



Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE

The OSCE Office for Democratic
Institutions and Human Rights
Annual Report

2019

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ODIHR Director's foreword

In 2019, we marked the 30th anniversary of the peaceful revolutions that brought down the Berlin Wall and reconnected Europe after so many years of division. The founding of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) just two years later demonstrated the will to work towards full democracy based on universal human rights, by creating a powerful tool to assist participating States in meeting their commitments in this area.

At the same time, ODIHR's establishment was recognition that none of us, no matter how powerful, can tackle global challenges alone. Since then, partnerships between countries in the form of membership in international institutions has become even more important in order to solve issues that affect everyone.

History did not end in 1989 as some forecast: life moves on and the world faces new challenges, as both the advantages and risks of fast-paced digitalization become clearer, and the debates over climate change become ever more vehement. There is also no denying that democracy and human rights, which lie at the heart of ODIHR's mandate, are facing a multitude of challenges at present.

Solutions to many of these challenges have already been developed and even used successfully, but we are no longer talking to each other about them as we sink into ever deepening polarization. It is unacceptable that numerous public figures across the OSCE region are irresponsibly fuelling prejudice and hatred for the sake of short-term political gain. They know – or should know – that history has shown us many times how fatal the consequences of polarization, prejudice and hatred can be.



That is why ODIHR is working unabated to help strengthen the institutions and processes that ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights, observe elections, provide advice and legal expertise to ensure the independence of the judiciary, support civil society, and build more tolerant and equal societies that protect the rights of all citizens. ODIHR's work is showcased each year at the OSCE's annual human rights conference, the Human Rights Implementation Meeting.

In 2019, it was clearer than ever that whatever political slogans and promises are made to the contrary, only democracies built on trust, equality and respect for human rights can make their societies more secure and prosperous.

You will see that this year, we have restyled our annual report to hone in on a number of activities that demonstrate the positive impact of our work across the OSCE region. We need to remember the many challenges the men and women who shaped history 30 years ago faced, and learn from them that they can be overcome. Let us reawaken the optimism of that time.

Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir

Overview

ODIHR plays a unique role in the OSCE's overall mandate, working towards a region in which resilient and effective democratic institutions work in the interest of the people, in which strong civil society organizations and coalitions engage in meaningful dialogues with the state and with society, and in which the voices of all are heard and the rights of all are respected.

Ever since ODIHR's inception, it has provided support, assistance and expertise to participating States and civil society to promote democracy, the rule of law, human rights and tolerance and non-discrimination. Indeed, the rule of law and its core principle that judiciaries must operate free from undue influence is a cornerstone of the Office's human rights and democratization activities. At the same time, ODIHR has gradually expanded the reach of its activities to countries with longer democratic traditions, in recognition

of the fact that no democracy and no election is perfect, and also that this is the only way to tackle challenges to human rights that go far beyond national borders, from terrorism through to human trafficking.

The OSCE commitments remain the basis of ODIHR's work, and are more important than ever. However, as challenges continue to multiply, and in its efforts to provide successful and sustainable support to participating States in making their human dimension commitments a reality across the OSCE region, ODIHR has developed a new programmatic strategy. Finalized in 2019, it aims to ensure the ongoing relevance of the Office's work to the challenges the OSCE region is facing in the human dimension, and at the same time provide the strongest possible support to participating States to overcome them.



This is the reason behind ODIHR's new-look Annual Report. In the past, this mainly listed the Office's activities, and these can still be found in the detailed annexes that form the second part of the report. However, this is the best opportunity ODIHR has annually to provide information about the outcome of its activities, and its focus is therefore shifting in order to better illustrate the impact of its support in bringing about positive change.

The chapters of this year's Annual Report have been restyled to reflect the most crucial and urgent issues in the human dimension across the OSCE region identified by ODIHR – the need to:

- strengthen democratic values, institutions and processes;
- ensure the political and legislative framework for a robust and dynamic civil society; and
- build inclusive societies based on tolerance towards the different backgrounds, religions and cultures of all those living in them.

A key element of the Office's new strategy is to bring together diverse local, national and regional partners, bridge long-existing divides and engage civil society. To make ODIHR more resilient and able to advance the human dimension of security, we have also committed to strengthening dialogue and partnerships with international organizations, democratic institutions, civil society organizations and movements and donors towards the implementation of OSCE commitments. Working in partnership, we can enhance the efficiency and sustainability of our joint activities, and become more effective in addressing the challenges before us.

It is also in a spirit of dialogue that ODIHR hosts the annual Human Rights Implementation Meeting (HDIM), at which all participating States are equal partners, and where government representatives, civil society, international organisations and many more come together for frank and constructive discussions.

By bringing people together throughout the year, whether at HDIM, at training events for human rights defenders and civil society but also for frontline practitioners such as the police and prosecutors, or in its discussions with the entire spectrum of those involved in the electoral process to encourage and support the implementation of its recommendations, ODIHR seeks to further dialogue where this has stalled. Through its constant outreach, the Office reminds participating States and their citizens that with hard work and political will, it is still possible to move forward with strengthening the human dimension as a prerequisite for the security of the entire OSCE region.

ODIHR never forgets that the ultimate beneficiaries of its assistance are the people, who are endowed with the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The final aim of the Office in supporting participating States in the implementation of their OSCE commitments is therefore always the interest of the people living in the OSCE region, in all their diversity.

ODIHR Structure and budget

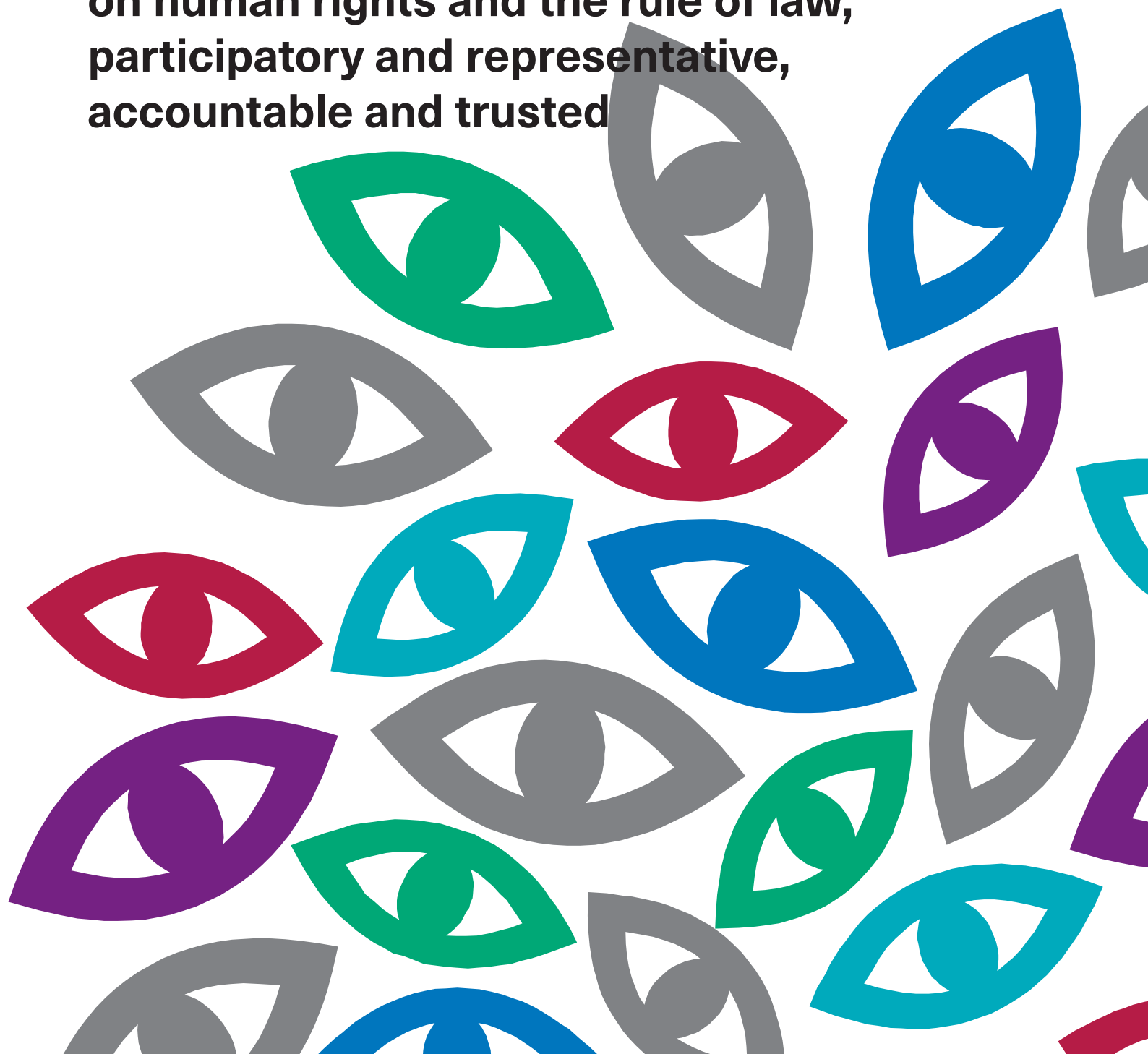


ODIHR Programmes: 2019 Unified Budget <i>(all figures in euros)</i>	
Direction and Policy	1,287,900
Fund Administration Unit	2,954,100
Human Dimension Meetings	572,800
Democratization	1,592,500
Human Rights	1,226,700
Elections*	6,892,900
Tolerance and Non-Discrimination	1,399,800
Roma and Sinti	533,200
Total ODIHR Unified Budget*	16,459,900
Augmentation	234,100
Total Fund Resources*	16,694,000
Includes 300,000 supplementary budget	

ODIHR employed 144 people on fixed term contracts, including:
 57 men and 87 women of 34 nationalities,
 19 of which were extra budgetary positions.
 77 international and 67 local staff.

