and regional partner organisations, civil society and OSCE field operations. Based on these discussions, ODIHR was able to collect and formulate concrete recommendations and solutions for courts across the region, which were captured in the overarching [ODIHR report on state responses to the COVID-19 pandemic](#) published in July and in a more detailed report on the [functioning of courts](#) in November. The latter focuses on areas key to courts' operation, such as video conferencing, the health and safety of court personnel following the reopening of courts, prioritisation of cases and resource allocation, allocation of cases, and new types of cases that have arisen as a consequence of the pandemic.

Trials continued through the pandemic, often with proceedings taking place virtually.

---

**Your impressive primer does not only discuss all the challenges the judiciary and rule of law are facing in these unprecedented circumstances, but goes further, giving the reader an opportunity to study the problem from a wider angle and discern the issues that still lie beyond the horizon.**

— *Duro Sessa, former President of the CCJE, Judge of Supreme Court Croatia*





## 1.5 Assisting state institutions to protect human rights during the pandemic

**In the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak, governments introduced measures to contain the spread of the virus, making use of executive powers that often significantly restricted a number of human rights.** At the same time, in crisis situations, pre-existing patterns of discrimination, marginalization and vulnerability are exacerbated. Women and men, girls and boys have experienced the effects of the crisis itself, and of the extraordinary measures taken to counter it, in very different ways. People in situations of vulnerability became even more vulnerable and invisible due both to the public emergency and state responses.

Through the provision of tailored capacity-building support, policy advice and thematic analysis, ODIHR strengthened existing and forged new partnerships with international organizations, state institutions and civil society. The necessity of timely monitoring and assessment of human rights caused by sudden challenges proved to be crucial, as did effective multiagency and multidisciplinary co-operation. ODIHR's work on challenges to democracy in this

difficult year will thus serve as guidance in future emergencies.

In the course of 2020, ODIHR published a number of guides related to the COVID-19 pandemic that formed a major part of the Office's output during the year.

The pandemic exacerbated the risk of rights violations for people in prisons or otherwise deprived of liberty. Prison populations were at a greater risk of infection due to confinement in small spaces and overcrowding. At the same time, the pandemic meant that contact between prisoners and the outside world was even more limited than usual. National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs), which monitor all places of deprivation of liberty as a key safeguard against torture and ill-treatment, faced numerous challenges in upholding their monitoring functions while unable to physically access places of deprivation of liberty.

---

For us, the Covid-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of international partners to enable us to carry out our mandates. The speed with which the ODIHR and APT assisted us by developing a practical guide for monitoring during the pandemic was inspirational and a great help!

— Helga Fastrup Ervik, Norwegian Parliamentary Ombudsman



To help enable NPMs to continue monitoring, ODIHR and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) developed [practical guidance](#) on monitoring places of detention during the pandemic, collecting promising practices from NPMs through webinars and online discussions. Seventy per cent of NPMs surveyed by ODIHR following the publication of the guidance found it to be very useful. ODIHR will continue to address the clear need and interest in further peer exchange on effective responses to the challenges posed by the pandemic to prison populations and detention monitoring.

ODIHR also quickly identified the need to support National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) during the pandemic. Consulting with over 40 NHRIs and co-operating with the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENNHRI), ODIHR produced a [reference tool](#) for NHRIs on their role in a public emergency. The tool is a step-by-step guide to help NHRIs scrutinize measures imposed during states of emergency, assessing their legality, proportionality, necessity and non-discrimination. The

tool also provides specific recommendations for overseeing the work of security sector institutions in the enforcement of emergency regimes. A specific section was dedicated to the role of NHRIs in addressing gender-based violence, including domestic violence, during public emergencies. A number of NHRIs reported using the tool in their daily work, for example to identify groups in situations of greater vulnerability, leading to enhanced monitoring and communication with these groups.

Women were among those most affected by emergency restrictions, the majority of which were hastily put in place without any gender analysis. For example, restrictions to freedom of movement have affected an array of other rights for women, including the right to life, the right to physical integrity and the right to health. To improve state responses in the future, ODIHR carefully analysed the most common restrictions imposed during states of emergency from a gender perspective. The result can be found in ODIHR's subsequently released [guidance manual](#) for state institutions and civil society, which provides good practice

---

**In these unprecedented times, we found ourselves in a position to rethink and reinvent our work and role. The ODIHR reference tool, which the Albanian NHRI has already translated, published and distributed, provides excellent guidance for us to better implement our mandates when we are most needed.**

— *Erinda Ballanca, The Albanian People's Advocate*

examples from 2020 as well as recommendations for future action. It examines both the immediate and long-term impact on different groups of women and the impact of discriminatory effects of measures imposed, including the effect on women who suffer discrimination on more than one ground. Promising practices to mitigate the negative impacts of emergency measures are included.

ODIHR supported participating States with [practical guidance](#) to implement a human rights-based, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and victim-centred approach to combatting trafficking in human beings. As with many other human rights, COVID-19 created new risks and challenges to victims and survivors of trafficking, exacerbated the vulnerabilities of groups at risk of becoming victims of trafficking, and at the same time hampered an effective response. Identification of victims, survivors' access to assistance and services, protection, redress, reintegration and overall prevention efforts were all affected. Frontline organizations also experienced significant challenges in their activities during the pandemic.

To analyze emerging trends and dynamics and to develop a response based on empirical data, ODIHR and UN Women conducted a global survey of survivors of trafficking and frontline stakeholders. Advised by a group of experts and based on survey findings collected from survivors of trafficking from 40 countries and frontline organizations from 102 countries, a set of policy recommendations were developed for participating States. The guidance has promoted targeted policy development and generated requests from several participating States for ODIHR to assist in developing protocols on combating trafficking in human beings during states of emergency. ODIHR also provided assistance to participating States in addressing the issue of protecting children in the digital environment, as COVID-19 significantly increased children's vulnerability to trafficking in online formats and other forms of exploitation.

## 1.6 Creating tools to better understand women's participation in political parties



Political parties are the main entry point into politics and the gateway for women's engagement. I'm sure ODIHR's new tool will accelerate women's path to leadership and full participation by encouraging political parties to assess themselves and thus do the right thing for their party, for gender equality and for democracy.

— Ambassador Melanne Verweir, OSCE Special Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office on Gender

**Women's political participation is a human rights issue, but also key to inclusive democracies, as well as safe and prosperous societies.**

The COVID-19 pandemic has particularly highlighted the importance of inclusive decision-making and leadership that can effectively respond to the needs and interests of diverse groups of people. The future of democracies depends on all democratic institutions, parliaments and political parties, recognizing their role in advancing gender equality and inclusion in their structures, decision-making and politics more broadly. ODIHR's work on women's participation in politics supports OSCE participating States to make this a reality.

To fulfil their role in representative democracy, political parties need to improve their gender equality and inclusion efforts. When parties adopt effective gender equality measures within their own structures, they demonstrably widen their support base, increase women's access to decision-making and contribute to inclusive politics, as well as better laws and policies for all. Engaging with political parties on advancing gender

issues facilitates women's access to candidate nominations and elected office, and can also benefit the parties themselves. Gender mainstreaming in political parties is therefore a win-win situation for all.

In 2020, ODIHR launched the [gender audit](#) for political parties website – an online self-assessment tool for political parties – to identify gaps and opportunities in their approach to gender equality. It encourages and enables political parties to identify both strengths and shortcomings in their gender equality approach. Depending on the results of the audit, specific activities are recommended and examples of good practices provided that parties can undertake to better mainstream gender equality in their structures, programmes and documents. This gender audit process can be used by party leaders and activists for

the development of gender action plans, to outline measures for institutionalizing gender equality and women's empowerment in the party and beyond.

To date, ODIHR and OSCE field operations have supported gender audits of 48 political parties in Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan. The resulting reports and 400 recommendations are used by political parties to develop party gender action plans, important strategic documents to increase women's participation and sensitize internal policies and procedures. Examples from gender action plans include the establishment of local women's councils or the introduction of voluntary party quotas for women candidates. This assessment process can be carried out confidentially and online by political parties themselves.



ODIHR's new tool: [genderaudit.osce.org](http://genderaudit.osce.org)

## 1.7 Disseminating electoral recommendations online, throughout the OSCE

**All OSCE participating States have committed to promptly follow up on ODIHR election assessments and recommendations.** Observation recommendations provided by ODIHR seek to support OSCE states to overcome persistent electoral shortcomings and vulnerabilities in all the places in which the Office observes.

In 2020, ODIHR continued and concluded the implementation of a four-year project to support the Western Balkans to follow up on recommendations in areas related to election administration, voter registration and media coverage during election campaigns. A key activity of the project was to develop a public [database](#) of electoral recommendations. In 2020, ODIHR extended the database to include all 57 OSCE participating States. It now contains 2,645 recommendations from 115 election observation reports from 2014 onwards, as well as the status of their implementation.

The key feature of the database is the ability to explore and sort recommendations by participating State, year of the election, thematic area, type of change required, level of implementation and many other attributes or their combination. The information can subsequently be exported from the database. The database also includes accessibility features for people with visual impairments.

As the database is publicly available, all stakeholders can use it as a tool for assessing progress towards compliance with OSCE commitments and international standards for democratic elections. It serves as a useful coordination instrument to set priorities for domestic stakeholders, including civil society, and the international community working on electoral support.

Evaluation of the level of implementation of ODIHR's previous recommendations requires continuous technical and political dialogue. This dialogue with ODIHR has aided my country in improving our election processes.

— *Damian Gjikhuri, Member of the Albanian Parliament, Co-chair of the Ad-hoc Committee on electoral reform*



Voters casting their ballots during the US general elections, 3 November 2020



## 1.8 Improving electoral processes in the Western Balkans

**In the last two decades, the Western Balkans region has made progress in adopting democratic norms and institutions, including with respect to the conduct of democratic elections.**

To support the region in efforts to follow up on election observation recommendations, ODIHR carried out a project to assist five OSCE participating States in the Western Balkans that concluded in 2020. It was co-financed by the European Union and the Austrian Development Agency and covered specific areas of election administration, voter registration and media coverage during election campaigns. This project allowed ODIHR to support existing reform mechanisms, involving civil society and other relevant stakeholders. A second phase will also cover election campaigns and campaign finance, as well as the resolution of election disputes. Election support was also provided to Kosovo.\*

The first three years of the project were aimed at helping beneficiaries conduct meaningful, inclusive and sustainable electoral reform. With this in mind, the project was structured around several

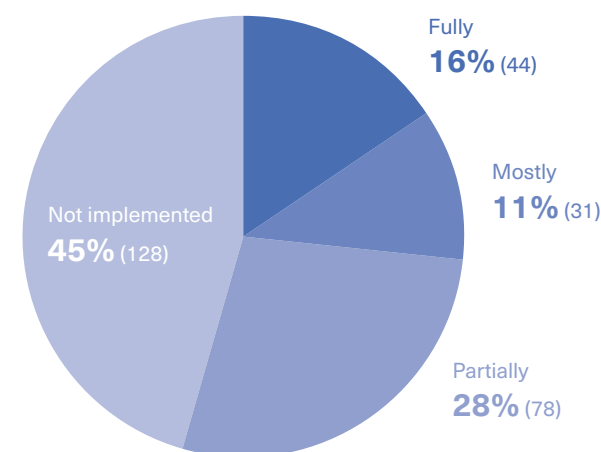
activities that complemented each other to creating maximum impact. ODIHR experts attended 52 thematic workshops, of which the Office co-organized 18. These workshops provided valuable opportunities for dialogue among electoral stakeholders at different stages of electoral reform. From a workshop in North Macedonia on best practices for reform to joint events with OSCE field operations focusing on election administration and media coverage of elections, ODIHR has shaped discussions on improving elections across the Western Balkans. A total of 80 visits were made and ODIHR prepared 57 papers on a wide range of thematic areas upon request of electoral stakeholders.

In 2020, ODIHR also provided in-depth expertise to the ongoing electoral reform discussions in all the region and continued to engage with authorities during the COVID-19 pandemic online. Mid-term visits to five out of six beneficiaries (one had to be cancelled due to COVID-19 travel restrictions) helped take stock of progress made and refocus energy on the tasks that still lay ahead.

I have appreciated ODIHR bringing attention to the participation of people with disabilities, Roma and women in our elections over these three years. Our joint efforts are necessary to make sure that each recommendation for electoral reform is looked at through the eyes of all members of our society.

— Blagica Dimitrovska, President of the Association for promotion and development of an inclusive society INKLUZIVA

**Implementation of electoral recommendations as part of ODIHR's project, at the end of 2020**



\* There is no consensus among OSCE participating States on the status of Kosovo and, as such, the Organization does not have a position on this issue. All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

Over the course of the project, the legal frameworks for elections were amended, to different extents, in the beneficiaries. Following in-depth expertise and comments from ODIHR, new electoral codes were adopted or amended in Albania and North Macedonia, and a number of relevant laws and regulations were amended or tabled in the parliaments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia.

Out of the 836 recommendations from 34 final reports of election observation activities in this region, 475 were in the thematic areas that were part of the project. Of these, 281 were evaluated by the end of the project and 153 recommendations (54 per cent of the evaluated) were implemented to a certain extent.

The project offered key lessons both for the region and the broader OSCE region. In the course of its recent election observation activities there, ODIHR has noted varied degrees of implementation of OSCE commitments and other standards for democratic elections, and political will is therefore essential for the results of electoral follow-up to become established and remain in place in the longer term. In addition, for reform to be sustainable, it needs to reflect the needs of all members of a society and be based on a broad consultation process. Here, the unifying role of civil society cannot be overestimated as a partner for ODIHR's follow-up activities.



Voting near Podgorica during the parliamentary elections in Montenegro on 30 August 2020.

## 1.9 Making law-making processes more open, inclusive and consultative

**ODIHR's legislative assistance focuses on supporting OSCE participating States in legal reform efforts to ensure that their legislation is in line with international standards and human dimension commitments, as well as providing assistance in improving law-making processes.**

Generally, poorly drafted and non-human rights compliant legislation is often a result of a deficient legislative process, lacking openness, consultation and inclusiveness. These shortcomings have often been further exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic, when authorities were often inclined to circumvent normal legislative processes, adopting laws over-hastily, avoiding meaningful discussion and public consultation.

In 2020, ODIHR received 27 requests and published 22 legal reviews (see full list in annex), some of which had an immediate substantive impact on the content of draft legislation or the direction of legal reform. ODIHR's reviews often triggered further in-depth public debate about legislative initiatives. The Office also provided ad hoc legal advice on six pieces of legislation to OSCE field operations

on issues ranging from combatting extremism, through freedom of peaceful assembly and religious attire in the armed forces, to anti-corruption and parliamentary rules of procedure.

ODIHR's urgent opinion on amendments to a corruption act in Slovenia facilitated the adoption of the reform, which equipped the authorities with crucial tools, means and resources vital for the prevention of and fight against corruption. In Poland, ODIHR's input contributed to a widespread public debate about safeguards for the independence and continuity of office of the Commissioner for Human Rights. In 2020, ODIHR continued to support the reform of political party legislation in Armenia, providing a legal opinion, as well as organizing and participating in public discussions. In December, the National Assembly of Armenia adopted the new Constitutional Law on Political Parties, which could help further establish political pluralism in line with international standards on political party regulation.

All ODIHR legal reviews seek to integrate a gender and diversity perspective, by providing concrete recommendations

to ensure greater inclusiveness in democratic institutions and by analysing the potential different impact of the contemplated legal reform on women and men, as well as under-represented groups.

In 2020, ODIHR's legislative assistance culminated in the adoption of the second edition of the Joint ODIHR-Venice Commission Guidelines on Political Party Regulation, which provides a comprehensive and hands-on toolkit to assist lawmakers in drafting human rights-compliant legislation on political parties. These guidelines update and expand the themes of the first edition, highlighting new developments and upcoming issues in the area of political party regulation. Specifically, the guidelines include recommendations on gender, diversity and equal treatment by political parties as part of their internal functioning but also in the context of elections. It is hoped that like the first edition, this new edition of the Guidelines will be cited as a key reference and standard-setting document by international and regional organizations or jurisdictions, such as the European Court of Human Rights, the OECD and the United Nations.

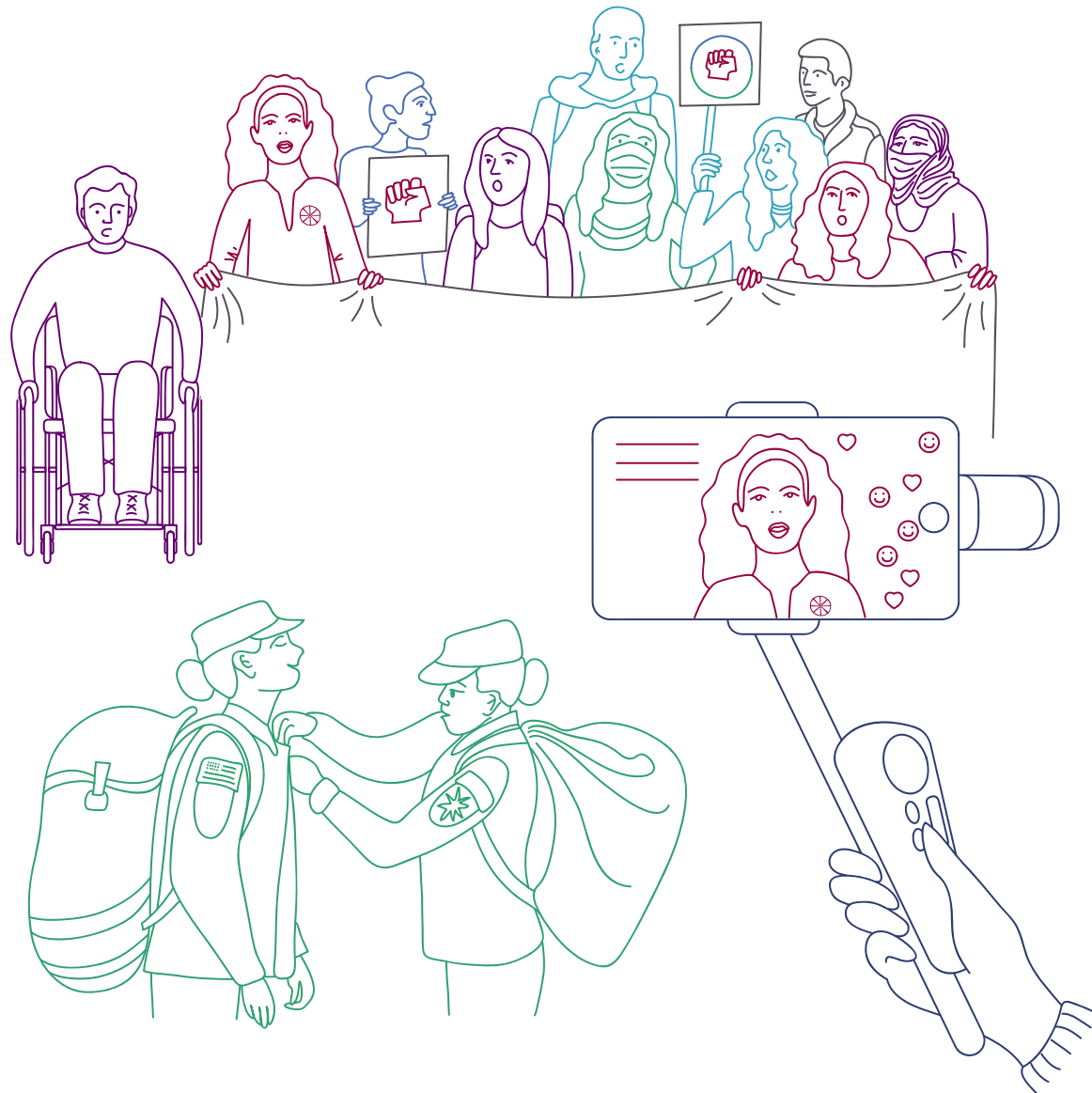


**In my capacity as the Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland, I would like to express my gratitude to ODIHR for its timely legislative support. Its input was extremely important for the implementation of my mandate and an invaluable instrument in strengthening the role of the Commissioner to effectively protect fundamental human rights and freedoms as envisaged by our constitution.**

— Adam Bodnar, Commissioner for Human Rights of Poland, speaking about the ODIHR Urgent Note on International Standards and Comparative Practices Regarding the Continuation of Ombudspersons' Terms of Office Until the Appointment of a New Office-holder, published in October 2020.

## PART 2

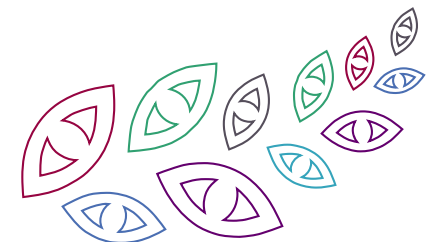
# Safeguarding human rights and security through strong civil society



The far-reaching aspirations for democratic change embodied in the OSCE commitments and the OSCE's human dimension of security have been sustained for 30 years by civil society organizations that remain active in their efforts to promote inclusive societies across the 57 participating States.

ODIHR brings governments and civil society organizations together to work towards full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy. By equipping civil society to play a productive part of democratic decision-making processes and providing opportunities for authorities to engage around human rights issues, the Office works to strengthen the security of the entire region.

The impact stories here emphasize ODIHR's work providing human rights defenders with tools to safely fulfil their monitoring roles, promoting young people, including Roma and Sinti, as future leaders, and, in co-operation with civil society, building greater awareness of the human rights of people moving across borders and to the women and men working in the armed forces.





## 2.1 Strengthening the protection of human rights defenders in Mongolia and Georgia

**Throughout 2020, ODIHR as part of its human rights mandate, helped to strengthen the protection of human rights defenders in Mongolia and Georgia by working with both the national authorities and NHRIs.**

Activities included targeted training and dialogue promotion with state and civil society representatives. ODIHR followed up with the authorities, NHRIs and civil society to discuss the findings of its assessment visits to both countries, which focused specifically on the situation of human rights defenders. In both participating States, ODIHR identified a range of positive measures contributing to the protection of human rights defenders. At the same time, there are clear challenges to full and effective protection faced by defenders as a result of their work, whether from threats, physical and verbal attacks, harassment or other forms of pressure. Addressing these gaps requires a comprehensive approach, including legal and policy measures.

By organizing two roundtable discussions in Mongolia, including an [online meeting](#) in November 2020, ODIHR



Wirestock Creators / Shutterstock.com

Georgian protests in front of the Parliament of Georgia, June 24, 2020

provided a platform to exchange views on and advance discussions about the country's Draft Law on Human Rights Defenders – a groundbreaking initiative mentioned specifically by the Chairman of the Parliament. Once adopted, the law will be vital in championing the role and work of human rights defenders, as well as recognizing risks they face as a result of their human rights work. On 18 December, the Draft Law was discussed

**Our organization welcomes ODIHR's assessment of HRDs' status in Mongolia and its very valuable recommendations for improvement. The discussions of the report and its recommendations over two whole days, with government, law enforcement, decision-makers and HRDs speaking in one forum, will hopefully yield positive results for their acceptance and implementation by government authorities, as well as CSOs. We very much hope that the law regulating the legal status of HRDs will be approved, despite adjustments necessitated by COVID-19.**

— *Sukhgerel Dugersuren, Director, Oyu-Tolgoi Watch, Mongolia, a member of the network of Mongolian NGOs, Human Rights NGO Forum*

at the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Legal Affairs and was supported for recommendation to the Parliament for further consideration in its plenary session.

In Georgia, staff at the Public Defender's Office (the NHRI) who attended ODIHR's capacity-building workshops on monitoring the situation of human rights defenders in both 2019 and 2020, initiated and developed a manual about the protection of human rights defenders. The manual reflects previous ODIHR recommendations, and defines the methodology and tools for the Public Defender's Office future work in this area.

To strengthen the protection of human rights defenders in OSCE participating States, ODIHR is engaged in continuous dialogue with state authorities, NHRIs and human rights defenders. The Office also regularly monitors the situation of defenders, offers capacity building, and provides legislative advice. This allows ODIHR to contribute to legal and policy developments, leading to a more enabling civil society environment.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ODIHR temporarily adapted its tools and methodologies in 2020 to an online format in order to continue its work on protecting human rights defenders. In 2021, ODIHR will carry out a second cycle of country-specific monitoring of the situation of human rights defenders in selected OSCE participating States.

## 2.2 Fostering young talent and leadership in Roma communities

**ODIHR's Nicolae Gheorghe Roma Leadership Academy is designed to strengthen participants' knowledge about democratic governance.** It also facilitates a deeper understanding of the roles and opportunities for young Roma in elected and appointed positions, as well as in civil society. In this way, the academy helps to strengthen democratic institutions throughout the OSCE region by building the capacity of young Roma leaders. The academy challenges participants to maximize their leverage in influencing policy and decision-making mechanisms and processes benefitting Roma, at the local, national and international levels.

The second annual Roma Leadership Academy in 2020, through its unique curriculum and interactive methodology that ensures maximum engagement, directly supported the young Roma participants to grow the skills and confidence needed to play an active role in democratic governance in their countries.

The 2020 participants, who came from Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Spain, all shared common challenges for Roma and Sinti in elected and appointed office, as well as in civil society organizations. The academy upgraded their skills in areas such as strategic communication, drafting and delivering speeches and conducting negotiations. ODIHR also helped set up an alumni network for former participants in the academy, which seeks to organize transnational, co-operative action with and for Roma and Sinti.



---

**This training taught me one thing: the value of diversity in democratic decision-making. The training challenged my assumptions, thoughts, views and emotions on a variety of cutting-edge topics. The range of instructors from academia, civil society and international organizations and participants from across Europe also made the training unique. It uncovered patterns of discrimination that Roma and Sinti face in different places and policy fields.**

— *Ismael Cortés Gómez, Member of Parliament, Spanish National Congress*



---

**Roma and Sinti leadership is needed more than ever in these challenging times. The acute struggle and need for urgent action to safeguard human rights, alongside Roma communities, comes together with the fundamental necessity of strengthening the positions of political leaders within the communities themselves. Sharing experiences and knowledge with peers and mentors has helped me to increase my expertise, capabilities and leadership potential.**

— *Roxanna-Lorraine Witt, Executive Director of Save Space e.V and Co-Founder of RomaSintiWireOnline*

## 2.3 Building human rights monitoring capacity among Roma and Sinti

### **Racism and discrimination against the Roma and Sinti continue to occur in many forms across the OSCE area.**

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a sharp surge in racism, adding to the vulnerability that Roma already faced long before this health crisis. ODIHR has several mandated tasks stemming from [“the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area”](#) to combat racism and discrimination, including activities to address media bias and help to build strong Roma and Sinti civil society.

In 2020, ODIHR further developed the capacity-building initiatives it started in 2019 in Ukraine, aimed at strengthening the human rights monitoring capacity of Roma human rights defenders, by expanding them to another six participating States (Bulgaria, Czech Republic,

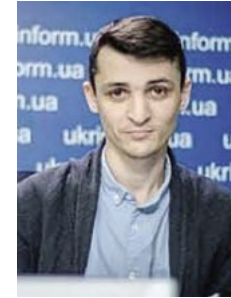
Hungary, North Macedonia, Romania and Slovakia). The training also aimed at assessing the human rights situation of Roma in the respective countries by supporting human rights monitoring activities. At the same time, the Office has worked to raise awareness among relevant authorities, civil society and other stakeholders about the human rights situation of Roma. An introductory human rights monitoring training session, as well as pairing Roma human rights defenders with more experienced defenders from ODIHR’s network, provided Roma communities the tools and support they needed to start systematic monitoring of the human rights situation. ODIHR provided concrete assistance in undertaking human rights monitoring, including training on how to collect information correctly and effectively follow up with stakeholders, including victims, witnesses and the authorities.



---

**In Hungary as in other countries, there is a gap in human rights monitoring, including in relation to the human rights situation of Roma. ODIHR’s programme gave me the opportunity to increase my knowledge and skills in human rights monitoring and broaden my perspective on issues Roma communities are currently facing. Additionally, it allowed me to exchange information, best practices and network with Roma human rights defenders from other countries, and created a framework for potential communication and advocacy with relevant public authorities, by providing systematic information and recommendations.**

— *Judit Ignacz, Roma human rights defender, Hungary*



---

**The protection of the human rights of Roma in Ukraine requires concerted public effort. Civil society could play an important role in providing assistance to victims of human rights violations, raising awareness and engaging in communication and advocacy with public authorities to improve legal and institutional mechanisms for human rights protection. After working with ODIHR, I have increased my understanding of systematic human rights monitoring, and can put it into practice in my community. We are also working to strengthen dialogue with the government to identify and promote better ways to protect human rights, including of Roma.**

— Volodymyr Yakovenko, human rights defender, Ukraine

This programme for Roma human rights defenders increased participants' knowledge and skills to successfully monitor human rights, with a methodological focus on safety and security. The participants all went on to undertake systematic human rights monitoring and reporting, as well as engaging in dialogue and advocacy with relevant public authorities and institutions. This is the first step towards strengthening mechanisms for human rights protection, as well as access to justice for victims of human rights violations.

Regular and systematic human rights monitoring, specifically of the situation of Roma, is needed. Throughout the year, governments and local authorities introduced a wide range of restrictive measures to contain the spread of infection. However, many of these measures were forced upon Roma communities

in ways they considered to be unilateral, biased and discriminatory. In this context, cases of unjustified police interventions and disproportionate use of force were observed in several participating States. ODIHR's training activities gave Roma civil society tools to monitor these types of events.

Human rights defenders and organizations working with Roma communities face complex challenges, including restrictive legislation, as well as inadequate funding. Collecting and reporting information on human rights violations helps to increase public awareness of the extent of this problem. Human rights defenders can use the data they collect to inform the appropriate authorities, leading to better redress mechanisms and victim protection, as well as more effective sanctioning of perpetrators.

## 2.4 Nurturing youth change makers for stronger democracies

**The key role young people can play in helping OSCE participating States fulfil their democracy and human rights obligations cannot be underestimated.** Young people are one force behind the effective and inclusive functioning of democratic institutions. The COVID-19 pandemic has made clear the importance of giving young people the space to bring innovative solutions to a wide range of democratic processes and increase their participation in decision-making.

Despite the limitations imposed by the pandemic and its negative socio-economic impact on youth, an ILO Global Survey on Youth and COVID-19 found many young people are turning the crisis into an opportunity for collective action. They are supporting local communities, contributing as health workers and scientists, researchers and innovators, they

are running online awareness campaigns and they are volunteering to help the community – both local and global.

Democratic institutions, at times, are slow to react to the needs of a new generation, so youth-led platforms are creating channels for their voices to be heard. This is vital in order to safeguard democratic values and rebuild trust in democratic processes and institutions, which has declined in the last decade. In 2020, ODIHR worked with participating States to support inter-generational dialogue to leverage existing institutional assistance for young people's contributions to political and public life.

ODIHR's work to increase young people's participation, which is based on an extensive set of OSCE commitments, makes an important contribution to advancing meaningful youth engagement across

---

Young leaders and this emerging generation know what they want, they have the tools and resources necessary and they know how to make the change they want to see. ODIHR and the OSCE have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to be transformative and contribute to the global youth scene by adding the missing piece of meaningful transnational participation and co-operation between emerging leaders. In this way the ODIHR can help re-imagine a new multilateralism.

— Luis Alvarado Martinez, VP for Global Affairs at the ICL Foundation and former President of the European Youth F

the region. In 2020, ODIHR, adapting to the rise of digital access to institutions and decision-making processes, provided a platform for young people to help shape future policy-making in the OSCE. At an event on strengthening youth engagement in democratic processes, organized in collaboration with the Council of Europe, the Embassy of Georgia in Poland, PricewaterhouseCoopers Central and Eastern Europe and the European Academy of Diplomacy, an "Agenda for Youth and Democracy" was created. This document gathers together young people's visions and initiatives for the future and directly addresses them to public authorities, international organizations and civil society.

Multiple surveys have found that youth engagement is increasingly channeled through non-conventional means. Young people are more likely to use digital tools

to make their voices heard, including signing petitions, expressing opinions on social media and participating in online activities. Taking note of young people's preferences as well as the needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, ODIHR transformed its capacity-building activities in 2020. The Office involved more than 400 young people in virtual events that covered political participation, digitization, youth-led movements and environmental reform. Moreover, to strengthen OSCE commitments in the field of democratic governance, ODIHR went online with its flagship Young Policy Advisers Course for young civil and public servants.

ODIHR believes that bringing together young people, parliamentarians, international organizations, private sector and other youth stakeholders has a potential for enduring impact. This approach



capitalizes on the so-called “demographic dividend”, where investing in young people now has a positive impact on society as a whole when these young people take up positions in democratic institutions and other organizations working for the public good. ODIHR thus offers young people an entry point to contribute to future policy-making in the OSCE.

ODIHR is planning to further strengthen its work on youth, supporting participating States to make their institutions accountable by including youth voices more formally. Continuous efforts to bridge the gap between institutions and young people is essential for the future of democracy in the OSCE region. Recognizing and uplifting young people’s leadership and political participation, including their innovative forms of participation, is a key solution to the democratic weaknesses both created and revealed by COVID-19.