PART 1

**Democratic institutions are based
on human rights and the rule of law,
participatory and representative,
accountable and trusted**





“Human rights are best respected in democratic societies, where decisions are taken with maximum transparency and broad participation,” as the OSCE’s participating States recognized over a decade ago. In 2019, ODIHR provided advice and legal expertise to strengthen the institutions and processes that ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights on which all true democracies are based.

Elections are a central element of the democratic process, and have been a key area of ODIHR’s work since the Office’s inception. By supporting participating States in improving their electoral practices and following up on ODIHR recommendations, the Office helps to restore waning public trust in the efficacy and value of democratic systems.

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

1.1 Improving lawmaking and human rights-compliant legislation

Legislation and lawmaking practices across the OSCE repeatedly fall short of international human rights standards and OSCE commitments. ODIHR's legal expertise did not only assist participating States in meeting their commitments and international obligations, but also clearly revealed that the quality of the legislation adopted is often a direct result of the extent to which the process was open, inclusive, and consultative.

Participating States frequently seek guidance on ways of strengthening their legislation and implementing better procedures for drafting and passing laws. To meet these needs, ODIHR both reviews individual pieces of legislation and issues comprehensive law-making assessment reports as part of its wider mandate to assist participating States in implementing their human dimension commitments, including those to ensure open and inclusive processes in lawmaking.

In 2019, the Office published 19 **legal reviews**, which led to improvements in draft or already adopted legislation and resulted in more comprehensive engagement with stakeholders.

ODIHR also prepared a number of opinions for Armenia in 2019, continuously engaging on the issues of equality before the law and political party legislation. Both pieces of legislation are expected to be stronger and more human rights-compliant following ODIHR's support and feedback.

The review of draft legislation on judicial appointments in Georgia, followed by six months of monitoring the appointment process itself, led to extensive and well-informed discussions on judicial reform, and sparked important public debates on democratic issues in that country.

ODIHR's legal reviews of amendments to political party legislation in Bulgaria and Mongolia resulted in better legislation on party funding and establishment practices and contributed to more pluralistic political environments. In Bulgaria, an agreement between the government and opposition improved the system of public financing as recommended by ODIHR. Following the Office's advice, Mongolian lawmakers agreed to delay proposed constitutional amendments so that the issue could be reconsidered.

Multi-angle engagement with stakeholders was a key to successful legislative support in 2019. Supporting lawmakers from the very beginning of their discussions on changes to the legal framework and offering continuous engagement that ranged from reviewing existing legislation, through indicating areas for improvement, to examining the resulting draft laws, shows concrete impact. For example, in Mongolia, a member of ODIHR's Core Group of Experts on Political Parties' visit in September led the Office to offer multiple forms of legal analysis, some of which were referred to in parliamentary debate that led to the law's reconsideration.

“ODIHR’s guidance is having a positive impact on the development of Bulgarian democracy. The legal opinion reminds us of the fundamental principles of democracy and justice; and played an important role in the parliamentary debate on political party finance.”

— *Kristian Vigenin, Vice-President, National Assembly of Bulgaria*

Despite differences in the political and legal contexts, **lawmaking processes** face many similar problems throughout the OSCE, including legislation adopted through unnecessarily hurried processes or without regard for potential adverse impacts. In this context, ODIHR produced a preliminary lawmaking assessment for Uzbekistan, and has laid the groundwork for an assessment requested by Armenia.

To address common issues arising in legislative processes throughout the OSCE region, ODIHR has embarked on an ambitious initiative to gather international standards and good practices and consolidate these into clear guidelines on good lawmaking and high-quality public consultation.

These guidelines, which are being drafted in consultation with a broad range of experts, will provide the benchmarks that lawmakers need to make their processes more effective, inclusive, consultative, accountable and transparent. They will build on ODIHR’s capacity in democratic governance, particularly in support of parliaments, citizen advocacy, promoting women’s participation in public and political affairs, and the inclusion of Roma and Sinti. The guidelines focus on crucial aspects of legislative processes, namely policymaking, impact assessments, public participation and law drafting, and will thus act as a catalyst for the adoption of quality, human rights-compliant laws.



1.2 **Assisting the drafting and adoption of an election code**

In the course of assisting the efforts of the authorities of Uzbekistan to follow up on ODIHR's recommendations, the office provided comments and assessments on draft electoral legislation, which culminated in the adoption of a new Election Code.

The electoral legal framework of Uzbekistan underwent significant revision in 2019, with the adoption of a new Election Code in February 2019 and its promulgation in June 2019. The new Election Code was developed through a detailed process accompanied by substantive consultations with experts from ODIHR and the Council of Europe's Venice Commission – which included a joint legal opinion – to help make significant improvements to the text. In addition to the legal review, ODIHR provided lawmakers with examples of good practice in this field, shared the texts of similar Codes from across the OSCE region, and facilitated contact between Uzbek authorities and other international organizations active in the field of elections.

The new Election Code unifies five different laws that regulate the conduct of presidential, parliamentary and local elections, and outlines guarantees of citizens' suffrage rights. The Code also establishes the framework for activities of the Central Election Commission (CEC). The codification of several election-related laws into the unified Election Code enhances the clarity and accessibility of legislation, bringing them into line with previous ODIHR recommendations.

The codification has been largely welcomed as a positive step towards enhancing the legislation's clarity and accessibility. The new Code includes a number of commendable changes, such as the removal of provisions for reserved seats in the lower chamber, the introduction of a maximum permissible deviation in the size of electoral districts and the establishment of a single electronic voter register.

The Uzbek authorities have pledged to invite ODIHR to present the final report from the 22 December 2019 parliamentary elections and to discuss the continuation, scope and pace of electoral reform, based on ODIHR's recommendations.

“ODIHR played an important role in guiding those of us drafting the election law, throughout the process of its development and adoption. The ODIHR team helped to make sure that our practice of conducting elections is in line with universally accepted international election principles and standards.”

— Mirza-Ulugbek Abdusalomov, Chairperson of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan



1.3 Strengthening inclusive and accountable parliaments

Across the OSCE, the legitimacy of representative democracy is facing challenges, fueled by growing public perception of parliaments as elitist, corrupt and lacking transparency. Parliaments are,

likewise, male-dominated, with women making up only 28 per cent of legislators region-wide. Supporting democratic institutions is an integral part of ODIHR's core mandate, though, and the Office worked throughout 2019 to **strengthen inclusive and accountable parliaments**, with special focus in Albania, Georgia and North Macedonia.

ODIHR assisted the parliaments of Albania and North Macedonia in becoming more gender-sensitive and enacting laws that are appropriate and useful for both women and men. This has resulted in **two state-of-the-art Gender Action Plans** developed for these legislatures. Building on similar efforts undertaken in Montenegro, ODIHR collaborated intensively with the OSCE Field Operations in Tirana and Skopje in 2019 to conduct consultations and assessments on the current level of gender sensitivity in parliamentary and legislative processes. ODIHR's publication *Making Laws Work for Women and Men: A Practical Guide to Gender-Sensitive Legislation* was translated by the OSCE Field Operations into Albanian and Macedonian, allowing local stakeholders to benefit from ODIHR's expertise.

A number of workshops in the two countries strengthened the capacities of both parliaments in the areas of gender mainstreaming and

enhanced regional co-operation, culminating in the adoption of specific gender action plans. These newly adopted strategic documents represent a new era in democratic governance and parliamentary processes, as two of the first such plans anywhere in the OSCE region. They both address issues of gender equality, inclusion and efficiency in parliaments' representative, legislative and oversight roles and in leadership processes, as well as the roles of these parliaments as public employers.

When working to strengthen the democratic role of parliaments, the promotion of codes of conduct within parliaments is an effective way to try to regain and increase public trust in their efficacy and transparency, as well as to prevent corruption. In order to advance parliamentary integrity standards and mechanisms, ODIHR assisted dedicated parliamentary committees in the parliaments of Georgia and North Macedonia in 2019 by offering technical expertise and facilitating knowledge-sharing in the development and enforcement of codes of conduct for members of parliament. ODIHR's support facilitated the adoption of two new parliamentary codes of conduct in Georgia and North Macedonia, further promoting their subsequent implementation by drafting dedicated manuals and regulations based on international good practices.

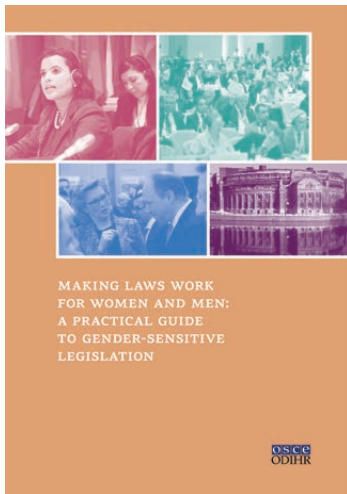
ODIHR's work with parliaments on gender sensitivity, inclusion, and parliamentary integrity subsequently broadened in Albania, Georgia, and North Macedonia, and led to the initiation of a

“We are improving the laws on gender equality, but we aim to make sure that all laws have a gender perspective and have a good effect on women and men in Albania. This is not only a job of women parliamentarians, but of parliament as an institution.”

— *Vasilika Hysi, Deputy Speaker of the Albanian parliament*

number of wider discussions on improving overall parliamentary efficiency. Governments cannot guarantee parliamentary inclusion without ensuring that all groups are represented and consulted in political and parliamentary processes. Parliaments represent the people and must deliver to the people, both as legislative bodies and as

employers. Addressing the issues discussed above contributes to more efficient, inclusive and accountable overall political and democratic processes, which, ultimately, should deliver better laws, policies and services for all.



OSCE/Valeriya Baradulina



1.4 Providing a platform to discuss rule of law developments

Respect for the rule of law and independence of the judiciary are cornerstones of the OSCE, and the basis of many commitments. However, there are worrying trends in this area. Legislative initiatives in many participating States have paved the way for the executive and legislative branches to take greater control of the judiciary. This threatens the independence of judges and, more broadly, the separation of powers. Many of these legislative changes have been introduced through expedited means that did not allow an open, inclusive and consultative process. In 2019, ODIHR continued to encourage national authorities to develop and promote legislation that complies with international standards and respects the independence of the judiciary. This included the provision of legal opinions to draft legislation and the organization of a series of expert roundtables in Poland.

The rule of law is a prerequisite for democracy, and an essential element of any fair trial. It requires judicial independence to be guaranteed through law and respected in practice, which includes both respect for judges' guaranteed tenure and the protection of judges from any form of political influence in their decision-making. In its follow-up to legal opinions published between 2017 and 2019 on legislative initiatives in Poland related to the judiciary, ODIHR monitored the impact of new laws and other relevant developments, including a series of disciplinary procedures initiated against judges who voiced concerns over compliance of the new laws with rule of law standards.

In 2019, ODIHR organized three expert roundtables that provided a platform to assess the impact of the legal changes relating to the judiciary. They were conducted in co-operation with a number of regional and international organizations working on the rule of law, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Council of Europe, GRECO, the Consultative Council of European Judges, the European Association of Judges, and the European Network of Councils for the Judiciary, as well as the international community.

ODIHR's support to the rule of law in Poland in 2019 aimed at ensuring it was both timely and useful. The roundtables, in particular, enabled the Polish legal community and civil society to assess the impact of the legal changes through discussions with other experts and practitioners, and convey their concerns to representatives of the international community. Overall, the roundtables helped create a network of institutions and individuals committed to upholding the rule of law and sharing information and analysis.

The roundtables provided a platform previously missing for stakeholders to jointly develop instruments that allow local civil society organizations, members of the judiciary, and the international community to promote respect for the rule of law in Poland.

“ODIHR’s commendable work bringing together different organizations and bodies, including representatives of the European judiciary, in intense and productive roundtables and providing high quality technical expertise in meticulous legal opinions are concrete examples of the Office’s devotion to its crucial mandate to promote the principles of democracy and rule of law. I am a privileged witness of the considerable impact of their labour.”

— José Igreja Matos, President of the European Judges Association (EAJ) and Vice-President of the International Judges Association (IAJ)



1.5 Supporting the fair and transparent appointment of judges

Throughout the OSCE, public trust in judicial systems is falling, at the same time as a marked lack of understanding of appropriate procedures for selecting and appointing judges.

In Georgia, widespread concerns about the independence of the judiciary increased after the nomination of a group of judges, which was later halted following political protests. In early 2019, legislation on the appointment of Supreme Court judges was amended and a new appointment process began. The amendments increased the minimum number of Supreme Court judges from 16 to 28, and changed the 10-year terms to lifetime appointments for the first time in Georgian history.

Drawing on its Kyiv Recommendations for Judicial Independence, ODIHR works with participating States to create clear laws that define procedures and criteria for judicial selection to ensure transparency. At the request of the Georgian Public Defender, ODIHR provided a legal opinion in April 2019 and advised the Georgian authorities about the need to address serious shortcomings in the legislation related to the appointment of Supreme Court judges. Later the same month, the Georgian Parliament passed the legislation and set the ground for a new appointment procedure. The final amendments addressed some of ODIHR's recommendations.

ODIHR subsequently launched a new and innovative exercise to monitor the judicial appointment process, following a request from the Georgian Public Defender to do so. The overall aim of this exercise was to strengthen judicial

independence in Georgia and to provide an independent assessment of the appointment process and its compliance with OSCE commitments, international standards and guiding principles on judicial independence. An expert monitoring team, comprising one international and two national monitoring officers, were present at all the hearings of candidates for the Supreme Court, conducted by the High Council of Justice of Georgia, and the subsequent appointment procedures in the Georgian Parliament, from June to December. At the end of this process they issued two reports summing up their observation and assessment.

Following the completion of the nomination phase and publication of the first monitoring report, but before the beginning of the appointments in Parliament, ODIHR undertook a mission to Georgia and presented the main findings to numerous stakeholders. The report and this visit directly contributed to a more structured and organized process in the second phase of the appointments procedure.

The combination of legal reviews and monitoring activities by a neutral, external organization is a valuable tool for ODIHR to contribute to judicial independence and public awareness of its importance, while encouraging compliance with the fundamental principles of rule of law. This approach will also be valuable for a number of OSCE field operations and civil society organizations across the OSCE region that regularly observe challenges in judicial selection and appointment processes.

“In 2019, the selection process of the Supreme Court candidates was the most important topic for the democratic development and human rights protection in Georgia, and OSCE/ODIHR had crucial impact on it. ODIHR managed to conduct tremendous work throughout this process, providing us detailed recommendations that we implemented. The monitoring findings and recommendations will help the Georgian judicial system in the future and will be the basis for further reforms and improvements.”

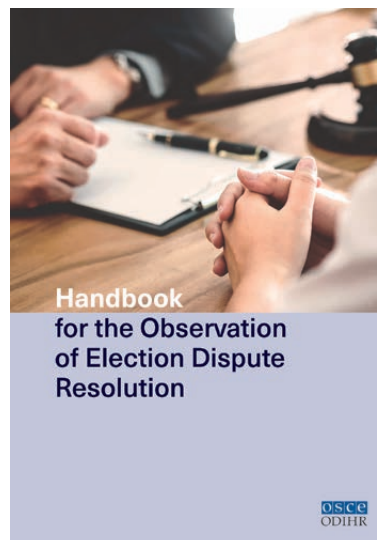
— Nino LOMJARIA, Public Defender of Georgia



1.6 Strengthening the observation of election dispute resolution

All citizens have the right to participate in government, directly or by representatives chosen through genuine democratic elections. However, conflicts can arise even in the most democratic electoral process. OSCE commitments and other international obligations and standards not only guarantee electoral rights, but in such cases also provide guidance when electoral disputes occur. The rules and procedures in place for any given election should allow voters to challenge violations through an effective system of election dispute resolution that addresses their concerns within reasonable deadlines and takes into consideration due process guarantees. Ensuring access to legal redress during the electoral process is important to increase public trust in elections, contribute to the legitimacy of the government, and protect voters' rights.

ODIHR's most visible flagship activity continues to be observation and assessment of elections throughout the region. In 2019, ODIHR observed 15 elections and provided comprehensive assessments and recommendations on where states could improve their elections. ODIHR's election observation methodology takes a comprehensive, long-term view of electoral processes, and electoral dispute resolution is a critical element of this. While assessment of election-related complaints and appeals procedures was already contained in ODIHR's general election observation manuals, in 2019 the Office issued a new publication, the *Handbook for the Observation of Election Dispute Resolution*. This consolidates and



refines established practice for observing election dispute resolution. It informs and provides guidance to ODIHR observers, as well as other international and citizen observer organizations, about essential principles and international good practice related to the handling of electoral disputes.

The handbook applies to all formats of ODIHR observation activity, from full-scale Election Observation Missions that follow the entire election process, to Election Expert Teams, which generally only examine selected aspects of an election. It combines explanations of the guiding principles and international standards for election dispute resolution with practical advice for observers on how to assess the handling of such disputes.

“In addition to being a useful instrument for election observers, the handbook is also an excellent self-assessment tool for Central Election Commissions, law-enforcement, judges and lawyers involved in handling of election-related disputes”

— *Tamar Zhvania, the chairperson of the Central Election Commission of Georgia.*

However, the handbook is primarily aimed at legal analysts, who are typically tasked with assessing a country’s system for the resolution of electoral disputes, as well as other mission members who may be involved in the observation of election disputes in their respective thematic and geographic areas. However, other international and citizen observer organizations are also using the handbook to help them evaluate the resolution of election disputes. It likewise provides valuable information to other audiences with links to the topic, such as election practitioners, judges, lawyers, civil society activists and academics.

Development of the handbook strengthened ODIHR’s engagement with the expert community, while consolidating the methodology for observing the handling of election disputes has reaffirmed the role of international election observation as a human rights exercise as well as a conflict prevention and early warning mechanism. Observing this key aspect of the election process contributes to further protecting and promoting the fundamental rights and freedoms necessary for ensuring democratic elections.