Youth have been an active part of online discussions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

---

**Participating in ODIHR’s 2020 summer school was one of the most informative, enlightening, and exciting experiences for me. I met bright individuals from various parts of the world and discussed academic papers with great enthusiasm and depth. I was particularly fascinated by the expertise of the keynote speakers in topics ranging from political participation to research methodology. The knowledge, advice and comments I have received on my paper were very valuable for my future research and of great use for improving my paper.**

— Nini Petriashvili Graduate of Political Science MA Program, CEU and winner of the EEP best paper award at the 2020 ECRP/ODIHR Summer School



## 2.5 Protecting Human Rights of Armed Forces Personnel

**Throughout 2020, ODIHR worked to address sexual violence, harassment and abuse against military personnel, in particular women service personnel as part of its mandate to strengthen the human dimension of security.** ODIHR's [previous work](#) provides a number of good practices aimed at addressing harassment, violence and abuse, including anonymous satisfaction surveys, the collection of sex-disaggregated data, and the establishment of complaints mechanisms and systems for independent oversight. However, not all states have such measures in place, and there have been limited spaces in which different stakeholders could discuss mechanisms to address violence and abuse within the armed forces.

In 2020, the use of the military to supplement the civilian response to COVID-19 in several countries across the OSCE added psychological stress to many personnel. The pandemic also resulted in more stringent lockdown measures at military bases and further limitations to the ability to see family members in

some places. These are risk factors for increased levels of violence and abuse of personnel. Research from across the OSCE has shown that gender-based violence increases during conflicts and emergencies, and the COVID-19 pandemic has shown this to be true during health emergencies as well, even in the military.

The Office organized an OSCE-wide dialogue to discuss strategies and measures to prevent and address harassment, violence and abuse within the armed forces. Due to the pandemic, the meeting took place on a dedicated platform set up to allow discussion across multiple time-zones. It enabled a mix of professionals, including from the armed forces, ministries of defence, ombuds institutions, military unions, soldier associations and other civil society to share good practices and exchange views about the suitability of, or obstacles to, such practices in different national contexts.

ODIHR added an important voice to the debate by organizing a discussion on men's roles in gender-based violence prevention. It provided an opportunity to learn about experiences from military and academic institutions on the role of men in promoting gender equality and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, as well as enabling a live conversation on this often-overlooked side of the gender equality equation. One hundred and thirty-one participants represented security services from throughout the OSCE, including different armed forces representatives, civil society and OSCE missions and delegations.

Participants improved their knowledge about gender-based stereotypes, reporting and handling of cases, and different training and education initiatives, resulting in practical recommendations for military structures. Military trade union representatives reported now using information learned during discussions organized by ODIHR in their dialogue with employers. They have also been able to make use of good practices

elsewhere in the OSCE to better defend and advocate for the rights of service personnel in their own countries. Other participants told ODIHR they are now more actively engaged in monitoring incidents of violence and harassment, and are better able to support service personnel who have reported harassment, violence or abuse.

Tolerating any form of sexual and gender-based violence in the armed forces is inherently contrary to the duty to protect and defend, but many political and military leaders do not proactively address it. The dialogue organized by ODIHR therefore focused on the bystander approach and participants' own potential to take action to prevent gender-based violence, as well as on the importance of language choices to address sexual and gender-based violence. Many expressed their commitment to a more proactive approach to address violence against women in their own work places.

---

**The event has reaffirmed my belief that there's still a lot to do, although we're progressing (very slowly). I found the point about the importance of correcting colleagues when they make derogatory comments particularly useful. Also, recognition of the impact of the language we use is so valuable for our armed forces. I will strive to initiate a study of language in our forces from this new perspective.**

*— Member of armed forces (feedback through anonymous survey)*

As a result of these initiatives, ODIHR is working on a guidance tool to provide further assistance to ministries of defence, armed forces general staff and other key policymakers in developing strong, trauma-informed and human rights-compliant policies and procedures to respond effectively to reports of sexual assault and gendered violence in the military.



ODIHR works to improve conditions for women in the armed forces across the OSCE.



## 2.6 Addressing the human rights challenges of data-driven border management technologies

**In a globalized world, ever more people are crossing international borders to develop and maintain personal contacts, to pursue educational and professional opportunities, and to migrate or to seek refuge from persecution.** New technologies, which rely on the gathering, processing, and sharing of data, are increasingly used by states to manage migration flows and to address transnational security threats, including terrorism. However, such technologies may have a negative effect on human rights, especially for vulnerable groups, such as migrants and asylum seekers. In 2020, ODIHR pooled its expertise on counter-terrorism and human rights with freedom of movement and migration, to launch an innovative new series of activities in this area.

While states have a legitimate interest in controlling their borders and those crossing them, border security measures, including for countering terrorism, must not come at the expense of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Undermining human rights does not create more but less security, also in the area of border management. Responses to the

COVID-19 pandemic have shown that perceptions of health risks can often further stigmatize migrants, compounding the risks of discriminatory profiling and other human rights violations to which they were already frequently subjected.

UN Security Council resolutions and OSCE commitments stipulate that all counter-terrorism activities must comply with international law, which naturally includes international human rights and refugee law. Participating States have reiterated that migration management should not be linked to counter-terrorism measures based on assumptions about individuals or groups. Furthermore, participating States have consistently reaffirmed their commitment to promote freedom of movement across borders. In order to discuss this important issue in more detail, ODIHR organized a series of roundtables in 2020 on border management and human rights. The programme focused on human rights-related risks of new technologies for gathering and processing travelers' data and for screening and risk assessment at borders, including to detect and prevent terrorism.

The expert discussions examined Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR) systems, biometric data, algorithmic profiling and decision-making systems, as well as terrorism watchlists and databases. The use of these technologies presents particular human rights challenges and can put numerous human rights at risk. Facial recognition systems, for example, may have a discriminatory impact on women, religious minorities and people of colour, and routine gathering of large amounts of personal data of people crossing borders represent significant interferences with the right to privacy, among others. Unlawful profiling or wrongful inclusion on watchlists can lead to restrictions on freedom of movement or even detention.

This series of expert seminars was the first of its kind in the OSCE. In September 2020, ODIHR also organized a side event on the topic at the margins of the OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference. At subsequent OSCE events, the Office presented key findings of the expert consultations to raise awareness of the human rights-related risks that new border technologies can create.

The series of webinars, together with related follow-up activities, fed into discussions with participating States and intensified co-operation within the OSCE on the human rights implications of such technologies. They also complemented international-level efforts on this topic spearheaded by the UN Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy and the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Greater attention to the ways in which counterterrorism technologies are developed and used is essential to reach a comprehensive understanding of their human rights impact and to effectively protect the rights of everyone who regularly crosses borders, including migrants. ODIHR has a substantial role to play in encouraging participating States to analyze and address the issues raised by the use of new technologies. Through its extensive networks stretching across the OSCE region, the Office can also help increase co-operation between international organizations, governments, civil society and private companies in this

**Critical dialogue on the far-reaching ramifications of new technologies at the border like the one facilitated by ODIHR are paramount to move the conversation towards a human rights-approach. Such dialogue is desperately needed in a world where innovation routinely takes precedence over human dignity. Individual experiences at the border need to be central to both international discussions and policy development.**

— Petra Molnar, independent human rights expert

field. A forthcoming policy brief providing human rights analysis and recommendations in this area will continue to highlight ODIHR's engagement to promote a human rights-based approach to migration and counter-terrorism.

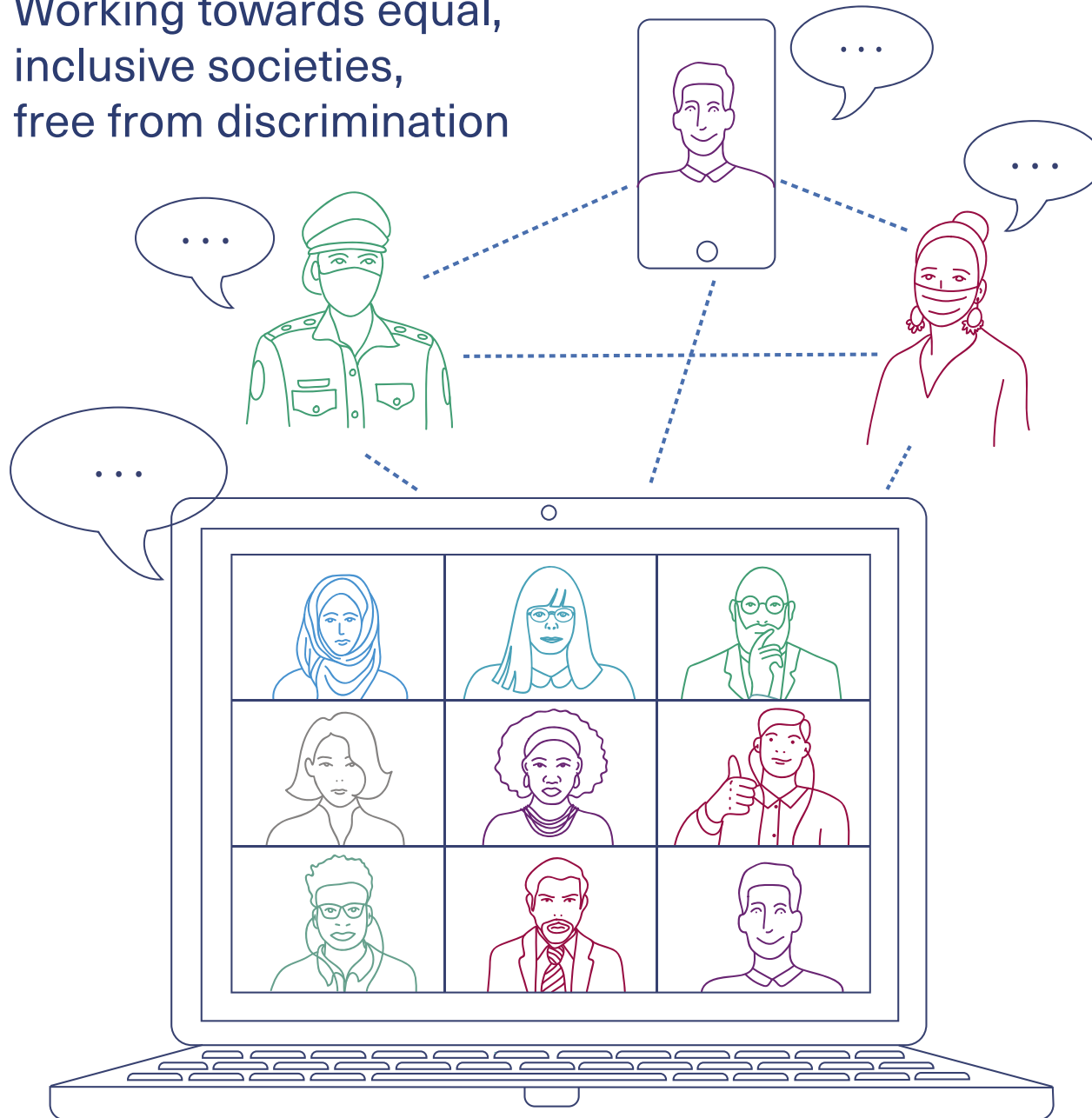


Facial recognition data used to control borders raises human rights concerns.



## PART 3

# Working towards equal, inclusive societies, free from discrimination



Thirty years ago, participating States committed to protecting the rights of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious minorities. This remarkable leap for international standards in respect to human rights remains a key focus for ODIHR, and one that intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Office engaged national authorities, teachers, young people, media representatives and civil society in combating the discrimination, exclusion and hate crime experienced by many people across the diverse societies of the OSCE region. To build inclusive societies based on human rights and address vulnerabilities exacerbated by the pandemic, ODIHR provided resources and tools such as practical guides, easy-to-read material and interactive training in 2020.

These impact stories include work to change the narrative around migration and media coverage of Roma and Sinti communities, as well as creating more effective ways of supporting hate crime victims. Projects to build tolerance between different religious communities and address anti-Muslim and anti-Semitic hate show that progress towards building equal, inclusive societies is possible even in challenging circumstances.



## 3.1 Building Stronger Support Structures for Hate Crime Victims

**Hate crimes affect both the victim and the entire community targeted by the crime, sending the message that a particular group is not welcome in society.** Repairing the harm inflicted

requires a response that focuses on the needs of individual victims as they evolve from the moment the hate crime is reported through every stage of the criminal justice process, to continued psychological or other support, if necessary, even after the case has been closed.

Too often, these needs are overlooked because the focus of efforts is on investigating and prosecuting perpetrators. Even when hate crimes are recorded, a lack of co-ordination, communication and capacity among the authorities and specialist service providers can result in a piecemeal approach to meeting the needs of hate crime victims.

In 2020, ODIHR launched a two-year project to help strengthen support structures and enable a more collaborative approach to addressing victims' needs, titled [Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support \(EStAR\)](#). The project is developing a collection of tools and resources to increase co-ordination among

government agencies and those offering specialist support to hate crime victims, including legal representation, counselling and medical care.

Already, the EStAR project has led to the creation of the first ever network of experts on hate crime victim support, as well as a digital platform for sharing international standards, good practices and resources. Comprising experts from 41 project countries, the network is designed to operate remotely and was therefore largely unaffected by constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, the EStAR network members contributed to two ODIHR publications and shared their expertise during four ODIHR-organized events and numerous other conferences and webinars. A further 11 publications and 17 events are planned within the project for 2021.

ODIHR is implementing the EStAR project in partnership with the [Association of Counseling Centers for Victims of Right-wing, Racist and Anti-Semitic Violence in Germany \(VBRG\)](#), with funding from the EU Commission and the Federal Government of Germany.

The EStAR project's Network of Experts has provided a unique opportunity to share and build on Austria's experience in hate crime victim support. Austria has already drawn on good practice identified in ODIHR's publications and guidance, for example flagging hate crime victims as especially vulnerable in a new police IT system for recording crimes.

— Johanna Eteme, a network member and Head of the Austrian Interior Ministry's Department for Fundamental and Human Rights Affairs.

### In Focus: Consultations to improve hate crime recording processes in Belgium

In line with ODIHR's recommendations, Belgium set up a new working group representing different government agencies and equality bodies tasked with updating national guidelines for police on recording hate crimes – a key step to ensure that hate crimes victims receive the support they need. In 2020, ODIHR held monthly consultations with the working group, and the updated guidelines are expected to be in place by mid-2021.





## 3.2 Reshaping political narratives around migration: promoting a human rights-based approach

**ODIHR and others noted intensified populist rhetoric across the OSCE region and increased racist, xenophobic and toxic political narratives around migration in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.** These narratives may rely on misinformation about migrants or national migration policies, or the selective use of information, and frequently employ hateful, inflammatory language. This can affect policy-making and have a negative impact on the process of migrant integration into host societies and relations between communities, undermining a human rights-based approach to migration and potentially leading to hate crimes. While ODIHR works with a range of stakeholders, it is essential for political leaders and those creating and shaping political discourse in particular to base their policies and their public statements on evidence, reflecting the positive contributions migrants make to receiving countries across the OSCE region.

OSCE participating States have committed to supporting migrant integration, and at the same time working to counter xenophobia. ODIHR has been called

on to reinforce activities that support migrant integration and combat discrimination against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as raising public awareness of the contributions of migrants to OSCE societies.

Building on previous work, in 2020 ODIHR focused on raising awareness about the detrimental short- and long-term impact of toxic narratives around migration. At the same time, the Office engaged with a diverse group of stakeholders, networking and bringing together representatives of international organizations, politicians, journalists, researchers, migrant and civil society activists to exchange good practices and feed into ODIHR's forthcoming guidance on shaping political narratives on migration. An online webinar on combating hate speech against migrants and refugees that ODIHR organized with UNHCR and the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFoM) in July was a useful opportunity for reflecting on the specific impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on public attitudes and developing recommendations to combat toxic narratives.

---

**Toxic migration narratives produced and disseminated deliberately or unwittingly can negatively impact the effects of our work to improve refugee integration policies across Europe. ODIHR's work on migrant integration, hate speech against migrants and poisonous narratives around migration processes has been crucial for us. The guidance on political narratives around migration being developed by ODIHR addresses a range of key stakeholders and convincingly demonstrates why it is vital that we base our discussions on evidence. It will be a valuable tool for civil society.**

— Jacek Kucharczyk, President of the Board of the Institute of Public Affairs, which currently co-ordinates a project devoted to migrant integration in several OSCE participating States.

The ODIHR's new resource is for political leaders and those who shape political discourse. The guidance will not only assist stakeholders in resisting the attractions of populist discourse on migration, particularly during emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic, but will also offer positive strategies to react to such rhetoric when it is used by others. It will equip both policy makers and policy shapers to develop constructive and rights-based political narratives around migration that include contributions from migrants themselves.