Election observation in 2019

Country	Election type	Election date
Moldova	Parliamentary	24 February
Ukraine	Presidential	31 March, 21 April
Slovakia	Presidential	16 March, 30 March**
Estonia	Parliamentary	3 March**
North Macedonia	Presidential	21 April, 5 May
Lithuania	Presidential	12 May, 26 May**
Spain	Early parliamentary	28 April**
Albania	Local	30 June
Kazakhstan	Early presidential	9 June
Ukraine	Early parliamentary	21 July
Greece	Early parliamentary	7 July**
Poland	Parliamentary	13 October*
Belarus	Early parliamentary	17 November
Romania	Presidential	10 November**
Uzbekistan	Parliamentary	22 December

Not starred denotes a full-scale election observation mission comprised of a core team of experts, long-term observers and short-term observers

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

** denotes either an election assessment mission or an election expert team comprised only of a core team of experts

1.7 Addressing electoral recommendations from a gender perspective

For an election to meet OSCE commitments, international standards and good practice, there must be real opportunities for the equal participation of women and men.

The involvement of women in elections is one of the prerequisites for their meaningful participation in decision-making processes and the subsequent development and implementation of policies that make a difference to their lives. With this in mind, ODIHR works to increase the participation of women in elections and electoral follow-up, and monitors progress made by participating States.

As part of its engagement in the Western Balkans under the auspices of an EU-funded project to strengthen election observation follow-up, ODIHR is concentrating on recommendations related to election administration, voter registration and media coverage during election campaigns. The Office focuses especially on engaging politically under-represented groups, including women, minorities and people with disabilities.

In October 2019, the project organized a regional conference in Sarajevo to discuss the barriers affecting the electoral participation of women in the region and to identify solutions, including through awareness raising and the greater involvement of women in elections and electoral reform processes. By engaging with relevant institutions and women's organizations, this event served as the basis for a number of future

national events. This gender focus provides guidance to all those involved in electoral reform, including civil society organizations, to enhance the participation of women as electoral administrators, voters, and candidates.

Overall, ODIHR's activities in this area are increasing the degree to which women are given real opportunities to become leaders and decision makers in election administration, as well as ensuring that election management bodies take gender considerations into account in voter education campaigns and many other aspects of their work.

This ongoing project will continue to address the disadvantages women may face when registering as voters, including not only voter registration systems and procedures, but also the effectiveness and outreach of public information about the right to vote. ODIHR's efforts also support women's equal access to media and pay careful attention to the quantity and quality of media coverage of women candidates, for example whether women are presented in a manner that promotes public confidence in their capacity as leaders.

“We have refined our approach at ODIHR to ensure we are doing all we can to support local stakeholders to promote women’s participation in elections in the Western Balkans. ODIHR’s recommendations in this area include calls for greater participation in electoral and other decision-making bodies, equitable media coverage during campaigns, and parity for electoral candidacy, as well as addressing issues such as group or family voting.”

— ODIHR Director Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir.



1.8 Encouraging electoral reform – ODIHR’s online database of electoral recommendations

All OSCE participating States have committed to promptly following up on ODIHR election assessments and recommendations.

If electoral recommendations are not comprehensively considered and effectively addressed, there is a risk that electoral shortcomings and vulnerabilities will persist and indeed increase. This poses a risk to key human rights, and may additionally have a detrimental impact on the perceived credibility of the entire electoral process, contributing to security concerns at both national and regional levels.

Over the last two decades, the Western Balkans region has made progress in adopting democratic norms and institutions, including the conduct of democratic elections. However, in the course of its recent election observation activities in the region, ODIHR has noted varied degrees of implementation of OSCE commitments and other standards for democratic elections. ODIHR’s work within an EU-funded project in the region seeks to address this.

ODIHR has made a number of recommendations to assist OSCE participating States in bringing their electoral legislation and practice into closer alignment with OSCE commitments and international standards. While there has generally been greater engagement and inclusive dialogue with political contestants and civil society in developing and introducing electoral reforms, it is evident that further support is needed for the implementation of electoral recommendations. This includes assistance to increase the political will for reform, support for sustainable

electoral-management capacities, the promotion of public consultation and inclusion, reference to OSCE commitments and other international obligations and standards, the use of national and international expertise, and support in setting up plans, public reporting and review mechanisms.

ODIHR’s public database of electoral recommendations (<https://paragraph25.odihr.pl/>) is a key tool to encourage reform in this area. It includes some 750 recommendations from 30 observation reports, as well as up-to-date information on the status of their implementation. The database has inbuilt accessibility features for people with visual impairments.

Stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental, make use of the database to assess progress made and hold democratic institutions accountable. The database presents ODIHR’s recommendation from the previous observation reports, current activities undertaken to support follow-up to each specific recommendation, as well as final evaluation of implementation once the subsequent observation report is published.

ODIHR plans to extend the database to include all 57 OSCE participating States after the completion of the project in June 2020.

“The quality of the legal framework is key to free, fair and democratic elections. ODIHR’s past observation recommendations, and the new easy to use database to access them, provided valuable input for improving our legislative framework in the recent changes to the Electoral Code.”

— Renata Deskoska, Minister of Justice, North Macedonia



PART 2

Civil society and the security sector are better able to advance democracy and human rights





The human dimension is anchored in the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security. It is underpinned by civil society, which plays a vital role in ensuring respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy across the 57 participating States of the OSCE.

Through its work and partnerships, ODIHR bridges the gap between national authorities and civil society organizations. By encouraging and assisting governments to genuinely engage civil society in decision-making processes, the Office helps to increase respect for human rights and thus strengthen the security of the entire region.

The impact stories below cover areas from promoting the role of young women as future leaders, to building coalitions of and between civil society organizations, and training human rights defenders and police to meet the challenges of protecting human rights in the digital age.

2.1 Raising awareness of the gender dynamics of trafficking in human beings

It is estimated that some 40 million people around the world become victims of modern slavery and trafficking in human beings each year. At the same time, less than one per cent of victims of trafficking are identified worldwide. These low figures indicate that trafficking in human beings remains largely hidden, even though it is happening in plain sight.

Nearly 72 per cent of trafficking victims are women and girls, which means that far greater attention needs to be paid to gender and gender-based violence. Despite a growing body of knowledge about victims, their vulnerabilities and types of exploitation, identifying and protecting victims remains a tremendous challenge. As the world becomes ever more interconnected through new technologies and globalization make, traffickers' ability to recruit and exploit their victims, especially girls and boys, has also intensified.

ODIHR has been active in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in the OSCE region since 1999, focusing on the promotion of international human rights standards and gender-sensitive responses to trafficking. As a result of this work, ODIHR has developed expertise in victim protection and the promotion of the rights of trafficked people and groups who are at risk.

In 2019, ODIHR raised awareness of these issues by arranging screenings of the film "Love Sonia",

which tells the story of a girl fighting to find her sister who is entangled in global sex trafficking. Watching the film provided deeper insight into trafficking in human beings and, in particular, the overriding role that gender and globalization play in driving up the number of victims.

After an initial screening for OSCE delegations in Vienna in May 2019, ODIHR showed the film in Georgia, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, the United States and Uzbekistan. The Office also subtitled the film into Russian and Georgian.

The presence of experts, survivors, and the director and lead actor at the screening helped to increase the impact of the film and raise the awareness of government officials, civil society and the public about the importance of combating this crime across the OSCE region, and also the need for a victim- and survivor-centered, human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach. ODIHR is planning to launch a Survivor Advisory Council in 2020, with support from a number of participating States.

On the World Day against Trafficking in Persons (30 July), a film screening organized for a high-level audience composed of government representatives and civil society in Tashkent,



“Addressing the pervasive vulnerabilities of the girl child is essential to preventing trafficking and all other forms of exploitation of girls within the OSCE region. Governments need to take action to ensure that the next generation of girls does not become a new generation of victims of trafficking.”

— *Shandra Woworuntu, Survivor and Founder of Mentari speaking at an ODIHR screening*

Uzbekistan, led to a request from the Republic of Uzbekistan for further assistance from ODIHR to provide recommendations for draft anti-trafficking legislation.

ODIHR has assisted participating States in creating national referral mechanisms, which are co-operative frameworks for governments to use in order to identify, protect and help victims of trafficking to access justice and effective remedies, including compensation. ODIHR also presented its recommendations on strengthening national referral mechanisms in Uzbekistan, which were the

result of increased co-operation between ODIHR and the national authorities. This took the form of a series of awareness raising, capacity building and policy advice activities with the purpose of strengthening the country’s anti-trafficking efforts.

Several participating States, as well as other organizations and institutions including the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), have inquired about the possibility of using the film as an educational tool. In Georgia, the specially adapted Georgian version of the film will continue to be used for training purposes.



OSCE/Maria Kökçe

2.2 Supporting young women as future changemakers

Ensuring the equal and meaningful participation of women and men in public and political life is essential for the establishment and maintenance of working democracies across the OSCE region. Younger women often lack the public, political party and familial support, as well as the financial and technical resources, necessary to engage in politics. ODIHR is therefore working with participating States to enhance gender equality, going beyond mere numbers to translate into the inclusive and equitable representation of young women in politics and decision-making.

ODIHR's work on increasing youth and women's public participation, largely based on the OSCE *Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality* and other commitments, is an ongoing endeavour. In 2019, the Office made this a focus of its work in Belarus. Forty per cent of Belarusian parliamentarians are women, exceeding the OSCE average, but less than 12 per cent of MPs are under the age of 45.¹ To help improve young women's chances of attaining positions of political power in the future, ODIHR trained 31 young women in Belarus, in collaboration with Belarusian State University and under the auspices of the broader EU-funded project on *Promoting Democratization and Human Rights in Belarus*.

The training gave these future leaders the capacity to act as advocates for women's rights and gender equality. Young women academics, gender equality advocates and civil society activists from Belarus improved their leadership, communication and negotiation skills, while also exploring the history of women's rights in Belarus and the OSCE region more broadly.

¹ Data taken from IPU at: <https://www.ipu.org/parliament/BY>

A number of these young women were able to participate in the Grodno Forum of Women Leaders, organized by ODIHR in November, where they learned from international experts and discussed ways of promoting women's leadership and political participation at the local level and were able to make their own appeal for the inclusion of a youth perspective in decision-making. Young women and student volunteers also helped organize the Forum, providing an opportunity both for practical experience and career networking.

ODIHR's work in this area is based on the premise that equipping young women with leadership skills and educating them about women's rights and gender equality can have a real impact on society. Participants said that many of the skills and information they learned would be useful for their future public engagement. Moreover, the training will allow these future leaders to act as changemakers by disseminating the knowledge they gained among their own peers.

Continued investment to increase young women's leadership and political participation is essential for the future of democracy in Belarus and the wider OSCE region, because without women at the table, governments cannot fully respond to the concerns of all citizens. Providing young women with mentoring, training and networking opportunities is just as important as formal learning. By creating innovative opportunities for interaction, exchange and capacity building, ODIHR is enabling young women to break through the barriers impeding their participation in politics, making government more representative and responsive.

“Thank you for this useful training! I acquired knowledge in many areas, and I now understand the roots of the gender inequality problem in Belarus and am inspired to resolve this problem to make our society better. A lot of interesting and new information.”

— *Young Women Leadership Training participant from anonymous feedback form*



2.3 Training human rights defenders on monitoring use of force in order to prevent torture

Torture and other extreme forms of ill-treatment remain a major challenge in the OSCE region, despite the commitment by all participating States to eradicate and prevent them.

In 2019, ODIHR had specific projects on the humane treatment of people deprived of liberty and on the independent monitoring of all places of detention in the OSCE region. The Office organized a series of peer-exchange events for all 39 national torture prevention mechanisms, as well as civil society organizations active in the prevention of torture.

ODIHR also added a new focus to its activities fighting for a world without torture through its work on the human rights-compliant use of restraints and projectile electric shock weapons by law enforcement officials. States must equip law enforcement officials with a range of means to appropriately respond to situations, but the use and misuse of weapons, including TASER-style weapons, must be carefully monitored and controlled to prevent torture or excessive use of force by police and prison officials.

ODIHR received requests for capacity building on this topic from national torture prevention offices, national human rights institutions, and civil society organizations, which lack the knowledge and methodology to monitor and document the use of law enforcement equipment and the connected human rights violations. No other human rights institution in the OSCE region provides such training and ODIHR is therefore

closing an important gap. Its activities in this area put the Office at the forefront of broader political momentum, highlighted by a 28 June UN resolution, “Towards torture-free trade: examining the feasibility, scope and parameters for possible common international standards”. Likewise, other organizations such as the EU and OSCE PA have drawn attention to the importance of combatting the trade in torture technologies and controlling the use of legitimate law-enforcement tools.

The Office partnered with leading experts bridging the law enforcement and human rights sectors to develop cutting-edge strategies for monitoring and documenting the use and misuse of other weapons and restraints in accordance with international human rights standards. ODIHR carried out in-depth, region-wide needs assessments and collected input from participants prior to each training event in order to tailor the course content to specific national contexts and the needs of participants.

The Office has provided this training in both Poland and Slovenia, with interactive workshops including sessions on different types of law enforcement equipment, the related medical and human rights risks and international human rights standards on the use of force and the prevention of torture, as well as sessions on methods of documentation. As well as enabling participants to improve their skills in monitoring and documenting the use of weapons, the training resulted in detailed recommendations for

“Monitoring weapons and other equipment used by law-enforcement officials with a view to issuing recommendations on how to better prevent torture or other ill-treatment is a crucial part of our mandate. Until very recently there was little guidance for monitors, and this training provided an excellent opportunity for us to learn more about available tools, as well as enhancing our monitoring skills in this area.”

— *Przemysław Kazimirski, Head of the National Preventive Mechanism of Poland*

national governments to prevent torture and other ill-treatment.

The Polish authorities working to prevent torture is using the information and techniques learned during the training in their day-to-day preventive work, as well as in their own monitoring of police custody and the use of force in Poland. The Slovenian monitors are now analysing the training

provided to police officers and will elaborate new internal police rules, regulations and policy recommendations for the use of TASER and other equipment.

This training has proved a key tool to reduce and eventually eliminate torture, and ODIHR has since received requests from other participating States to hold similar training sessions.



2.4 Equipping human rights defenders to face today's challenges

In recent years, the work of human rights defenders (HRDs) has been increasingly impeded by a number of trends, in particular the rise of extremist movements around the OSCE region and the growing use of the Internet and social media as tools of misinformation and political control.

While recognizing that technologies are instrumental in advancing democratic governance, limits and obstructions to enjoying these fundamental rights and freedoms in the digital space have accelerated this year. Internet shutdowns, increased surveillance, intrusion and hacking target HRDs and limit the space for their important work, while digital security literacy among HRDs remains low.

HRDs defending the environment are currently suffering particularly grave rights violations, including unlawful arrests and detention, threats and intimidation, and stigma and criminalization both from the state and non-state actors. Acknowledging this fact, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a landmark resolution calling for the protection of environmental HRDs. In 2019, therefore, ODIHR increased its efforts to conduct capacity-building activities related to digital security for human rights defenders, and at the same time strengthened its focus on the situation of environmentalists.

To help HRDs become more effective, ODIHR launched a dedicated project that included training based on the Office's human rights monitoring methodology. Here HRDs learned how to use innovative tools to collect, share and store information as well as to communicate with their colleagues.

Also in 2019, a group of HRDs from across the OSCE region attended specialized training in Budva, Montenegro on the key steps of the human rights monitoring cycle, including the initial assessment, information gathering, verification and analysis, report writing and advocacy. In addition, the training covered safety and security aspects such as protection of data, mitigation of various digital risks, as well as those to personal safety, and a component on psychological security and wellbeing. ODIHR subsequently offered some participants the opportunity to implement a human rights monitoring project under the guidance of ODIHR staff.

As a direct result of ODIHR's support in 2019, an NGO in Central Asia took steps to address digital security challenges, and successfully incorporated new security measures such as password management. They also obtained a grant dedicated to digital security, and actively trained their team and students about the risks of using the online space.

ODIHR also worked to adapt its tools to the new challenges faced by HRDs, who often find it difficult to talk about their mental and emotional wellbeing. The Office modified its curriculum to provide more space for discussions about how to develop networks and how to build collective strategies for protection, and will continue to develop its collaboration with psychologists to provide better support to HRDs, whose work can frequently lead to a sense of isolation and vulnerability.

Buket Atli participated in ODIHR's Human Rights Monitoring, Safety and Security training in 2019, and is the co-ordinator of the Right to Clean Air Platform in Turkey. His organization brings together advocates for the right to live in an environment with clean air and to protect the public from air pollution, especially from coal-fired power plants. After ODIHR's training and a year-long process that involved co-ordinating various NGOs and intense engagement with the media, their campaign reached 100,000 signatures and social media outreach of 1 million. This led the government to stop the operation of 6 coal plants until they comply with environmental laws.

“The tools and methodology we learned at ODIHR about how to collect information, work with authorities and create reports and info sheets were extremely helpful. During the campaign we had to go beyond our internal and external limits, and that is only possible if we take care of ourselves. We used a lot of self-care tools and methods presented during the training, and we became better at caring for each other! Before this training I did not realize how important it was to ensure psychological support and wellbeing.”

— Buket Atli



2.5 Building a civil society coalition against hate crime

Across the OSCE, CSOs play a crucial role in monitoring and reporting hate crimes. This is especially important in states that have not introduced a nationwide system for recording hate crimes, as is the case in Bulgaria, where law enforcement lacks the administrative tools to document such offences.

However, effective hate crime monitoring requires co-operation. By coming together, synchronizing their efforts, and pooling their resources, CSOs can amplify their impact and outreach to achieve lasting results. To this end, in 2019 ODIHR assisted Bulgarian CSOs in building a coalition of various organizations working to address different forms of intolerance and discrimination, from xenophobia to anti-Semitism.

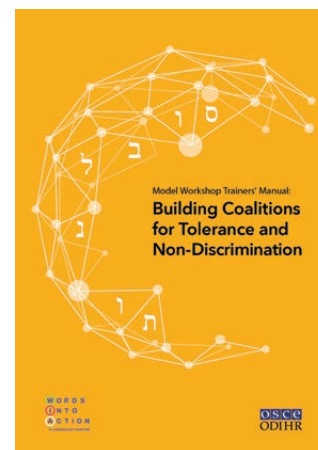
Activities included workshops on ODIHR's hate crime methodology and civil society reporting platform, the exchange of international good practices, and meetings to map the role of each coalition member. These efforts culminated in the creation of the Bulgarian Hate Crime Recording Coalition, trained to properly record and report hate crimes and equipped with a hate crime recording form to systematize their approach. The training made extensive use of ODIHR's tool *Coalition Building for Tolerance and Non-Discrimination: A Practical Guide* and the new *Workshop Model* for trainers, based on it.