Political narratives, including those on migration, are generated, replicated and reshaped by many people, not only politicians. To develop and share a deeper understanding of these questions, ODIHR has reached out to a wide range of stakeholders, including key NGO partners, for example the Quaker Council for European Affairs. As a result, ODIHR guidance on political narratives on migration is stronger and more relevant.



### 3.3 Addressing the portrayal of Roma and Sinti in the media

#### Media coverage of Roma and Sinti communities has long been a driver of racist attitudes and hateful discourse.

While media often report on Roma issues, the [coverage](#) is frequently biased and further disadvantages the Roma community. OSCE states have called on media to portray Roma and Sinti in a balanced manner, and refrain from promoting stereotypes that contribute to the hatred they often face. Although a growing number of Roma journalists are helping to improve the situation, there is still much work to be done.

As news of the COVID-19 pandemic spread in early 2020, Roma communities braced themselves not only for an impact on their health but for a media backlash too. History has taught human rights advocates that difficult times are often accompanied by even more difficult experiences for minorities, who often find themselves blamed for the misfortunes that befall the societies in which they live. With this in mind, ODIHR assembled a team of ten independent Roma journalists from ten different participating States to monitor the media across Europe. For ten months, the journalists analysed the media discourse on Roma, providing

insight into how Roma communities experienced the pandemic and how they were depicted in a wide range of media outlets. As part of the media monitoring process, a database was built comprising 500+ articles from national and local media, focusing on the portrayal of Roma and the way in which pandemic-related measures impacted Roma communities.

Aside from monitoring the media, ODIHR also supported independent investigative journalism, resulting in published features about the impact of the pandemic on Roma and Sinti communities. The journalists' work aimed to combat biased media coverage as well as misinformation. They gathered information and stories that illustrated how Roma have been actively involved in countrywide efforts to prevent and mitigate the effects of the pandemic, as well as examples of how members of the community have initiated support to vulnerable Roma families that were most affected. Twelve articles and multimedia stories were published by seven different online portals and media outlets in seven OSCE participating States.

After ten months of intense work, ODIHR organized, together with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and the High Commissioner on National Minorities, a roundtable on promoting the fair portrayal of Roma and Sinti by the media. It brought together journalists, both Roma and non-Roma, and other relevant organizations and professionals working on the topic.

Regular and systematic monitoring of the portrayal of Roma and Sinti is key to countering the negative media bias revealed during the research. ODIHR, together with its OSCE institutional partners and journalists, will continue to keep a spotlight on this issue.

Within the media monitoring scheme, Jake Bowers, a Roma journalist from the United Kingdom, initiated an investigative blog series to find out how the pandemic was affecting the local Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities. He has collected a number of remarkable stories honouring members of the Roma community, some of whom have died from COVID-19.



---

**No deeper loss has been felt than that of Les Stevens, a proud Romany man who died of Coronavirus in April at the age of 69. 'He was known as Big Les, boxer, trainer, father, granddad and the man at the very heart of a boxing gym for 40 years,' says Boxing journalist Steve Bunce. 'He retired from professional boxing in 1979, finishing with 23 wins and just five defeats. And then he became an iconic figure as the man in the corner at Pinewood Starr, the trainer of champions, as many as 200 over a nearly 40-year period in the gym.' His story illustrates exactly how quickly the virus can take advantage of community events to spread right through the community.**

— (An excerpt from one of the stories featured in the blog series.)

## 3.4 Teaching easy-to-read methodology for better inclusion of people with disabilities

**People with disabilities can experience multiple legal, institutional, communication and social barriers when it comes to exercising their rights to vote, stand for office or participate in public life.** Although political participation is a democratic right guaranteed for all, people with intellectual disabilities face challenges when attempting to access relevant information on this topic. The easy-to-read format helps make language more accessible, particularly for people with intellectual disabilities. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) recognizes the importance of accessibility to information and communication, stating that information should be available to everyone in various formats, including easy-to-read.

The pandemic has further exacerbated these challenges due to a lack of information, in easy-to-read format, on the health crisis and access to relevant social services. ODIHR sought to fill this gap by providing disabled people's organizations (DPOs), educators, and care-givers

in Ukraine and Central Asia with the tools to develop easy-to-read documents.

The first two-day online workshop was organized in partnership with the National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities of Ukraine. It raised awareness about the importance of including people with intellectual disabilities in political life by providing accessible information in easy-to-read format. After learning about the methodology, participants had hands-on training, translating Ukrainian documents into this format. Training participants were then invited to apply their new skills to translate key documents into easy-to-read and disseminate them in their communities.

After ODIHR's training, essential pandemic-related information was made available to at least 100 people with intellectual disabilities in Ukraine, including advice for adults infected with COVID-19, the needs of people with disabilities during the pandemic, and state social service support of the elderly and people with disabilities. In addition, the

Despite some positive developments in Ukraine, people with intellectual disabilities still lack access to information on political participation. This means that they remain the most discriminated against in political life. ODIHR's webinar on easy-to-read methodology addresses this need.

— *Nataliia Skrypka, Executive Director of National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine.*

Constitution of Ukraine, the Electoral Code and other key public documents were translated into easy-to-read versions for the first time. Following the workshop, participants were encouraged to create an online resource hub of easy-to-read information for Ukrainians.

The Ukraine event was attended by an observer from a DPO in Kazakhstan, who subsequently requested a similar webinar for DPOs in Central Asia. Later in 2020, ODIHR organized a multi-day online workshop about the easy-to-read methodology for participants from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, in partnership with the OSCE Programme Office in Nur-Sultan and SHYRAK, a leading DPO in Kazakhstan.

The two capacity-building workshops had a direct impact on participants, but also an indirect impact on over 440 people through outreach via the online groups created to share work and ideas (380 members in Ukraine and 64 from Central Asia). The establishment of

self-sustaining knowledge hubs online supports the continuing use of skills promoted in ODIHR's training.

Feedback and guided practice after the event are key to ensuring the long-lasting impact of the training. This was achieved by adding a second phase to the project, which included the translation of key easy-to-read documents by volunteer participants under the guidance of an expert. ODIHR also worked to harness the interest of participants in the topic of accessible communication as a tool for inclusive participation in political and public life by facilitating the development of a participant-led online group and information hub on the topic. Both strategies will be incorporated into ODIHR's future capacity-building work.





## 3.5 Supporting youth dialogue among different religious or belief communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina

I think that the project was extremely useful for all participants, and what makes me most happy is the fact that in our local community we managed to interest people in the project of religious holidays and explain the rights that each of them has. We have learned that diversity is what makes us special, and religious diversity and mutual tolerance is what makes Zenica (our city) a wonderful place.

— Hinda Topovčić, participant from Zenica

ODIHR's seminar was an amazing experience. It was an opportunity to work with people who share the same values and who see the future as a place where we can put the past behind us, in order to welcome a brighter future without hatred towards any nation and religion. This project refreshed my thinking and gave me hope for future projects of this type.

— Igor Kanjski, participant from Prnjavor

Final in-person training event on Freedom of Religion and Belief, Prnjavor and Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, November 2019.

**As well as causing immense upheaval, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing discrimination and intolerance on grounds of religion or belief, fueling an uptick in incitement to hostility or violence, conspiracy theories and scapegoating as was outlined in ODIHR's report on governments' responses to COVID-19.**

Nevertheless, many young people in particular are eager to counter negative stereotyping and stigmatization and build a culture of peaceful coexistence among individuals and communities of different ethnic, religious or belief backgrounds. They therefore often welcome opportunities to learn more about human rights and seek "safe spaces" where they can articulate their anxieties and concerns about living well in the midst of diversity.

In light of this, ODIHR has developed a methodology to combine training on the right to freedom of religion or belief within a "safe space" for dialogue among youth and students of different religious and belief backgrounds. The Office held two successful events in 2019 in Prnjavor and Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina,



which allowed young people to engage in a constructive dialogue on sensitive and difficult topics. At the same time, the events helped them to develop concrete action plans to advance the right to freedom of religion or belief for all.

Building on the success of these events, ODIHR, in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, held periodic co-ordination meetings throughout 2020 with two groups of participants from Prnjavor and Zenica to discuss the implementation of their respective action plans.

The participants not only had an opportunity to learn about the right to freedom of religion or belief, but also to apply the knowledge and skills gained during the training by developing social media campaigns to raise awareness of these issues among a wider audience. ODIHR also supported the youth involved in organizing a roundtable with candidates for local elections to discuss ways of fostering social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between different religion or belief communities. They also built relationships with other young people from different religious or ethnic backgrounds, and were therefore able to form support networks during a year in which they faced challenges that included the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions and the local elections. ODIHR aims to build the specific interests, needs and sensitivities of young people into the design of future projects across the OSCE region from the outset.

## 3.6 Promoting a holistic and inclusive response to anti-Muslim hate crimes



**Anti-Muslim violence and threats do more than endanger the physical security of Muslim communities: they instill fear, which can cause lasting psychological harm.** Muslim women are targeted both for their gender and religion, making them especially vulnerable to hate-motivated attacks. As detailed in [ODIHR's report on the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic](#), the current global health crisis in 2020 led to an upsurge in discrimination and intolerance against already marginalized groups, which includes Muslim communities in many countries of the OSCE region.

In this context, the need to address hate crime became ever more pressing. In 2020, ODIHR published its [Practical Guide on Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes – Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities](#). The culmination of an extensive consultation process, the guide draws on a wide range of viewpoints and experiences to highlight good practices and key principles in responding to anti-Muslim hate crimes. The guide's holistic approach demonstrates that efforts by state authorities to foster respect for all communities through their

ODIHR's timely Guide fills an important void by identifying practical steps to address the security needs of Muslim communities in the OSCE region through a victim-centred and gender-sensitive approach. It is evidence of ODIHR's long-term engagement and expertise on these issues, and can also be applied to tackle hatred targeting other victimized groups.

— Ahmed Shaheed, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief

**Many victims are unfortunately skeptical about the ability and willingness of the authorities to respond to anti-Muslim hate crimes. By developing tools to improve state responses to such crimes, ODIHR helps to boost trust in the authorities, making the intimidating task of reporting hate crimes that much easier for the victims and their communities.**

— Marianne Vorthoren, the former director of the Platform for Islamic Organizations in Rijnmond in the Netherlands.

response to hate crimes is the most effective means of ensuring security.

Following its publication, ODIHR has begun responding to requests to translate and adapt the guide in order to reflect the security needs of Muslim communities in different OSCE participating States. For example, the COREIS Islamic Religious Community, a leading CSO in Italy, is exploring the possibility of incorporating excerpts of the guide into a training manual for police on preventing discrimination against

Muslims, developed in co-operation with Italy's Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination.

The guide was also presented together with ODIHR's other work on anti-Muslim hate crimes to Norwegian officials and civil society during a virtual country visit of Ambassador Mehmet Paçacı, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chair on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination against Muslims.

## 3.7 Addressing anti-Semitism through education

**Schools and teachers have a significant role to play in raising young people's awareness of anti-Semitism and in building their capacity to counter the toxic narratives that drive discrimination and hatred.** They also have a duty to ensure that educational environments are inclusive and safe for all students, whatever their background.

In order to address anti-Semitism and all forms of intolerance, specific school management policies, practical guidance and educational curricula must be in place. ODIHR has developed a number of educational materials to effectively prevent anti-Semitism both in and through education. Following the successful co-publication of its guidelines for policymakers, ODIHR once again joined forces with UNESCO and launched a four-volume publication [Addressing Anti-Semitism in Schools: Training Curricula](#), developed with the support of the University College London Centre for Holocaust Education.

A comprehensive and practical resource, the curricula can be used to train school directors and teachers across the system to combat anti-Semitism and counter prejudice while at the same time promoting human rights, a global citizenship approach and gender equality. The innovative methods proposed in the curricula, including scenario and self-knowledge-based approaches, can be further developed and adapted by training institutions. The curricula can also contribute to the continuing professional development of educators.

To meet the specific needs of teachers in the classroom, ODIHR has also published a set of ten teaching aids on addressing anti-Semitism through education, with the support of CEJI – A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe. The teaching aids help respond effectively to challenging questions or behaviour from students, provide brief but essential background information on topics related



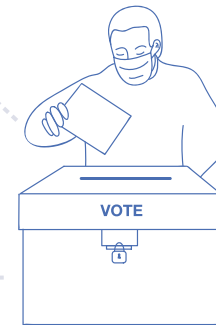
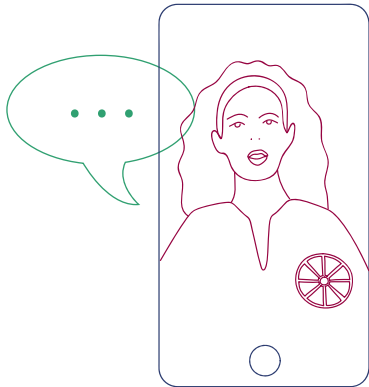
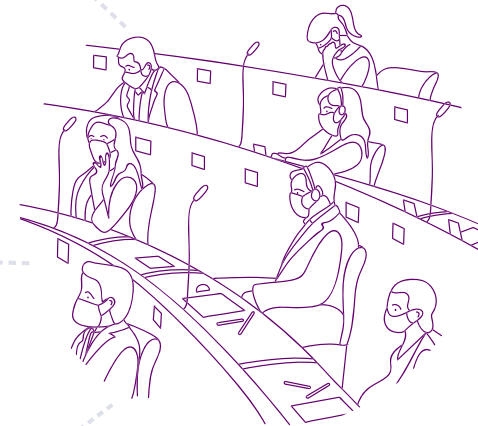
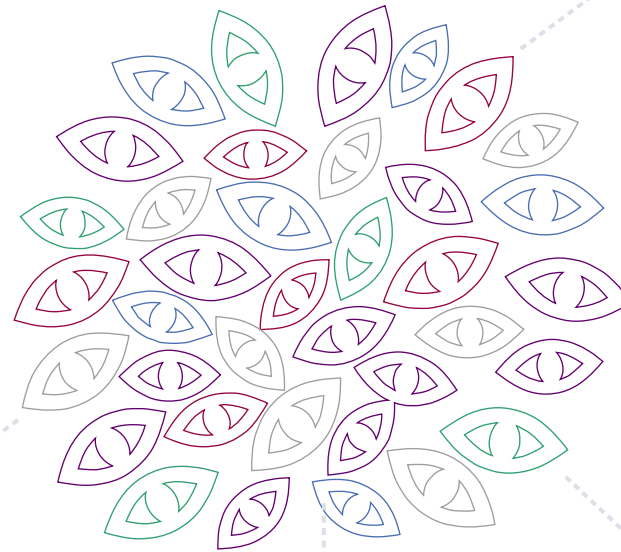
to anti-Semitism, and highlight other useful resources for further reading. They were translated into Russian, French, German and Polish in 2020.

In 2021, ODIHR plans further translations, presentations and meetings with educators to exchange good practices in addressing anti-Semitism and other forms of discrimination in education. The Office will also continue to support states in implementing its materials in schools and education systems across the OSCE region.