The coalition is comprised of organizations representing diverse groups, including Bulgaria's Jewish, Roma and LGBTI communities. These

CSOs not only provide vital resources and assistance to hate crime victims, but also bridge the gap between the authorities and society's marginalized groups.

The coalition will submit the data it gathers for publication in ODIHR's hate crime database, which is updated annually and can be found at hatecrime.osce.org. In 2020, the coalition will draft a report for use as an advocacy tool to raise awareness about the phenomenon of hate crime in Bulgaria.

Successful coalition building relies on CSOs' ownership of the process and the buy-in of state institutions. Therefore, ODIHR continues to assist participating States in strengthening their dialogue and engagement with civil society, while simultaneously building CSOs' capacity to monitor and report hate crimes.



“Within only a few weeks, we gathered more information on hate crime cases and incidents than was ever recorded by the official statistics. Together, we will use this data to advocate for evidence-based and meaningful hate crimes policies, as well as customized prevention measures and services for victims.”

— *Stana Iliev, a representative of the Bulgarian Hate Crime Recording Coalition*



2.6 Advancing political integrity through strategic co-operation

A perception of widespread corruption in political processes and a lack of public integrity among political officials is often at the core of growing dissatisfaction and frustration in democratic institutions. Recurrent integrity scandals and a perceived lack of transparency and accountability erode the trust of citizens in democracy. A lack of public integrity and corrupt practices also remain a great barrier to building inclusive societies, posing a serious challenge to democratic policymaking, the legitimacy and quality of democratic institutions, and broader civic engagement in the OSCE region.

To address these issues, and to advance OSCE commitments to support democratic institutions, accountability and transparency in our democracies, ODIHR developed a strategic partnership in 2019 with Transparency International, a leading civil society organizations in promoting integrity and fighting corruption with national chapters active in more than 25 OSCE participating States.

This strategic partnership with Transparency International allowed ODIHR to build capacity and promote dialogue and co-operation on corruption across the OSCE region. A common understanding on the challenges of public integrity issues, ranging from lobbying, through political finance reform, to conflict of interest, was established. This offered both organizations the opportunity to design and put in place joint activities, exchange information, and establish an early-warning mechanism for critical developments in the area of public integrity.

Early results of this co-operation came in 2019 through assistance on a number of national legislative reforms in the area of public integrity, which allowed for more effective and sustainable support from ODIHR. These included legal opinions and expert advice to the parliaments of Bulgaria, Italy, Latvia and Switzerland on their political finance reforms, as well as training by ODIHR specialists on these topics.

The process also strengthened co-operation with specific national chapters of Transparency International in connection with ODIHR's election observation work.

ODIHR will continue to support OSCE participating States on public integrity matters by expanding its co-operation with Transparency International in the future, as an effective path to more comprehensive and sustainable promotion of democratic reforms across the OSCE region. Numerous joint activities are planned for 2020, including a continuation of last year's dedicated expert training on money in politics.

“The rule of law constitutes a key building block of our work, and enables us to hold power to account. Our partnership with ODIHR has become instrumental in advancing our shared understanding of political integrity in the region, and in producing tools to shed light on the sources of money in politics. Only when decision making is free from undue influence, can we be sure that power will work in the interest of all citizens – a vision we share with ODIHR.”

— Delia Ferreira Rubio, Chair of Transparency International



Transparency International School on Integrity 2019

2.7 Training police in effective, human rights-compliant policing in Roma and Sinti communities

ODIHR continues to receive worrying reports indicating a wide range of manifestations of intolerance against Roma and Sinti, including racially motivated attacks and violence, as well as anti-Roma hate in public discourse.

These crimes are often poorly investigated and prosecuted by law enforcement agencies and national justice systems. On the contrary, ethnic profiling and cases of unjustified or disproportionate use of force, including of firearms, used by law enforcement is indicative of a pattern of bias and prejudice towards Roma and Sinti communities.

Anti-Roma rhetoric, hate crimes, racism and discrimination are all factors that contribute to the long-lasting lack of trust among Roma in state institutions and, consequently, prolong the low level of public and political participation of Roma and Sinti. *The Action Plan for Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area* includes a number of commitments regarding Roma and Sinti and the police. It recommends the development of programmes and confidence-building measures aimed at improving the relationship between Roma and Sinti and the police.

With this mandate in mind, ODIHR developed a training programme to support effective policing of Roma and Sinti communities that is at the same time fully in line with international human rights standards. Since its inception in 2016, the training has been provided to some 250 police officers in Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Training has also taken place in Pristina. ODIHR continues to co-operate with participating States to offer not only the training course itself, but also follow-up assistance on implementation at national level. Police officers or commanders who complete the programme are subsequently in a position to replicate the training, multiplying its impact throughout national police institutions.

Evaluation of the course has shown that it provides participants with an increased understanding of the detrimental effect of stereotypes and prejudice about Roma both to the community itself and to wider society. Police officers who have completed the programme are making greater efforts to work in accordance with human rights standards, and are more able to build trust and understanding between themselves and the Roma communities with which they work.



“This course has been extremely useful for my professional activities, considering its focus on the relationship between Roma and the police. At the same time, I appreciate the varied, interactive and effective methodology, which includes teamwork, storytelling, quizzes and video illustrations. This is a valuable resource that I return to again and again.”

– Tatiana Stanciu, participant of the training-of-trainers course organized by ODIHR in Bucharest.



2.8 Training law enforcement to integrate human rights protection into counter-terrorism activities

Counterterrorism policy and practice in OSCE participating States increasingly reflect a trend in the OSCE area of deprioritizing the protection of human rights in the name of combating security threats. This can lead to restrictions to human rights related to the normalization of emergency measures, increasingly broad police powers with little judicial supervision, and administrative measures that circumvent legal safeguards.

ODIHR's training for law enforcement officers in the OSCE region on protecting human rights while countering terrorism and violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism (VERLT) are based on the fundamental principles set out in OSCE terrorism-related commitments, and work to counter the view by some police officers that human rights pose a practical obstacle to the performance of their work. ODIHR has been tasked by participating States to offer technical assistance and advice on the human rights aspects of countering the threats posed by terrorism and VERLT.

In 2019, ODIHR focused on training law enforcement officers in the OSCE region on protecting human rights while countering terrorism, with specialized courses offered in Uzbekistan, Albania and Spain. All courses focused on the intrinsic link between the protection of human rights and the operational effectiveness of measures to prevent and counter terrorism and VERLT. Participants gained a better understanding of fundamental human rights norms and principles related to their work, and

how employing these principles make their work more effective.

ODIHR's courses are interactive, dynamic and practical, combining individual and group exercises closely linked to the operational duties of participants, and are facilitated by a multidisciplinary training team made up of an ODIHR human rights trainer together with a former law enforcement officer with a counter-terrorism background. The training builds in space for dialogue, and engages participants in an open and frank discussion about the importance of human rights in preventing and countering terrorism and how to mitigate the associated risks.


One training programme supported three participating States to improve implementation of their human rights commitments. All ODIHR's current courses in this area include the possibility of developing tailored follow-up activities, including training-of-trainers and other workshops. Ideally, these involve previous participants as multipliers to increase the training's reach within their institutions and, ultimately, solidify the impact of the training on human rights-compliant policing. This is an integral part of ODIHR's work to promote a comprehensive response to terrorism and VERLT, which needs to have a human rights compliant security sector at its very centre in order to translate the OSCE's comprehensive concept of security into practice on the ground.

“Local police are at the frontline of engaging with communities and must be trained to work with communities and partner agencies to reduce the possibility of radicalization leading to violence. Prevention is the permanent aim of the local police.”

- Pascual Martínez Cuesta, head of the local police in Albacete, Spain, and participant in an ODIHR training course



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 **OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)** ⋮

· November 29, 2019 · 🌐

“The local police is at the frontline of engaging with communities and must be trained to work with communities and partner agencies to reduce the possibility of radicalization leading to violence. Prevention is a permanent aim of the local police,” said Pascual Martínez Cuesta, head of the local police of Albacete, Spain, and participant in an ODIHR training course on preventing and countering vi... [See More](#)

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PART 3

**Societies are equal, inclusive, resilient
and free of all forms of discrimination
and marginalization**





Tolerance of differing beliefs and cultures is a cornerstone of democracy, and ODIHR works unceasingly to build inclusive societies based on human rights. To make this possible, the Office is fully engaged in combating the discrimination, exclusion and hate crime experienced by many people across the diverse societies of the OSCE region.

ODIHR works with all those responsible for strengthening tolerance in our societies, from national authorities, through law enforcement agencies, to teachers and civil society. Through resources and tools such as practical guides, teaching aids, and training, ODIHR helps increase inclusion at all levels of society.

These impact stories from 2019, which include the creation of opportunities for Roma to access education and take on leadership roles, the development of national strategies to integrate migrants, and more effective ways of tackling hate crime, show that despite ongoing challenges, real progress is being made towards building equal and inclusive societies.

3.1 Fostering Roma leadership for positive change

Roma form the largest minority community in Europe, and yet they continue to face exclusion and formidable obstacles in exercising their right to participate meaningfully in the economic, political, social and cultural life of their societies. ODIHR has repeatedly drawn attention to this underrepresentation, and underlined the fact that Roma and Sinti, and in particular women and youth, are largely absent from relevant decision-making bodies and processes.

The Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area was established on the principle “For Roma, with Roma”. This posits the genuine involvement of Roma on all issues affecting them in order to develop effective inclusion measures and end the racism and discrimination they currently experience. Political processes should thus ensure the early involvement of Roma and Sinti, and remain inclusive and transparent throughout.

To meet this commitment, ODIHR has identified creative solutions to promote the participation of Roma and Sinti representatives in national and local decision-making processes. The Office organizes training for Roma NGOs and Roma communities on democratic processes and participation, and designs programmes that encourage Roma and Sinti to stand as candidates for elected bodies.

In 2019, ODIHR organized and hosted its first annual Roma Leadership Academy, named after Nicolae Gheorghe, a prominent Roma human rights activist who was also ODIHR's first adviser

on Roma and Sinti issues. There were 20 young Roma participants, all of whom are currently in elected or appointed office or are candidates for public office or representatives of Roma civil society.

The Academy was tailored to help participants understand ways in which they can maximize the leverage provided by their positions. They acquired the skills needed to undertake stakeholder analysis, influencer mapping, effective briefing and reporting, negotiating, as well as draft and deliver speeches.

These young Roma from Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine, now have a better sense of how to capitalize on their positions and talents to advance Roma inclusion. The plan to build up an Academy alumni has already borne fruit, as participants have begun collaborative efforts to address Roma and Sinti issues after returning to their own countries. ODIHR looks forward building on this success and extending the Academy to other future Roma leaders from throughout the OSCE region.

“In my view leadership is one of the skills missing from the Roma community, so this Roma Leadership Academy gave me a lot of information and knowledge about how I can be a good leader.”

— *Victor Teru, Slovakia*

“I learned at the academy how to become more influential in our society and how to make sure Roma interests are put on the decisionmakers’ table.”

— *Catalina Olteanu, Romania*

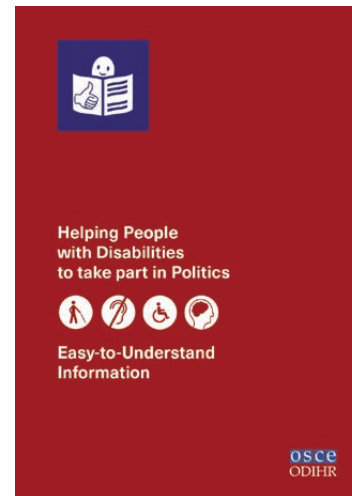


3.2 Supporting people with disabilities to access information and bring about change

Ukraine has been party to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities since 2010, and in May 2019, ODIHR and the National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities of Ukraine organized training on easy-to-read methodology to help people with disabilities access information and therefore bring about change. Putting information into easy-to-read format is a tool to make language more accessible, in particular for people with intellectual disabilities.

By introducing this methodology and helping to adapt materials to meet the needs of a broader range of people, ODIHR helped to strengthen public participation in Ukraine of people with disabilities. Training participants noted that there are very few opportunities for engaging people with intellectual disabilities in public discourse, and formulated detailed action plans to share the knowledge more broadly and advocate for public documents to be made available in accessible formats.

ODIHR will continue to develop easy-to-read materials on a range of public participation topics, building on the manual *Helping People with Disabilities to take part in Politics: Easy-to-Understand Information*, which was published in 2019 in both English and Russian. This aims to create an enabling political environment not only for people with intellectual disabilities but also for communities who find themselves socially excluded because of language barriers.



“Personally, as a mother of a child with a disability, I realize how important it is to engage people with intellectual disabilities in public decision-making processes. The training on Easy-to-Read Methodology provided us with the tools and ways to make such engagement possible.”

— Oksana Zyatkova, Head of Odesa Charity Foundation “Sunny kids”



3.3 Helping to develop a national strategy to integrate migrants

Supporting the integration of migrants remains a challenge for numerous OSCE participating States.

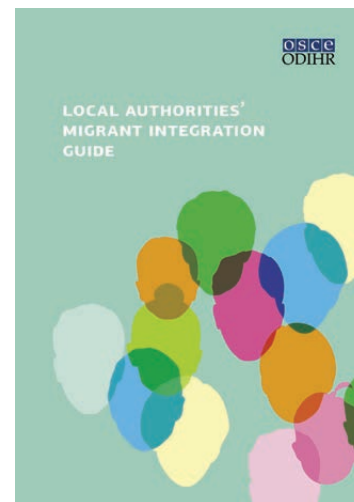
While it is widely acknowledged that both host societies and migrant communities stand to gain from effective integration, many participating States lack the expertise needed to develop integration strategies that respect the human rights of migrants and work for the greater benefit of both the host society and migrant community.

ODIHR works particularly closely with national and local authorities developing and providing integration services. In 2019, the Office published the Local Authorities' Migrant Integration Guide, which shared good practices from across the OSCE region, as well as providing training to develop a better understanding of the need for a human rights-centred approach to integration. ODIHR also helps develop integration-related legislation, as well as national- and local-level integration strategies and action plans.

Following their participation in an ODIHR event on good practices in migrant integration, Armenia's state migration service requested the Office's assistance in 2019 to help develop their national integration strategy. ODIHR has worked together with a local expert to develop the draft of the strategy, and the authorities have since incorporated most of the Office's recommendations and subsequently requested assistance to develop action plans for implementing it. The strategy covers a wide range of aspects of the migrant integration process, including Armenian language

support and access to employment, as well as healthcare, housing and education.

ODIHR maintains close relations with stakeholders throughout the process of policy and strategy development. Personal contact and regular follow-up, as well as an effort to be present on the ground as often as possible, have all been key to success.



“Collaborating with the ODIHR in the development of our national integration strategy has proved very fruitful. It is both important and reassuring that we can learn from international good practices to ensure that the outcome is the best possible.”

— Alina Poghosyan, local expert drafting Armenia’s National Integration and Reintegration Strategy



3.4 Supporting a diagnostic approach to hate crime data collection

Data collection is the first step towards combating hate crime, as reliable information and statistics are needed to target policies and customize support for victims. It is therefore essential that OSCE participating States establish robust systems for monitoring and collecting accurate and comprehensive hate crime data in line with their OSCE commitments.

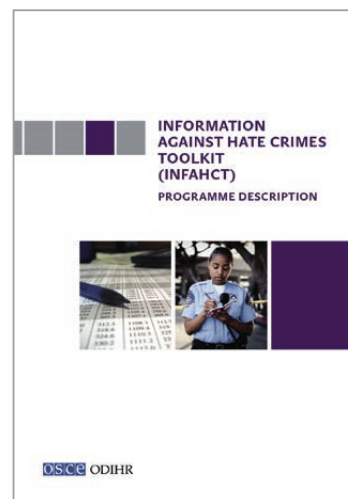
As part of its *Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit* (INFAHCT), ODIHR provides technical assistance to improve hate crime monitoring and data collection systems upon the request of national authorities. This assistance is customized based on preliminary diagnostic workshops that draw on local expertise to pinpoint gaps and identify areas for improvement. ODIHR recently held diagnostic workshops in 11 participating States, providing follow-up recommendations tailored to each country.

Implementation of these recommendations in 2019 demonstrates the effectiveness of this diagnostic approach. The most widespread improvements relate to the recording of hate crimes, including through changes to IT systems, law enforcement policies and the ability to track hate crimes in the criminal justice system. The following are examples of actions taken by participating States in 2019:

- In Hungary, the police chief issued a binding order for police on hate crime recording and investigation, including an instruction on registering bias indicators;

- Spain developed a new template for police to use specifically to report on hate crimes. Changes were also introduced to improve how hate crimes are identified and flagged by police; and
- In Portugal, the Criminal (Judicial) Police introduced a “hate crime flag” into their electronic police recording system.

The wide-ranging assistance provided through the INFAHCT programme complements ODIHR's other hate crime tools, which equip police, prosecutors and civil society organizations with the skills to investigate, prosecute and monitor bias-motivated crime.



“Following ODIHR’s recommendations, we recently introduced changes to how our police categorize and record hate crimes. This has improved our capacity to track hate crime cases, resulting in a more efficient use of police time and resources.”

- Police Lieutenant Colonel Csilla Nagygyőr, national co-ordinator of hate-crime investigations in the Hungarian National Police.



3.5 Gender, intersectionality and hate crime

Hate crimes target people for who they are or are perceived to be. At the same time, hate crimes are message crimes, and the message of rejection and exclusion in each attack resonates throughout the community, from family members, to those sharing the identity of the victim, to neighbours, co-workers and the public.

In order to develop effective policy responses, ODIHR works to improve understanding of different forms of hate crime. In 2019, the Office focused on gender-based hate crimes, as well as those committed from multiple bias motivations. While many OSCE participating States submit data on both gender-based and multiple-bias hate crimes to ODIHR, these crimes are often overlooked and misunderstood. Very often, the gender bias element of hate crime is neglected, despite the scope and prevalence of gender-based and multiple-bias crimes. In order to define and categorize such crimes, and to translate key concepts into practical policy measures, ODIHR held two expert roundtables in 2019 for criminal justice staff, academics and civil society representatives.