**School directors and teachers are in a unique position to challenge dangerous misconceptions and anti-Semitic tropes. To do this well, they need and deserve support, direction, and first-rate resources. This new curriculum aims to empower them with the necessary knowledge to recognize anti-Semitism in its many guises and to act.**

— Ruth-Anne Lenga, Associate Professor (Teaching) and Programme Director, UCL Centre for Holocaust Education

# Annexes





# MEETINGS AND EVENTS IN 2020

## HUMAN DIMENSION MEETINGS

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants (with gender breakdown where possible)
Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting I on Addressing All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination	Online	26-26 May	230 (100 men, 130 women)
Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting II on Freedom of Expression, Media and Information	Online	22-23 June	345 (170 men, 170 women, 5 not specified)
Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting III on Freedom of Religion or Belief: The Role of Digital Technologies and Civil Society Actors in Advancing This Human Right for All	Online	9-10 November	308 (173 men, 132 women, 3 not specified)
Human Dimension Induction Course I	Online	1-4 December	27 (5 men, 22 women)
Human Dimension Induction Course II	Online	15-18 December	21 (6 men, 15 women)
<b>Webinar Series: Three decades of upholding democracy and human rights - Copenhagen and Paris 30 years on: Progress made and challenges ahead</b>			
Opening webinar with Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland	Online	28 September	102 (41 men, 61 women)
Addressing Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance and Discrimination in the OSCE Region, with a Focus on Youth	Online	30 September	183 (81 men, 183 women)
Combating Racism and Discrimination against the Roma and Sinti	Online	5 October	205 (99 men, 106 women)
Defending and promoting rule of law principles: Challenges and ways forward	Online	14 October	228 (139 men, 89 women)
Access to information and freedom of the media, with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media	Online	21 October	184 (69 men, 115 women)
Democratic law-making: principles of law-making and public consultations	Online	28 October	190 (110 men, 80 women)
The evolution and practice of multilingual education: From The Hague Recommendations to the digital era, with the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities	Online	4 November	189 (61 men, 128 women)
The role of human rights defenders and civil society in promoting and protecting human rights	Online	6 November	243 (91 men, 152 women)

## ELECTIONS

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants (with gender breakdown where possible)
Western Balkan project: Participation of women, national minorities and persons with disabilities in elections and electoral follow up	Tirana	21–22 January	59 (32 men, 27 women)
Western Balkan project: A sub-regional perspective on addressing the electoral recommendations related to voter registration – challenges and good practices	Warsaw	28–29 January	41 (23 men, 18 women)
Workshop on ODIHR's election observation methodology related to election administration	Online	31 July	33 (20 men, 13 women)
Western Balkan project: 2017 – 2020 review conference	Online	10 November	109 (53 men, 56 women)
ODIHR seminar on election observation and alternative voting methods	Online	24 November	169 (85 men, 84 women)

## DEMOCRATIZATION

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Democratic Governance and Gender Unit</b>			
2nd ECPR-ODIHR Winter School on Political Parties and Democracy	Warsaw	20–26 January	23 (11 men, 12 women)
Roundtable on Code of Conduct with Parliament of Iceland	Reykjavik	3–5 February	18 (8 men, 10 women)
Roundtable on Code of Conduct with Parliament of Armenia	Yerevan	10 February	24 (15 men, 9 women)
EAD/ODIHR 'United for Change' Program for Young Political Activists 2020	Online	18–21 May	16 (6 men, 10 women)
Roundtable on Parliaments and COVID-19 in South Eastern Europe	Online	5 June	24 (8 men, 16 women)
ODIHR/DEMO Finland: Gender Audits for Political Parties – What's Next?	Online	10 June	15 women
Easy-to-Read Methodology and Political Participation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in Ukraine	Online	15–16 July	30 (3 men, 27 women)
Samarkand Human Rights Web-Forum on Youth 2020: Global Solidarity, Sustainable Development and Human Rights	Online	12–13 August	1000
3rd ECPR-ODIHR Summer School on Political Parties and Democracy	Online	17–23 August	21 (6 men, 15 women)
Presentation to Transparency International School on Integrity	Online	17–21 August	142 (67 men, 75 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
ODIHR/OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek online Course: Women's leadership in local politics in Kyrgyzstan	Online	20–27 August	38 women
Webinar on promoting women's participation and leadership in political parties	Online	03 September	145 (29 men, 116 women)
Connecting the dots: Strengthening youth engagement in political and public life	Online	10 and 17 September	264 (89 men, 175 women)
ODIHR/OSCE Programme Office in Nur-Sultan online training: Women leadership and politics in Kazakhstan	Online	16–23 September	47 women
28th reiteration of the Polish School for Political Leaders	Online	16 September – 8 November	36 (20 men, 16 women)
12th Polish Congress of Women	Online	27 September – 3 October	>120,000
3rd Annual Workshop for OSCE Mission members and staff on gender equality in public and political life	Online	30 September – 1 October	31 (7 men, 24 women)
2nd ODIHR/TI BootCamp on political corruption	Online	5–8 October	45 (22 men, 23 women)
ODIHR/International IDEA webinar: Democracy, human rights and the pandemic: Impact and opportunities	Online	21 October	>3800
Easy-to-Read methodology and political participation of persons with intellectual disabilities	Online	26–29 October	16 (1 man, 15 women)
OSCE Third Gender Equality Review Conference	Online	27–28 October	324 (84 men, 240 women)
ODIHR Young Policy Advisers course (PolAd): Module I	Online	1–4 November	22 (9 men, 13 women)
ODIHR/Institute of Public Affairs Expert Meeting on Violence against Women in Politics in Poland	Online	10 November	23 (4 men, 19 women)
International IDEA webinar: Sustainable Democracy: discussing the nexus between democracy, youth and climate change	Online	19 November	444 views online
1st Roundtable discussion "Use of Technologies in Parliaments"	Online	24 November	14 (7 men, 7 women)
Personal Democracy Forum (PDF) Ukraine	Online	25–27 November	200
OSCE Mission in Kosovo Youth Political Academy	Online	3–6 December	27 (9 men, 18 women)
2nd Roundtable discussion "Use of Technologies in Parliaments"	Online	8 December	16 (9 men, 7 women)
OSCE Ministerial Council Side Event– History education: fostering social cohesion in diverse societies	Online	8 December	
ODIHR Young Policy Advisers course (PolAd): Module II	Online	9–11 December	20 (7 men, 13 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
European Academy of Diplomacy event: Mission Green Diplomacy	Online	11–12 December	126 (59 men, 67 women)
OSCE Perspectives 20–30 Roadshow in Poland	Online	11 December	24 (5 men, 19 women)
OSCE Annual Youth Focal Points meeting	Online	15–16 December	17 (1 man, 16 women)
Advancing political participation of young people across the OSCE region	Vienna/Online	16 December	53 (25 men, 28 women)
<b>Legislative Support Unit</b>			
Follow-up presentation of ODIHR Urgent Interim Opinion on the Bill amending the Act on the Organization of Common Courts, the Act on the Supreme Court and Certain Other Acts of Poland	Brussels	5 February	17 (4 men, 13 women)
Pre-assessment visit to Armenia to prepare the Joint Opinion on Draft Amendments of the Republic of Armenia to the Legislation Concerning Political Parties	Yerevan	2 March	
Assessment visit of the law-making process in Armenia	Yerevan	4–6 March	60 (36 men, 24 women)
Joint ODIHR-Venice Commission follow-up event to present the ODIHR-Venice Commission Joint Opinion on Draft Amendments of the Republic of Armenia to the Legislation Concerning Political Parties	Online	27 April	10 (6 men, 4 women)
Second meeting of the Group of Experts on Democratic Law-making	Online	15 July	22 (13 men, 9 women)
Pre-assessment discussion with Uzbekistan to prepare the ODIHR-Venice Commission Joint Opinion on the Draft Law of Uzbekistan “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations”	Online	21 September	38 (29 men, 9 women)
ODIHR Webinar on principles of law-making and public consultations	Online	28 October	44 (19 men, 25 women)
Follow-up event to present the ODIHR Legal Opinion on Draft Amendments to Select Legislative Acts of Ukraine Relating to the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention)	Online	12 November	11 (4 men, 7 women)
Conference on the role of NHRIs and CSOs in the context of law-making and gender mainstreaming in law-making	Online	26 November	44 (18 men, 26 women)
Third meeting of the Group of Experts on Democratic Law-making	Online	30 November	15 (9 men, 6 women)
First lawmaking assessment visit and consultations with stakeholders in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Online	1–2 December	20 (12 men, 8 women)



Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Meeting with representatives of the Parliament of Uzbekistan to discuss the main findings and recommendations from the Report on the Preliminary Assessment of the Legislative Process in the Republic of Uzbekistan and next steps for engagement.	Online	4 December	24 (14 men, 10 women)
Follow-up event to present the ODIHR Note on Parliamentary Inquiries into Judicial Activities	Online	8 December	
Second lawmaking assessment visit and consultations with stakeholders in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Online	21 December	12 (7 men, 5 women)
<b>Migration/Freedom of Movement Unit</b>			
Protecting and promoting the rights of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers in times of crisis	Online	23 April	285
Border management and human rights: Collection and sharing of information and the use of new technologies in the Counter-Terrorism and Freedom of Movement Context: Session I: API/PNR	Online	15 June	25 (13 men, 12 women)
Border management and human rights: Collection and sharing of information and the use of new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context: Session II: Collection, storage and usage of biometric data	Online	18 June	22 (11 men, 11 women)
Border management and human rights: Collection and sharing of information and the use of new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context: Session III: Algorithmic profiling and decision-making	Online	22 June	20 (5 men, 15 women)
Border Management and Human Rights: Collection and sharing of information and the use of new technologies in the Counter-Terrorism and Freedom of Movement Context: Session IV: Watchlists, Databases and other Information Sharing for Border Security	Online	25 June	23 (14 men, 9 women)
Online Opening Plenary of Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) -OECD Regional Consultation	Online	29 June	60
Thematic breakout sessions: GFMD-OECD Regional consultation	Online	2 July	
ODIHR-RFoM and UNHCR webinar on combatting hate speech and toxic narratives against migrants and refugees	Online	3 July	40
Closing plenary: GFMD-OECD Regional consultation	Online	7 July	
Building on recent experience to promote the use of alternatives to immigration detention	Online	8 September	28 (12 men, 16 women)
Enhanced understanding of freedom of movement in all phases of the conflict cycle: Presentation to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine	Online	7 October	30 (20 men, 10 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Workshop on 'Overlapping Legal Regimes' for ODIHR/UNHCR/CPC forthcoming Enhanced Understanding of Freedom of Movement in all phases of the Conflict Cycle	Online	27 October	31 (7 men, 24 women)
Informal multi-stakeholder consultation: Regional review of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in the UNECE region	Online	9 November	100+
Regional review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the UNECE region	Online	12–13 November	
Introductory Course on good practices in the integration of migrants in line with OSCE commitments' for Uzhhorod and Lviv Officials on behalf of the Ukraine State Migration Service	Online	24 and 26 November	25 (4 men, 21 women)
Migrant children's rights in regional processes: What's next after the Chisinau Agreement?	Online	7–8 December	40 (9 men, 31 women)
<b>Rule of Law Unit</b>			
Study visit of Belarusian Judges to Germany	Karlsruhe	28–29 January	25 (13 men, 12 women)
Regional conference: Unified procedural code as a tool to exercise the right to a fair trial in civil and commercial disputes in the Republic of Belarus	Minsk	27 February	142 (91 men, 51 women)
Study visit of Belarusian judges to the Netherlands	The Hague, Utrecht	11–12 March	20 (9 men, 11 women)
Follow-up meeting related to the project on monitoring the nomination and appointment of Supreme Court judges in Georgia	Online	26 March	10 (3 men, 7 women)
Training on OSCE commitments and rule of law challenges for UNICRI students	Online	1 April	49 (14 men, 35 women)
Consultation on the functioning of courts during Covid-19	Online	04 April	43 (20 men, 23 women)
Consultation with civil society and OSCE Field Operations from Eastern Europe on Covid-19 related rule of law challenges	Online	16 April	15 (9 men, 6 women)
Consultation with civil society and OSCE Field Operations from South Eastern Europe on Covid-19 related rule of law challenges	Online	21 April	15 (8 men, 7 women)
Consultation with civil society and OSCE Field Operations from Central Asia on Covid-19 related rule of law challenges	Online	24 April	11 (5 men, 6 women)
Fifth expert roundtable on the laws on the judiciary in Poland	Online	5 May	29 (19 men, 10 women)
OSCE Annual Trial Monitoring Meeting	Online	20–21 May	44 (18 men, 24 women)
Consultation on health and safety measures at re-opening courts: exit strategies and court management	Online	4 June	22 (11 men, 11 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Consultation on how to 'triage' cases during lock-down and at re-opening courts: exit strategies and court management	Online	9 June	28 (10 men, 18 women)
Consultation on new types of cases as a consequence of the pandemic: exit strategies and court management	Online	18 June	24 (10 men, 14 women)
Consultation on draft policy paper on the functioning of courts during the COVID-19 pandemic	Online	17 August	18 (8 men, 10 women)
Webinar on functional independence of prosecutors in Eastern and Central Europe	Online	2 September	34 (21 men, 13 women)
Sixth expert roundtable on the laws on the judiciary in Poland	Online	11 September	65
Training for staff of Human Defender's Office of Armenia	Online	18 September	11 (4 men, 7 women)
Defending and promoting rule of law principles: challenges and ways forward	Online	14 October	225
Webinar on Gender, Diversity and Justice in South Eastern Europe	Online	12 November	101 (61 women, 10 unknown)
Online expert meeting: Criminal justice in Central Asia: Recent developments, challenges and impact of COVID-19 pandemic	Online	25–26 November	107 (speakers: 20 men and 13 women)
Local workshop for Western, Central and Eastern Europe on accountability of judicial self-governance bodies as part of review of 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	Online	9 December	13 (7 men, 6 women)
Seventh expert roundtable on the laws on the judiciary in Poland	Online	16 December	45 (23 men, 22 women)

## HUMAN RIGHTS

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB)</b>			
FoRB and Security Policy Guidance presentations	Washington D.C.	10 February 2020	14 (6 women, 8 men)
FoRB and Security Policy Guidance presentations	Washington D.C.	11 February 2020	55 (27 women, 28 men)
FoRB and Security Policy Guidance presentations	Ottawa	13 February 2020	13 (6 women, 7 men)
Meeting of the ODIHR Panel of Experts on FoRB	Online	2 April 2020	11 (6 women, 5 men)
Co-ordination meeting on action plans to advance FoRB for all in Zenica	Online	14 May 2020	10 (6 women, 4 men)
Webinar on the role of religious or belief actors in combating the COVID-19 pandemic, strengthening human security and implications for the future	Online	24 June 2020	77 (40 women, 37 men)
Co-ordination meeting on action plans to advance FoRB for all in Prnjavor and Zenica	Online	2 July 2020	10 (6 women, 4 men)
Meeting on FoRB and gender equality with the UN Special Rapporteur on FoRB	Online	15 July 2020	20 (10 women, 10 men)
Webinar on faith and human rights	Online	16 July 2020	20 (4 women, 16 men)
Annual meeting of the ODIHR Panel of Experts on FoRB	Online	28 August 2020	15 (6 women, 9 men)
Virtual meeting of ODIHR Panel of Experts on FoRB Working Group on interfaith and interreligious dialogue	Online	9 October 2020	14 (4 women, 10 men)
Presentation to state officials of Uzbekistan on the nature, status and scope of the right to FoRB for all	Online	13 October 2020	30 (10 women, 20 men)
Briefing on the ODIHR FoRB and Security Policy Guidance for state officials of Uzbekistan	Online	14 October 2020	37 (11 women, 26 men)
Co-ordination meeting on action plans to advance FoRB for all in Prnjavor and Zenica	Online	20 October 2020	19 (11 women, 8 men)
Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting (SHDM) III on FoRB: the Role of Digital Technologies and Civil Society Actors In Advancing This Human Right For All	Online	9–10 November 2020	256 (119 women, 137 men)
Thematic session on the interrelationship between FoRB and Security at the Ministerial to Advance Freedom of Religion or Belief	Online	17 November 2020	300
Webinar on FoRB and Gender Equality in Cyprus	Online	23 November 2020	36 (31 women, 5 men)
Webinar on the interrelationship between FoRB and security in Spain	Online	7 December 2020	47 (19 women, 28 men)
Co-ordination meeting on action plans to advance FoRB for all in Prnjavor and Zenica	Online	15 December 2020	19 (10 women, 9 men)



Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Freedom of Peaceful Assembly</b>			
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly visit to Armenia	Yerevan	27–29 January 2020	23 (13 women, 10 men)
Independent assembly monitoring training for civil society	Tbilisi	25–29 February 2020	9 (5 women, 4 men)
Assembly monitoring Coaching Programme visit to Kharkiv	Kharkiv, Ukraine	7–9 March 2020	4 (3 women, 1 man)
Meeting with ODIHR peaceful assembly monitoring network	Online	23 April 2020	18 (11 women, 7 men)
Law enforcement agencies' response to COVID-19 in Uzbekistan and International Best Practices	Online	28 October 2020	26 men
Independent assembly monitoring coaching programme – closing event	Online	29–30 October 2020	8 (5 women, 3 men)
<b>Anti-torture</b>			
Torture prevention – launch webinar for Global Prison Trends 2020	Online	22 April 2020	294
Torture prevention – Webinars on independent monitoring of places of detention during COVID-19	Online	24 March and 23 April 2020	130 (64 women, 66 men)
<i>Eliminating incentives for torture in criminal justice systems</i> : launch of ODIHR and Fair Trial's new publication	Online	14 October 2020	70
Online seminar to support the development of the penitentiary system in Turkmenistan	Online	23–24 November 2020	18
<b>Anti-trafficking</b>			
CEDAW General Recommendation on Trafficking in Women and Girls in the context of the global migration consultation meeting	Vienna	29–31 January 2020	
Assessment visit to Kyrgyzstan to provide recommendation for the CTHB NAP	Kyrgyzstan	17–21 February 2020	57 (30 women, 27 men)
Webinar on cross-linkages of human trafficking and pornography: Myth or reality	Online	4 May 2020	190 (120 women, 70 men)
Alliance expert co-ordination team meeting	Online	9 June 2020	48
OSCE Anti-Trafficking Focal Points meeting	Online	12 June 2020	28
Thematic briefing to delegations on combating trafficking in human beings	Online	19 July 2020	66
ODIHR and UN Women side event during the 20th Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference on Presentation of Findings of the ODIHR and UN Women Policy Survey Reports and Recommendations <i>Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	Online	22 July 2020	280

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
ICAT meeting for feedback on ODIHR and UN Women policy survey reports and recommendations <i>Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	Online	23 July 2020	13 (9 women, 4 men)
Series of online roundtables on the development of training programs for law enforcement to address the abuse of children online during the international online conference in Ukraine on “Children and Internet – country response”, jointly organized with Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of Adviser on Online Safety at the Office of Vice-Prime-Minister – Minister for Digital Transformation of Ukraine, and the American Bar Association.	Online	17/19/21 August 2020	42/44/69
Meeting with Finnish authorities for a presentation of the ODIHR and UN Women policy recommendations report on <i>Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	Online	2 October 2020	12 (10 women, 2 men)
ODIHR presentation of ODIHR and UN Women policy recommendations report on <i>Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic</i> at ILAB meeting	Online	14 October 2020	53
ODIHR & UN Women global event: <i>Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic</i>	Online	19 October 2020	297
Side event on Trafficking of women and girls: A form of gender-based violence	Online	28 October 2020	192
OSCE & Council of Europe Meeting of National Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinators and Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms	Online	3–4 November 2020	113
Presentation of Legal Opinion on Draft Amendments to Select Legislative Acts of Ukraine Relating to the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention)	Online	12 November 2020	7 (6 women, 1 man)
Procurement workshop: Managing and mitigating trafficking of human beings risks in procurement	Online	12 November 2020	31 (17 women, 14 men)
Joint Ministerial Council side event on Addressing Emerging Challenges to Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), Especially of Women and Children	Online	3 December 2020	154
First meeting of the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC)	Online	4 December 2020	28 (20 women, 8 men)
Initial Meeting with Finnish Authorities for the assessment of the anti-trafficking framework in Finland	Online	9 December 2020	12 (8 women, 4 men)
Roundtable on protection of children in the digital environment, organized with the OSCE Project Office in Uzbekistan	Online	22–23 December 2020	56 (20 women, 36 men)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Human Rights, Gender and Security</b>			
Training on SSG/R guidelines	Sarajevo, Mostar	2–6 March 2020	50 (32 women, 18 men)
ODIHR training on human rights, gender and security and border management at the OSCE Border Management Staff College	Dushanbe	23–27 February 2020	25 (4 women, 21 men)
Webinar on understanding the gender dimensions of justice and security responses to COVID-19	Online	19 May 2020	
Bimonthly co-ordination meetings with the CSP working group "Women and Gender realities"	Online	April, June, September, October, December	15 women
Webinar on gender responsive deprivation of liberty in criminal justice institutions	Online	7 July 2020	
Workshop on gender and security sector reform	Online	16 July 2020	59 (29 women, 30 men)
Capacity building training on gender and security for the OSCE Mission to Skopje	Online	27 August-9 September 2020	18 (9 women, 9 men)
Online dialogue on preventing and addressing harassment, violence and abuse within armed forces in the OSCE region	Online	5–16 October 2020	55 (33 women, 22 men)
Webinar police violence: Accountability, institutional cultures and gender	Online	30 November 2020	112 (80 women, 32 men)
The role of men in addressing and preventing gender-based violence and harassment within security structures	Online	9 December 2020	131 (81 women, 50 men)
ODIHR-ENNHRI Technical seminar on NHRIs in a public emergency	Online	11 December 2020	44 (25 women, 19 men)
<b>Human Rights and anti-terrorism</b>			
Joint Regional High-level Conference convened by the OSCE, UNOCT and Switzerland, in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chair "Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) – Addressing Current Challenges"	Vienna	10–12 February 2020	65 (30 women, 35 men)
ODIHR Side Event on "Repatriation of "Foreign Terrorist Fighters and their families from conflict zones in Syria and Iraq" held at the margins of the Joint Regional High-level Conference "Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) – Addressing Current Challenges" convened by the OSCE, UNOCT and Switzerland, in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chair	Vienna	12 February	65 (30 women, 35 men)
Expert group meeting on the train-the-trainer module on requesting electronic evidence across borders	Online	21 April	50+

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants	
<i>Series of expert consultation meetings on Border Management and Human Rights: Collection and sharing of information and the use of new technologies in the Counter-Terrorism and Freedom of Movement Context:</i>	I. Expert consultation on Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR)	Online	15 June	25 (12 women, 13 men)
	II. Expert consultation on collection, storage and usage of biometric data	Online	18 June	22 (11 women, 11 men)
	III. Expert consultation on algorithmic profiling and decision-making in the border context	Online	22 June	20 (15 women, 5 men)
	IV. Expert consultation on watchlists, databases and other information sharing for border security	Online	25 June	23 (9 women, 14 men)
Strengthening rule of law compliance: Age- and gender-sensitive criminal justice responses to terrorism	Online	24–25 June	36 (17 women, 19 men)	
Online awareness-raising roundtable on gender mainstreaming for law enforcement officers in Turkmenistan	Online	3–5 August		
ODIHR side event on human rights and counter-terrorism at borders: Information gathering and new technologies to detect terrorism-related travel, held at the margins of the 2020 Chairmanship OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference: Effective partnerships against Terrorism and Violent Extremism and Radicalization that lead to Terrorism (VERLT)	Online	14 September	60 (30 women, 20 men, 10 not known)	
Fifth information-sharing and co-ordination platform meeting on Preventing terrorism and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) in Tajikistan	Online	10 November		
<b>Human rights defenders</b>				
Wilton Park conference “Human rights, peace and security”	Steyning, United Kingdom	15–17 January	59 (30 women, 29 men)	
Needs Assessment Mission to Central Asia: Human rights in the digital space	Almaty, Nur-Sultan, Dushanbe, Tashkent	25 January-5 February	4 (2 women, 2 men)	
Expert workshop: Communicating human rights in a post-truth era	Kyiv	6–7 February	17 (10 women, 7 men)	
Launch of national platform on security sector oversight	Yerevan	25–28 February	50 (20 women, 30 men)	
Online meeting of IGO contact group on human rights defenders	Online	17 April	35 (25 women, 10 men)	
Online follow-up meeting of IGO contact group on human rights defenders: How can IGOs ensure participation of civil society/human rights defenders in a time of pandemic?	Online	22 April	19 (10 women, 9 men)	
Follow-up discussion of IGOs contact group: How can we align our research on civil society/human rights defenders and COVID-19?	Online	24 April	9 (8 women, 1 man)	



Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Follow-up online event with state authorities, the NHRI and civil society organizations from Montenegro to discuss findings and recommendations of the assessment visit to Montenegro focusing on the situation of human rights defenders	Online	14–15 September	55 (37 women, 17 men, 1 other)
Online Demo of Starlight Stadium: A Human Rights Training Game	Online	30 September	52
Second response co-ordination meeting on the situation of the Polish Commissioner for Human Rights.	Online	16 October	13 (7 women, 4 men)
Round-table: National Referral Mechanisms – Joining efforts to protect the human rights of trafficked persons: Challenges, lessons learned and good practices	Online	29 October	153 (43 women, 110 men)
The role of human rights defenders in promoting and protecting human rights	Online	6 November	106 (44 women, 62 men)
Follow-up online event with State authorities and civil society organizations from Italy to discuss findings and recommendations of the assessment visit to Italy, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders	Online	9–10 November	54 (33 women, 21 men)
Communication Training for human rights defenders working in Ukraine	Online	9–11 November	15 (8 women, 7 men)
Open Source Human Rights Monitoring Training for human rights defenders working in Ukraine	Online	16–19 November	12 (5 women, 7 men)
Follow-up event with state authorities, the NHRI and civil society organizations from Mongolia to discuss findings and recommendations of the assessment visit to Mongolia, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders	Online	17–18 November	50 (33 women, 17 men)
Online seminar on enhancing collaboration on human rights promotion and protection in Turkmenistan	Online	25–26 November	15
ODIHR presentation to global event: DataFest 2020	Online	15–17 December	

## TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
INFAHCT workshop on hate crime recording and data collection, joint event with FRA and Ministry of Justice of Belgium	Brussels	14–15 January	23 (16 men, 7 women)
Meeting of the PAHCT National Implementation Working Group	Brno, Czech Republic	24 January	9 (7 men, 2 women)
Presentation on ODIHR's coalition-building work at the expert Roundtable on feminist foreign policy	Brussels	27 January	18 (3 men, 15 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Presentation at the US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee Hearing on Resisting Anti-Semitism and Xenophobia in Europe	Washington D.C.	28 January	20 (12 men, 8 women)
Participation in the Chair-in-Office Conference on Combating Anti-Semitism in the OSCE Region	Tirana	3–5 February	183 (115 men, 78 women)
Opening event of the Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness For Hate Crime Victim Support (EStAR) project, organized with the European Commission, VBRG, Victim Support Europe	Brussels	5 February	
PAHCT training-of-trainers session, with the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Czech Republic and Judicial Academy of the Czech Republic	Kromeriz, Czech Republic	18–20 February	13 (8 men, 5 women)
INFAHCT diagnostic workshop on hate crime recording and data collection in Ireland, organized with EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and An Garda Siochana (Police)	Dublin, Ireland	25–28 February	31 (16 men, 15 women)
Training event for researchers at a meeting on monitoring anti-Semitism in the Western Balkans	Online	13 May	14 (6 men, 8 women)
Inaugural webinar for the EStAR Expert Network members, organized with VBRG	Online	28 May	67 (26 men, 41 women)
Presentation at a roundtable on combating anti-Muslim hatred	Online	29 May	42 (7 men, 35 women)
Online seminar on hate crimes for judges and judicial assistant, organized with the Judicial Academy of the Czech Republic	Online	22 June	89 (37 men, 52 women)
Webinar on combating hate speech and toxic narratives against migrants and refugees	Online	3 July	36 (12 men, 24 women)
Webinar on hate crimes for LIVE (Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism) facilitators	Online	7 July	38 (19 men, 19 women)
Webinar on reporting hate crimes using OSCE mechanisms, organized with conference of European Churches	Online	9 July	35 (15 men, 20 women)
Meeting of the OSCE field operations' contact points on hate crime	Online	27 August	27 (15 men, 12 women)
First EStAR project conference, organized with VBRG	Online	8–10 September	39 (25 men, 53 women, 1 oth.)
Webinar on racism and xenophobia in Europe	Online	10 September	20+
Presentation at a meeting of the International Contact Group on Freedom of Religion or Belief	Online	11 September	34 (14 men, 20 women)
Presentation at the inaugural meeting of the United Kingdom Freedom of Religion or Belief Forum	Online	15 September	78 (41 men, 37 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Expert meeting on monitoring and recording anti-Muslim hate crimes and discrimination in Germany and Austria	Berlin	16 September	13 (4 men, 9 women)
Presentation on countering hate speech	Online	21 September	28 (13 men, 15 women)
Hate crime and hate speech conference	Pristina	22–24 September	26 (19 men, 7 women)
Chair-in-office webinar on addressing racism, xenophobia and intolerance and discrimination in the OSCE region, with a focus on youth	Online	30 September	
Presentation at the Solidarity in Action conference	Online	1 October	23
Launch of <i>Holocaust Memorial Days: An overview of remembrance and education in the OSCE region</i>	Online	7 October	55 (23 men, 32 women)
Presentation at a webinar on Muslim migrants in Europe	Online	8 October	
Panel discussion on hate crimes at the Safe to Be conference	Online	19 October	50 (20 men, 30 women, 10 oth.)
Panel discussion and webinar on intolerance during COVID-19	Online	27 October	17 (8 men, 9 women)
Presentations at the Freedom of Religion or Belief Roundtable	Online	30 October	34 (23 men, 11 women)
Panel discussion on combating discrimination, hatred and intolerance on grounds of religion or belief	Online	16–17 November	
12th annual meeting of the National Points of Contact on Hate Crimes (NPCs)	Online	16–18 November	64 (30 men, 34 women)
Webinar on intolerance and hate in the age of the coronavirus, organized with Cities Faith and Communities Forum	Online	19 November	64 (31 men, 33 women)
Presentation to Council of Europe hate crime and hate speech conference	Online	26 November	46 (23 men, 23 women)
Webinar on the implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive and hate crime victim support in the EU (EStAR)	Online	26 November	47 (19 men, 28 women)
Presentation on addressing racism and xenophobia at webinar on religious tolerance	Online	30 November	30+
Meeting of the Museums and Memorials Working Group at the plenary of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)	Online	30 November	50+
INHS-ODIHR conference on hate, democracy and human rights	Online	2 December	
Webinar on addressing racism and xenophobia against migrant and minority women in the OSCE region	Online	4 December	74 (15 men, 59 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Launch of <i>Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes – Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities: A Practical Guide</i>	Online	8 December	104 ( 56 men, 48 women)
Presentation at conference on promoting effective responses to hate crime and hate speech in Lithuania	Online	10 December	
Presentation at the 8th Meeting of the EU High Level Group on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance (HLG)	Online	14 December	
Participation at a meeting of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Combating Hate Speech	Online	15 December	
Consultative meeting on identifying good practices in addressing hate crime, discrimination, intolerance and other challenges to community security during the COVID-19 pandemic, organized with Miller Center for Community Protection and Resilience, Rutgers Institute for Secure Communities	Online	17 December	30 (17 men, 13 women)
Working meeting on addressing anti-migrant discourse and hate crimes, organized with Office of the UN Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect	Online	17–18 December	23 (4 men, 19 women)
Training on addressing hate crimes against migrants in South-Eastern Europe	Online	21–22 December	15 (7 men, 8 women)

## CONTACT POINT FOR ROMA AND SINTI ISSUES

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Training-of-trainers on Police and Roma – Effective and human rights-compliant policing	Warsaw	4–6 March	4 men
International Roma Contact Group (IRCG) meeting	Online	15 May	18 (12 men, 6 women)
Discussion for Ukrainian human rights monitors	Online	6 May	13 (5 men, 8 women)
Safety and security induction workshop for Ukrainian human rights monitors	Online	13–17 July	15 (5 men, 10 women)
Webinar on the continued path to recognition of the Roma genocide	Online	11 August	53 (26 men, 27 women)
15th Meeting of the Focal Points on Roma of the OSCE Field Operations	Online	21 August	10 (6 men, 4 women)
Enhancing co-operation in the field of human rights monitoring and advocacy: Inter-regional networking meeting of Roma civil society, Kyiv	Online	17 September	21 (9 men, 12 women)
Induction training – Monitoring and reporting on human rights for Roma human rights defenders	Online	1–3 October	11 (8 men, 3 women)
Combating racism and discrimination against the Roma and Sinti	Online	5 October	277 (155 men, 122 women )
Workshop on the relationship between the police and Roma in Odesa, Ukraine	Online	17 November	19 (13 men, 6 women)
Workshop on the relationship between the police and Roma in Kyiv	Online	19 November	20 (9 men, 11 women)
Nicolae Gheorghe Roma Leadership Academy	Online	20–22 November, 4–6 December	21 (14 men, 7 women)
Human rights monitoring of Roma issues in Ukraine: Conclusions from ODIHR's capacity building programme	Online	25 November	19 (7 men, 12 women)
Promoting fair portrayal of Roma and Sinti by the media: Challenges and perspectives	Online	14 December	43 (25 men, 18 women)
Final workshop of the human rights monitoring capacity building programme for Roma human rights defenders	Online	15 December	17 (13 men, 4 women)



# EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Implemented in 2020

## ELECTIONS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Fund for Enhancing the Diversification of Election Observation Missions</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploying experts from eligible participating States (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Uzbekistan, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine) as long-term and short-term election observers within ODIHR Election Observation Missions.</li> </ul>
<b>Election Observation Development</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the methodology for observation and assessment of electoral campaigns, including online.</li> <li>• Strengthening the methodology for observation of election administration bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>Fund for Enhancing the Follow-up of ODIHR Electoral Assessments and Recommendations</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting institutions and civil society in addressing ODIHR electoral assessments and recommendations through technical expertise.</li> </ul>
<b>Support to the follow-up of electoral recommendations in the Western Balkans</b>	South East Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting institutions and civil society in addressing ODIHR electoral assessments and recommendations related to election administration, voter registration and media coverage of elections.</li> </ul>

## DEMOCRATIZATION

### Rule of Law

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Continuing the revisions of the OSCE Kyiv Recommendations on Judicial Independence (2010) by developing a road map for updating the Recommendations, drafting in-depth analysis in four thematic areas identified by a steering group, and by convening a regional workshop on accountability of judicial self-governance bodies.</li><li>Initiating the development of seven video lectures on selected fair-trial rights and trial-monitoring methodology to build the capacity of civil society organizations from Eastern Europe and Central Asia to monitor and report on possible violations of fair-trial rights in courts.</li><li>Identifying lessons learned and good practices from the 2019 project on monitoring judicial appointments in Georgia with the aim to improve ODIHR's monitoring methodology.</li><li>Raising awareness of the importance of equal representation women, minorities and persons with disabilities in the justice sector through the production of a video and through the organization of a webinar in South Eastern Europe.</li></ul>
	South Caucasus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Contributing to the strengthening of judicial independence in Georgia by monitoring the transparency and fairness of appointments of Supreme Court Judges in Georgia and by developing two monitoring reports.</li><li>Contributing to the strengthening of judicial independence in Armenia by delivering a seminar to staff members of the Human Rights Defender's Office of Armenia on international standards and good practices related to judicial appointments and monitoring appointment processes.</li></ul>
	Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Organizing an online expert meeting "Criminal Justice in Central Asia: Recent developments, challenges and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic" to carry out informed dialogue and to promote the exchange of experiences in the area of criminal justice in Central Asia.</li></ul>
<b>Promoting Democratization and Human Rights in Belarus</b>	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strengthening the capacity of Belarusian judges in appeals to higher courts, the right to a fair trial in civil and commercial disputes, and juvenile justice by organizing a series of study-visits and a conference in Minsk.</li></ul>

## Legislative Support

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Legislative Review Fund</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal analyses of ten pieces of legislation, including on political party legislation (Armenia), anti-corruption (Uzbekistan and Slovenia), freedom of religion or belief (Uzbekistan), national human rights institutions (Poland), anti-trafficking and the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (Ukraine), gender equality (Tajikistan), and countering terrorism (Uzbekistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina), as well as an upcoming legal review on the Draft Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.</li> <li>• Two pre-assessment visits in Armenia and in Uzbekistan for the preparation of the ODIHR-Venice Commission joint legal reviews on political party legislation in Armenia and freedom of religion or belief in Uzbekistan.</li> <li>• An online follow-up event to present the ODIHR Legal Opinion on Draft Amendments to Select Legislative Acts of Ukraine Relating to the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention).</li> <li>• Finalization and adoption of the second edition of the ODIHR-Venice Commission Guidelines on Political Party Regulation.</li> <li>• Support and maintenance of co-operation with the ODIHR Panel of Experts on Freedom of Assembly and Association and the Core Group of Experts on Political Parties.</li> <li>• Maintenance of Legislationline.org, ODIHR's online legislative database</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal analyses of legislation, including on judicial reform (Poland, Mongolia – two legal reviews, Kazakhstan and three forthcoming legal reviews for Armenia, Georgia and Kazakhstan), gender and diversity assessment of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure (North Macedonia) and the legislative process (Rules of Procedure and the Law on Normative (Regulatory) Acts of Armenia, forthcoming).</li> <li>• Second and third online meetings of ad hoc Expert Group on Democratic Law-Making for the development of ODIHR Guidelines on Democratic Lawmaking.</li> <li>• Online presentation of preliminary assessment report of the law-making process of Uzbekistan.</li> <li>• Assessment visit to Armenia for preparation of law-making assessment report.</li> <li>• Online meetings with parliamentary and executive bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the preparation of a lawmaking assessment report.</li> <li>• Workshops on role of NHRIs in the lawmaking process and gender mainstreaming in the lawmaking process.</li> <li>• Promotion and technical maintenance, start of a complete revamp process of <a href="http://www.legislationline.org">www.legislationline.org</a>.</li> <li>• Development of an online democratic lawmaking questionnaire and the first prototype of the website.</li> <li>• Webinar Democratic law-making: principles of law-making and public consultations (as part of the webinar series "Three decades of upholding democracy and human rights")</li> </ul>

## Democratic Governance

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Political parties</b>	Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pioneering research on violence against women in politics in Serbia, focusing on personal experiences of women politicians and media reporting, with the aim to inform follow up awareness raising and capacity building activities;</li> </ul>
<b>Political parties</b>	Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pioneering research on violence against women in politics in Serbia, focusing on personal experiences of women politicians and media reporting, with the aim to inform follow up awareness raising and capacity building activities;</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioning of two surveys and a report to support the parliament of Ukraine in the review of existing practices and strategies for improving openness and inclusiveness towards persons with different types of disabilities.</li> <li>• Commissioning of two surveys and a report to support the parliament of Uzbekistan in the review of existing practices and strategies for improving openness and inclusiveness towards persons with different types of disabilities.</li> <li>• Commissioning development of an ODIHR comparative study on parliaments and technologies, aiming to offer a comprehensive assessment of how the adoption of ICT solutions can impact the work of national parliaments across the OSCE region, including organizing two roundtable meetings.</li> <li>• Commissioning comprehensive evaluation of the ODIHR Young Policy Advisers course (2014–2019) to determine the extent to which course alumni have retained and applied the skills explored during the course in their daily work, in engaging effectively with their national parliaments and legislative process.</li> <li>• Two modules of the ODIHR Young Policy Advisers course, held online in November and December.</li> </ul>
<b>Advancing the Human Dimension of Security in Ukraine</b>	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Personal Democracy Forum, which brought together central government authorities, civil society leaders and local government representatives to discuss how to enable sustainable and balanced digital transformation, to ensure digital equity between local/regional institutions and national institutions.</li> </ul>

## Gender Equality

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Women in Politics</b>	OSCE-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Launch of the new Gender Audit for Political Parties, <a href="http://genderaudit.osce.org/">http://genderaudit.osce.org/</a>, an online self-assessment tool that enables political parties to identify both strengths and shortcomings in their gender equality approach, recommending activities and good practices for better gender mainstreaming in party's structures, programmes, and documents.</li><li>• OSCE-wide mapping of good practices and lessons learned on how to engage men for the further promotion of women's political participation and gender equality in political life.</li></ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Research on existing practices and lessons learned on gender sensitivity among national parliaments of all OSCE participating States, with the aim to develop a Manual on Gender Sensitive Parliaments (in co-operation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly)</li></ul>

## Migration

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Assistance for Implementation of OSCE Commitments on Migration and Freedom of Movement</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organized a webinar on combating hate speech and toxic narratives against migrants and refugees.</li></ul>



## HUMAN RIGHTS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation of the Guidelines for Addressing the Threats and Challenges of ‘Foreign Terrorist Fighters’ (FTF) within a Human Rights Framework into French and Bosnian.</li> <li>• Side Event on “Repatriation of ‘Foreign Terrorist Fighters’ and their families from conflict zones in Syria and Iraq” held at the margins of the <i>Joint Regional High-level Conference “Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) – Addressing Current Challenges”</i> convened by the OSCE, UNOCT and Switzerland, in co-operation with the Albanian OSCE Chair.</li> <li>• Publication of side event summary: Repatriation of “Foreign Terrorist Fighters” and their families from conflict zones in Syria and Iraq.</li> <li>• Development of Guidance Tool for Detention Monitoring Bodies on the protection of human rights in preventing violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism (VERLT) in prisons.</li> </ul>
<b>Freedom of Peaceful Assembly</b>	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for civil society representatives on independent monitoring of the freedom of peaceful assembly.</li> </ul>
	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coaching of selected civil society members on independent monitoring of the freedom of peaceful assembly and project closing event.</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-Torture</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication and launch of ODIHR-Fair Trials <i>Eliminating Incentives for Torture in the OSCE Region: Baseline Study and Practical Guidance</i>.</li> <li>• Translation of <i>Eliminating Incentives for Torture in the OSCE Region</i> into Russian.</li> <li>• Development of a training curriculum on the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules (ongoing).</li> <li>• Maintenance and update of the Atlas of Torture database hosted by the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights.</li> </ul>
	Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Webinar on the use of Taser weapons in the Polish prison system.</li> </ul>
<b>Freedom of Religion or Belief</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four co-ordination meetings with youth in Prnjavor and Zenica on action plans to advance the right to freedom of religion or belief for all.</li> </ul>
	Canada and the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the <i>Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance</i>.</li> </ul>
	Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation of the Joint ODIHR-Venice Commission Legal Opinion on the draft Law “on freedom of conscience and religious organizations” of Uzbekistan.</li> <li>• Presentation for state officials on the nature, status and scope of the right to freedom of religion or belief for all as enshrined in international standards and OSCE human dimension commitments.</li> <li>• Briefing for state officials on the <i>Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance</i>.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Freedom of Religion or Belief</b> (cont.)	Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roundtable on the interrelationship between freedom of religion or belief and security in Spain.</li> </ul>
	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a training module for state officials and policy makers on freedom of religion or belief and security.</li> <li>• Translation of the <i>Freedom of religion or belief and security: Policy Guidance</i> into Uzbek, Spanish and local languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-Trafficking</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update of the <i>National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Handbook</i>.</li> <li>• Online meeting of members of the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC).</li> <li>• Leadership training for the members of ISTAC.</li> <li>• Drafting of guidelines on inclusion of survivors as anti-trafficking stakeholders.</li> <li>• Drafting of guidelines and training curriculum on trauma informed methods of working with survivors of trafficking.</li> <li>• Production of a digital cinema package for the film <i>Love Sonia</i> with Russian subtitles.</li> </ul>
	Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment visit to Kyrgyzstan to provide recommendation for the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings.</li> <li>• Provision of recommendations to inform the draft National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Kyrgyz Republic (2021–2024).</li> <li>• Online meeting to discuss the recommendations for the National Action Plan with the OSCE Project Office in Bishkek and the Kyrgyz State Migration Service.</li> <li>• Translation of the <i>Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons</i> into Kyrgyz and provision to the Project Office in Bishkek.</li> </ul>
<b>Human Rights Gender and Security</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online seminar on COVID-19 and military personnel's right to health.</li> <li>• Two-week online dialogue on harassment, abuse and violence within armed forces.</li> <li>• 3rd Gender Equality review Conference, special focus: Making the invisible visible: violence against women and girls in emergencies.</li> <li>• 16 Days of Activism, online event on the role of men in addressing and preventing gender-based violence and harassment within security structures.</li> <li>• Publication of <i>Gender and Security Toolkit</i> and organization of 7 connected webinars.</li> <li>• DCAF-ODIHR-UN Women presentation of the <i>Gender and Security Toolkit</i> to the international community of practice.</li> <li>• DCAF-ODIHR-UN Women event: Understanding the gender dimensions of justice and security responses to COVID-19.</li> <li>• DCAF-ODIHR event: Gender and Security for national stakeholders working on Peace and Security.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Human Rights Gender and Security</b> (cont.)	OSCE region (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCAF-ODIHR-UN event: Women Gender and Security Toolkit presentation for the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Security Sector Reform.</li> <li>• ODIHR-UNODC event: Gender Responsive Deprivation of Liberty in Criminal Justice Institutions.</li> <li>• DCAF-ODIHR event: Gender and Security in the context of field operations.</li> <li>• DCAF-ODIHR-UN Women webinar: Police Violence: Accountability, Institutional Cultures and Gender.</li> <li>• Publication of report <i>Human Rights and Gender Equality during Public Emergencies</i>.</li> <li>• Publication of report <i>NHRIs in a Public Emergency: A Reference Tool</i>.</li> <li>• ODIHR-ICOAF side-vent on the role of NHRIs in a public emergency.</li> <li>• Organization of Technical Seminar for NHRIs in a public emergency ODIHR-ENNRHI.</li> <li>• Development of Training Curriculum for Penitentiary Officials on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV).</li> </ul>
	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSCE Secretariat-ODIHR launch of Inter-Agency Platform on Security Sector Governance in the Republic of Armenia.</li> <li>• Production of Standards Operating Procedures for processing human rights complaints and leading human rights investigations and a methodology for monitoring police and military facilities for the Human Rights Defender of Armenia.</li> </ul>
<b>Human Rights Defenders</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online workshop with representatives of Benetech and experts to develop episode one of the <i>Starlight Stadium</i>, a human rights training game.</li> <li>• Finalization of the second episode of <i>Starlight Stadium</i>.</li> <li>• Online user-ready demo of <i>Starlight Stadium</i> together with the project lead of Benetech, designers and the HRDs involved in the creation of the game.</li> <li>• Update and development of <i>FreedomLab</i>, an online platform for human rights defenders to learn and connect with their peers.</li> <li>• Development of e-learning “Human Rights Monitoring” and “Safety and Security” trainings aimed at enhancing digital security and general security skill-set for human rights defenders.</li> </ul>
	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert Workshop: Communicating Human Rights in a Post-Truth Era.</li> </ul>
	Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs Assessment Mission to Central Asia – Human Rights in the Digital Space.</li> </ul>
	South Caucasus, Eastern Europe and Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration and Facilitation of Human Rights &amp; Democracy Track at DataFest 2020.</li> </ul>
	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report on the situation of human rights defenders in the Czech Republic.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Human Rights Defenders</b> (cont.)	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report on the situation of human rights defenders in Georgia.</li> <li>• Translation of ODIHR's <i>Guidelines on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders</i> into Georgian.</li> </ul>
	Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report on the situation of human rights defenders in Italy.</li> <li>• Online meeting with authorities and civil society organizations from Italy, as a follow-up to ODIHR's assessment visit, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders.</li> </ul>
	Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report on the situation of human rights defenders in Mongolia.</li> <li>• Online meeting with authorities, the NHRI and civil society organizations from Mongolia, as a follow-up to ODIHR's assessment visit, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders.</li> <li>• Translation of ODIHR's <i>Guidelines on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders</i> into Mongolian.</li> </ul>
	Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report on the situation of human rights defenders in Montenegro.</li> <li>• Online meeting with authorities, the NHRI and civil society organizations from Montenegro, as a follow-up to ODIHR's assessment visit, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders.</li> </ul>

## TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT)</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attending the PAHCT National Implementation Working Group in the Czech Republic.</li> <li>• Conducting PAHCT training-of-trainers session on PAHCT in the Czech Republic.</li> <li>• Negotiating and translating the draft PAHCT Memorandum of Understanding to be signed between Academy of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia, the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Armenia, and ODIHR.</li> </ul>
<b>Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE)</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launching consultations, holding a working meeting and agreeing the text of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Police of the Republic of Armenia, based on the official request for TAHCLE received on 15 April 2020.</li> <li>• Launching a negotiation process with the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police about ODIHR's support in organizing two training sessions on hate crime for law enforcement officers, based on the request for support received on 12 May 2020.</li> <li>• Customizing and updating the TAHCLE curriculum for North Macedonia refresher course.</li> </ul>
<b>Turning Words into Action to Address Anti-Semitism</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiating further implementation by participating States of ODIHR's practical guide <i>Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities</i>.</li> <li>• Organizing a consultative session on identifying good practices in addressing hate crime, discrimination, intolerance and other challenges to security of ethnic and national minorities and religious or belief communities during the COVID-19 Pandemic.</li> <li>• Translating Anti-Christian Hate Crime Factsheet to Bosnian, German, Italian, and Ukrainian.</li> <li>• Translating Anti-Muslim Hate Crime Factsheet to Norwegian.</li> <li>• Translating the <i>Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes – Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities: A Practical Guide</i> into French and German.</li> <li>• Translating the ten specialized teaching aids to support teachers to address anti-Semitism into French, German, Polish and Russian.</li> <li>• Producing a brochure on the publication <i>Addressing Anti-Semitism in Schools: Training Curricula</i>.</li> <li>• Organizing and holding a launch event for the <i>Addressing Anti-Semitism in Schools: Training Curricula</i> publication.</li> <li>• Organizing and holding a launch event for the <i>Holocaust Memorial Days</i> publication 2020 edition.</li> <li>• Translating <i>Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education – Guidelines for Policymakers</i> into Turkish.</li> <li>• Working with civil society organizations to implement ODIHR's hate incident reporting platform.</li> </ul>



Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>EStAR – Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness And Resources For Hate Crime Victim Support</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a dedicated network of experts on hate crime victim support comprising 75 government and CSO representatives from 40 OSCE participating States (46 women and 28 men and one person who identifies as other).</li> <li>• Development of Network Communication platform.</li> <li>• Publication of a project factsheet.</li> <li>• Development and publication of the analytical paper – <i>Understanding the Needs of Hate Crime Victims</i>.</li> <li>• Organization of the First Project Conference online to promote the exchange of expertise on hate crime victim support.</li> <li>• Mapping of existing support structures, services provided and assistance needs across all project countries.</li> <li>• Development and publication of the baseline-report “<i>The State of Support Structures and Specialist Services for Hate Crime Victims</i>”.</li> <li>• Delivery of the online regional workshop on the implementation of the Victims Rights’ Directive principles in hate crime victim support.</li> <li>• Presented the EStAR project to introduce the EU Expert Working Group (EStAR Expert Network) on Hate Crime Victim Support at the 8th Meeting of the EU High Level Group on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance.</li> </ul>

## ROMA AND SINTI

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Project: Assisting participating States to Effectively Implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professional development opportunities for young Roma and Sinti activists, hiring two Junior Experts (one woman, one man) for a period of six months, hosted by ODIHR.</li> <li>• Supporting the participation of young Roma and Sinti activists to Human Dimension and other events organized by the OSCE and /or ODIHR.</li> </ul>
<b>Project: Capacity building of Roma civil society organizations to mobilize Roma to participate in public and political life</b>	North Macedonia, Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed a three day training curriculum /manual for trainers on human rights and methods of mobilization and public participation of Roma and Sinti.</li> </ul>
<b>Project: Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organized the Nicolae Gheorghe Roma Leadership Academy to strengthen democratic institutions by building the capacity of Roma and Sinti in elected and appointed positions, and those working in executive structures and civil society.</li> </ul>

## HUMAN DIMENSION MEETINGS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Enhanced Registration and Conference Management for ODIHR-organized Events in the Human Dimension</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing registration for human dimension meetings and improving conference management tools, to support other ODIHR programmes, projects and initiatives within which events are organized.</li> </ul>

## UKRAINE

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Prog ODIHR Support for and engagement in Ukraine</b>	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participating in regular donor co-ordination meetings in Ukraine in the areas of support to civil society, gender equality and parliamentary technical assistance.</li> <li>Conducting a series of training programmes on human rights monitoring for Ukrainian human rights defenders, including on open source investigation and communication as an advocacy tool.</li> <li>Organizing a webinar on “Easy to Read Methodology” and supporting translation of important public documents into the easy to read format in Ukraine.</li> <li>Organizing an Interregional online networking meeting for Roma civil society representatives.</li> <li>Organizing two regional online workshops on policing in Roma communities.</li> <li>Co-organizing on-line Personal Democracy Forum 2020 in Ukraine.</li> <li>Conducting a capacity building programme on human rights monitoring for Roma human rights defenders.</li> <li>Organizing an initial online discussion for Ukrainian Roma human rights monitors.</li> <li>Conducting a training programme for Roma human rights defenders on safety and security.</li> <li>Conducting online final workshop within the Human Rights Monitoring Capacity Building Programme for Roma Civil Society in Ukraine.</li> <li>Conducting a coaching programme on monitoring freedom of peaceful assembly for representatives of Ukrainian civil society.</li> <li>Organizing a closing event within the freedom of peaceful assembly monitoring coaching programme.</li> <li>Implementing a mentorship programme for Ukrainian human rights defenders on grassroots human rights monitoring in Eastern and Southern Ukraine.</li> <li>Conducting a report writing and advocacy workshop for human rights monitors and a follow-up online advocacy workshop for participants of the Human Rights Monitoring Mentorship Programme.</li> <li>Organizing a final roundtable within the Human Rights Monitoring Mentorship Programme for Ukrainian human rights defenders on grassroots human rights monitoring in Eastern and Southern Ukraine.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Prog ODIHR Support for and engagement in Ukraine</b> (cont.)	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Ukrainian translation of two publications <i>Eliminating Incentives for Torture: Baseline Study and Practical Guidance for the OSCE Region and Guidance Document on the Nelson Mandela Rules</i>.</li> <li>• Commissioning recommendations on the National Strategy on Child Protection in the Digital Environment and recommendations for development of the first National Action Plan for the National Strategy on Child Protection in the Digital Environment in Ukraine.</li> </ul>

# LEGISLATIVE REVIEWS

Released in 2020

Available at [www.legislationline.org](http://www.legislationline.org)

Country	Full Name of the Opinion	Date of the Document
<b>Poland</b>	Urgent Interim Opinion on the Draft Act amending the Act on the System of Common Courts, the Act on the Supreme Court and Certain Other Acts (as of 20 December 2019)	14 January
<b>Georgia</b>	Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Election Code of Georgia	5 February
<b>Mongolia</b>	Opinion on the Laws on Courts, on Judicial Administration and on the Legal Status of Judges of Mongolia	3 March
<b>Armenia</b>	Joint* Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Legislation Concerning Political Parties of Armenia	20 March
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Joint* Opinion on the Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic Related to Sanctions for Violation of Electoral Legislation	20 March
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Urgent Comments on the Draft Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Measures to Further Improve the Institution of the Advocacy and Radically Increase the Status of Advocates	14 April
<b>OSCE region</b>	Note on Third Party Regulations in the OSCE Region, update of 2018 note	14 April
<b>Poland</b>	Opinion on the Draft Act on special rules for conducting the general election of the President of the Republic of Poland in 2020 (Senate paper No. 99)	27 April
<b>Mongolia</b>	Opinion on Law on Mediation of Mongolia	22 May
<b>Poland</b>	Opinion on the Draft Act On Special Rules for the Organization of the General Election of the President of the Republic of Poland Ordered in 2020 with the Possibility of Postal Voting (Senate Paper No. 118)	29 May
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Urgent Opinion on the Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Political Parties	13 June
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Urgent Comments on the Draft Decree of the President on Measures to Improve the Anti-Corruption System of Uzbekistan	10 July
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Opinion on the Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Political Parties	4 August
<b>Ukraine</b>	Opinion on the Draft Concept on the Reform of the Security Service of Ukraine	19 August
<b>Ukraine</b>	Legal Opinion on Draft Amendments to Select Legislative Acts of Ukraine Relating to the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention)	9 September
<b>Slovenia</b>	Urgent Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Integrity and Prevention of Corruption Act of the Republic of Slovenia	23 September
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Note on the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism	23 September

Country	Full Name of the Opinion	Date of the Document
<b>Moldova</b>	Urgent Joint* Opinion on Draft Law No. 263 of the Republic of Moldova Amending the Electoral Code, the Contravention Code and the Code of Audiovisual Media Services	8 October
<b>Ukraine</b>	Urgent Joint* Opinion on Draft Law 3612 on Democracy Through All-Ukraine Referendum	8 October
<b>Montenegro</b>	Urgent Joint* Opinion on the Draft Law of Montenegro on Elections of Members of Parliament and Councilors	8 October
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Joint* Opinion on the Draft Law of Uzbekistan “on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations”	12 October
<b>Ukraine</b>	Opinion on The Draft Law Amending The Law “on the Security Service of Ukraine”	13 October
<b>Poland</b>	Urgent Note on International Standards and Comparative Practices Regarding the Continuation of Ombudspersons' Terms of Office Until the Appointment of a New Office-holder	14 October
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Note on Parliamentary Inquiries into Judicial Activities	30 October
<b>North Macedonia</b>	Comments on the Law of North Macedonia on the Assembly and the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly From a Gender and Diversity Perspective	9 November
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Comparative Note on International Standards for Selection, Competencies and Skills for Judges in Administrative Justice	4 December
<b>Albania</b>	Joint* Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Constitutional and Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania	11 December
<b>Poland</b>	Opinion on the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Political and Public Life in Poland	20 December
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Note on International Legal Obligations to Migrants, Non-Citizens and National abroad in Times of Crisis	22 December

\*Joint opinions are reviewed and published in partnership with the Council of Europe Venice Commission



# ODIHR ELECTION REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

Released in 2020

## **Parliamentary elections, Poland, 13 October 2019**

1. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Belarus, 17 November, 2019**

2. ODIHR EOM Final Report

## **Presidential election, Romania, 10, 24 November, 2019**

3. ODIHR EAM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Uzbekistan, 22 December, 2019**

4. ODIHR EOM Final Report

## **Early parliamentary elections, Ireland, 8 February 2020**

5. ODIHR NAM Report

## **Early parliamentary elections, Azerbaijan, 9 February 2020**

6. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
7. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
8. ODIHR EOM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Slovakia, 29 February 2020**

9. ODIHR EAM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Tajikistan, 1 March 2020**

10. ODIHR NAM Report
11. ODIHR EAM Final Report

## **Early parliamentary elections, North Macedonia, 12 April 2020**

12. ODIHR EOM Interim Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Serbia, 21 June 2020**

13. ODIHR SEAM Preliminary Statement
14. ODIHR SEAM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Mongolia, 24 June 2020**

15. ODIHR NAM Report

## **Presidential election, Iceland, 27 June 2020**

16. ODIHR NAM Report

## **Presidential election, Poland, 28 June, 12 July 2020**

17. ODIHR SEAM Preliminary Statement
18. ODIHR SEAM Preliminary Statement 2nd round
19. ODIHR SEAM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Croatia, 5 July 2020**

20. ODIHR EAM Final Report

## **Early parliamentary elections, North Macedonia, 15 July 2020**

21. ODIHR SEAM Preliminary Statement
22. ODIHR SEAM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Montenegro, 30 August 2020**

23. ODIHR NAM Report
24. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
25. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement
26. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Lithuania, 11 October 2020**

27. ODIHR NAM Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Kyrgyzstan, 4 October 2020**

28. ODIHR NAM Report
29. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
30. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement
31. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **Local elections, Ukraine, 25 October 2020**

32. ODIHR NAM Report
33. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
34. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement

**Parliamentary elections, Georgia,  
31 October 2020**

- 35. ODIHR NAM Report
- 36. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
- 37. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement

**Presidential election, Moldova,  
1 November 2020**

- 38. ODIHR NAM Report
- 39. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
- 40. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement, 1st round
- 41. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement 2nd round

**General elections, United States of America,  
3 November 2020**

- 42. ODIHR NAM Report
- 43. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
- 44. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement

**Parliamentary elections, Romania,  
6 December 2020**

- 45. ODIHR NAM Report
- 46. ODIHR SEAM Preliminary Statement

**Parliamentary elections, Kazakhstan,  
10 January 2021w**

- 47. ODIHR NAM Report
- 48. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report

**Early presidential election, Kyrgyzstan,  
10 January 2021**

- 49. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report

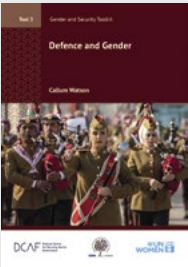

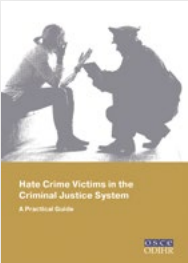

**Parliamentary elections, Liechtenstein,  
7 February 2021**

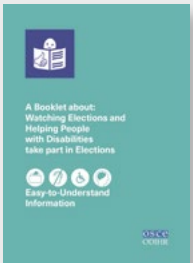
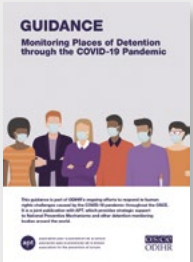

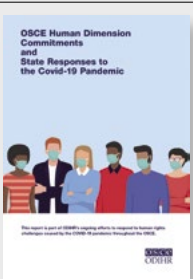
- 50. ODIHR NAM Report


**Presidential election, Portugal,  
24 January 2021**

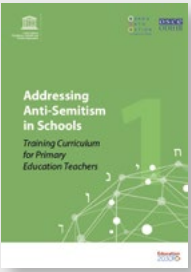


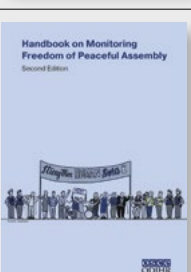
- 51. ODIHR NAM Report

# ODIHR PUBLICATIONS IN 2020

	Title	Month of publication	Description	Languages
	<b>Gender and Security Toolkit</b> Tool 3: Defence and Gender, Tool 6: Border management and Gender, Tool 7: Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector and Gender, Tool 14: Intelligence and Gender, Tool 15: Integrating Gender in Project Design and Monitoring for the Security and Justice Sector	January	The new Gender and Security Toolkit provides practice-based policy and programmatic guidance for governments, international and regional organizations and security and justice institutions to integrate a gender perspective and advance gender equality in security and justice policy, programming and reform.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Македонски</a> <a href="#">Srpski</a> <a href="#">Українська</a>
	<b>OSCE/ODIHR Annual Report 2019</b> Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE	March	This report highlights the impact of activities carried out by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in 2019.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>
	<b>Hate Crime Victims in the Criminal Justice System</b> A Practical Guide	April	This Guide responds to a need for victims of hate crime to receive adequate protection and support. It addresses gaps in integrating assistance efforts with criminal justice processes and is designed primarily for hate crime victim support practitioners, criminal justice officials and policymakers responsible for developing and maintaining victim support systems.	<a href="#">Bosanski</a> <a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>
	<b>Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes</b> Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities: A Practical Guide	May	This Guide aids governments in preventing and combating hate crimes, by analysing security risks and the necessary actions required, with the aim of improving the capacity of the police and other institutions to meet the security needs of Muslim communities and individuals.	<a href="#">Deutsch</a> <a href="#">Русский</a> <a href="#">English</a>

	Title	Month of publication	Description	Languages
	<b>A Booklet about Watching Elections and Helping People with Disabilities take part in Elections</b>	May	This new booklet provides easy-to-understand information about the rights of people with disabilities to take part in politics and elections and how they can be observed.	<a href="#">Bosanski</a> <a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Hrvatski</a> <a href="#">Crnogorski</a> <a href="#">Македонски</a> <a href="#">Shqip</a> <a href="#">Srpski</a>
	<b>ODIHR guidance: Monitoring Places of Detention through the COVID-19 pandemic</b>	June	This guidance is part of ODIHR's ongoing efforts to respond to human rights challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the OSCE. It is a joint publication with APT, which provides strategic support to National Preventive Mechanisms and other detention monitoring bodies around the world.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Español</a> <a href="#">Français</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>
	<b>Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support (EStAR) factsheet</b>	June	Overview of ODIHR's project to develop practical tools for criminal justice system practitioners, victim support specialists and policymakers to: improve structures for hate crime victim support by strengthening co-operation and integrating the efforts of state and civil society; build the capacity of criminal justice systems to protect, engage with and assist hate crime victims; and strengthen specialist support services.	<a href="#">English</a>
	<b>OSCE Human Dimension Commitments and State Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic</b>	July	This report aims to help OSCE participating States learn lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic in order to strengthen their institutions ahead of future challenges. It begins with an overview of obligations when declaring states of emergency and any attendant restrictions on fundamental freedoms and human rights, and goes on to describe the impact of the emergency measures implemented around the OSCE region on democratic institutions and human rights.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>

	Title	Month of publication	Description	Languages
	<b>Addressing Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic</b>	July	This joint report with UN Women presents data about dynamics emerging related to trafficking in human beings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as a set of policy recommendations.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a> <a href="#">Français</a>
	<b>National Human Rights Institutions in Public Emergency: A Reference Tool</b>	October	This reference tool aims to assist national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in the exercise of their functions during times of public emergency and post-emergency.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>
	<b>Eliminating Incentives for Torture in the OSCE Region: Baseline Study and Practical Guidance</b>	October	Across the OSCE region, the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment continues to be a problem in criminal justice systems. This publication includes detailed policy recommendations on how to effectively address and eliminate these factors and incentives. While torture is used for numerous, often intertwining reasons, some common aspects of domestic laws, policies, practices, and institutional and workplace cultures incentivize and facilitate its use by law enforcement officials and other criminal justice actors.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>
	<b>The functioning of courts in the Covid-19 pandemic: A primer</b>	October	This report seeks to provide guidance to address challenges for the functioning of courts during pandemic related states of emergency, curfews and lockdowns.	<a href="#">English</a>

	Title	Month of publication	Description	Languages
	<b>Addressing Anti-Semitism in Schools: Training Curriculum</b>	November	This four-volume publication, developed jointly with UNESCO, aims to assist teachers and school directors in preventing and responding to anti-Semitism. It provides practical guidance on addressing anti-Semitism and countering prejudice in and through education, while promoting human rights, global citizenship education and gender equality.	<a href="#">English</a>
	<b>Making sure people with disabilities take part in politics and public life: Easy to understand information</b>	December	This easy-to-read document is about the best ways to make sure people with disabilities can take part in politics and public life.	<a href="#">English</a> <a href="#">Русский</a>
	<b>Human Rights and Gender Equality during Public Emergencies</b>	December	This guidance is part of ODIHR's ongoing efforts to respond to human rights challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the OSCE with a specific focus on gender equality issues.	<a href="#">English</a>
	<b>Handbook on Monitoring Freedom of Peaceful Assembly: Second Edition</b>	December	This second edition of this handbook is intended as a practical tool to help monitors collect reliable information through the direct observation of public gatherings, and to assess the findings in relation to international human rights standards.	<a href="#">English</a>