These events examined the application of legal provisions in the 21 OSCE participating States that track gender-based hate crime, and the potential for integrating an intersectional perspective into national hate crime responses. This helped increase the visibility of victims and potential targets of hate crime, and make their voice heard when approaches to countering gender-based and multiple-bias hate crimes are developed.

Examples of gender-based and multiple-bias hate crimes reported in ODIHR's 2019 Hate Crime Report:

- Five women were subjected to humiliating and brutal sexual and physical assaults, including rape. (Czech Republic, 2018)
- A female politician was subjected to misogynist threats and physically assaulted when stones were thrown at her. (Austria, January 2019)
- Participants of a rally marking International Women's Day were physically assaulted, including with acid, by a hate group. (Ukraine, March 2018)
- A Muslim woman wearing a headscarf was subjected to anti-Muslim and misogynist insults and a lit cigarette was thrown at her in the street. (Poland, April 2018)
- Several Moroccan Muslim women were repeatedly sexually assaulted while employed as migrant labourers on a farm. (Spain, June 2018)

“Efforts to counter gender-based hate crimes are viewed by some as interfering with a particular social order. But it’s hard to see how any manifestation of hate can be part of a society’s values, and the detrimental, long-lasting impact on the victims of such crimes cannot be ignored.”

— *Liesbet Stevens, Deputy Director of the Institute for the Equality of Women and Men in Belgium and a participant in ODIHR’s event on gender-based hate crime*



3.6 Strengthening police recording of hate crimes

The moment at which a hate crime is recorded is pivotal to the outcome of the criminal case, as appropriate recording and categorization of hate crimes by police not only leads to more prosecutions, but also helps to strengthen trust among victim groups in the authorities.

In May 2019, following consultations with Ukraine's criminal justice authorities, ODIHR published two resources to promote consistent hate crime recording and categorization by police there. *Categorizing and Investigating Hate Crimes in Ukraine: A Practical Guide* contains guidance, examples and checklists on the different stages of hate crime response. The Guide is complemented by an annex, *Using Bias Indicators: A Practical Tool for Police*, which lists indications of a bias-motivated offence, including victim perception, location, timing and the nature of the attack.

Presented in a clear and informative style, these materials are designed for use by everyone working in law enforcement, from patrol police to special investigators and the police administrative authorities. They are also an invaluable resource for those involved in tracking and monitoring hate crime cases in Ukraine, including prosecutors, policymakers and civil society. While these guides were specifically tailored to Ukraine's hate crime legislation, ODIHR plans to adapt and apply them to other jurisdictions.



“Following recent brutal attacks on Roma settlements, efforts to improve police recording of hate crimes send a reassuring signal that these crimes are being treated seriously. Sensitive interviewing practices and victim response can help boost trust in police among victim communities.”

— Julian Kondur, a representative of the Ukrainian NGO Roma Coalition and Roma Women Fund Chiricli



3.7 Promoting equal access to quality education for Roma and Sinti children

Participating States have committed to improving the access of Roma and Sinti children to education, to eliminating discrimination in education, and to developing and implementing comprehensive school desegregation programs. Equal access to early education for Roma and Sinti children can play a major role in ensuring their participation in public and political life in adulthood.

ODIHR facilitates dialogue and sharing of experiences and good practices between state institutions and organizations, Roma and Sinti parents, activists, and experts in the field of education and child development. In 2019, ODIHR supported awareness-raising activities in North Macedonia and Romania that aimed to boost local access to pre-school and primary education. This included sharing information on the timely enrolment of Roma children into pre-school and primary education, as well as dialogue between Roma and Sinti parents, schools, and authorities about the ongoing difficulties in ensuring access to early education and thereafter a successful transition into primary education.

The results of ODIHR-commissioned research into ways of guaranteeing access to quality education for Roma and Sinti children show that OSCE participating States need to target educational policies more toward enrolling Roma children in early childhood education services, as well as creating the conditions to ensure the enrolment of Roma in secondary and tertiary education.

Using the findings of this research, ODIHR's Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues hosted a regional seminar on promoting equal access to quality early childhood education for Roma and Sinti children. This aimed to gather good practices and identify the most effective ways to address these educational challenges. The event brought together a range of international and national experts, including Roma community organizations, municipal representatives and ministry officials, as well as teachers and early childhood education experts.

During the seminar, participants put forward recommendations for action by OSCE participating States to successfully address and overcome the obstacles confronting Roma and Sinti children in accessing early childhood education. These recommendations, including the key outcomes of these awareness-raising activities as well as the results of ODIHR's research on quality education for Roma and Sinti children, are due to be published in 2020. Participants pledged to continue their exchange of knowledge and to collaborate on key areas identified as most effective in promoting access.

“ODIHR remains committed to improving the access of Roma and Sinti to education, as enshrined in our mandate. Governments have employed policies and a number of good practices for promoting the inclusion of Roma and Sinti children in early education, and yet the key obstacles that stop them from accessing education continue to exist from early in their lives.”

— ODIHR Director Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir



Annexes



CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Organized in 2019

ELECTIONS

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Electoral Participation of Persons with Disabilities	Skopje	6 February	70 (36 women, 34 men)
Workshop on Observation of Electoral Campaigns	Warsaw	18 March	21 (5 women, 16 men)
Regional Workshop on Participation of Roma in Elections and Electoral Follow-up	Warsaw	4 June	32 (15 women, 17 men)
ODIHR Workshop: Review of ODIHR's election observation methodology related to cybersecurity	Warsaw	20 May	17 (3 women, 14 men)
Long-term observer training	Belgrade	10-14 June	27 (13 women, 14 men)
Meeting of Focal Points for Election Observation	Warsaw	13-14 June	45 (22 women, 23 men)
Election Seminar on election observation of Election Dispute Resolution	Vienna	1 October	70 (40 women, 30 men)
Regional Conference Addressing Electoral Recommendations from a Gender Perspective	Sarajevo	9-10 October	60 (36 women, 24 men)
14th annual Implementation Meeting of the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation	Warsaw	20-21 November	65 (25 women, 40 men)
Long-term observer training	Belgrade	2-6 December	29 (20 women, 9 men)
2nd Workshop on Observation of Electoral Campaigns	Warsaw	9-10 December	22 (11 women, 11 men)

DEMOCRATIZATION

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
2019 annual meeting of ODIHR Core Group of Experts on Political Parties	Warsaw	12-13 January	14 (6 women, 8 men)
ECPR/ODIHR Winter School on Political Parties and Democracy	Warsaw	14-20 January	22 (11 women, 11 men)
ODIHR working session on innovative approaches – Gender audit tool for political parties at the DIPD seminar on women in politics	Copenhagen	30-31 January	35 (25 women, 10 men)
Workshop for women candidates in parliamentary Elections	Warsaw	22-24 February	37 women
ODIHR/Institute of Public Affairs roundtable: Women in Local Politics in Poland: Strategies of Political Parties in the 2018 Local Elections	Warsaw	25 February	25 (15 women, 10 men)
Workshop for political parties from Kyrgyzstan on developing gender action plans	Warsaw	4-5 March	17 (9 women, 8 men)
Workshop on gender-sensitive legislation for the Parliament of Albania	Tirana	20 March	42 (36 women, 6 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
ODIHR session "What does it take to be an MP for 30 minutes? Parliamentary Dilemmas on Integrity and Anti-Corruption" at the OECD Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum	Paris	21 March	118 (66 women, 52 men)
Thematic seminar: Individualization of criminal responsibility	Minsk	21 March	19 (6 women, 13 men)
Political parties and participation of persons with disabilities	Tbilisi	24-25 March	54 (27 women, 27 men), 19 people with disabilities (9 women, 10 men)
4th Expert roundtable on the laws on the judiciary in Poland	Warsaw	25 March	40 (17 women, 23 men)
Meeting with women parliamentarians: Gender-sensitive legislation in Belarus	Minsk	27 March	16 women
ODIHR/National Anti-Corruption Agency of Italy: Development of guidelines for codes of conduct for public administration	Rome	4 April	38 (17 women, 21 men)
Addressing violations of rights at the border - racism, xenophobia and hate crime and migration in South-Eastern Europe	Zagreb	16-17 April	45 (30 women, 15 men)
Lobbying as a corruption preventive measure inception course & workshop	Belgrade	16-18 April	50 (36 women, 14 men)
The crisis of political parties and representative democracy	Tbilisi	5 May	58 (26 women, 32 men)
ODIHR/Transparency International boot camp on political corruption	Warsaw	8-10 May	66 (29 women, 37 men)
Cities, migration and integration: Challenges, responsibilities and inspiration	Prague	14 May	75 (45 women, 30 men)
Annual trial-monitoring meeting	Sarajevo	14-16 May	39 (18 women, 21 men)
Roundtable on OSCE/ODIHR opinion on draft amendments to the law on appointment of Supreme Court Judges of Georgia	Tbilisi	16 May	60 (35 women, 25 men)
Expert group meeting: Transparency in Political Finance	Prague	21 May	14 (5 women, 9 men)
Launch of the Gender, Diversity and Justice publication	Vienna	23 May	40 (20 women, 20 men)
Presentation of the OSCE/ODIHR Comments on the Draft Law on Prevention of Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	27 May	Approximately 15 (5 women, 10 men)
Applying Article 4 (3): strategies for implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Bishkek	27-28 May	64 (35 women, 29 men)
Meeting on gender and the right to freedom of movement in the OSCE region: Determining potential gaps and solutions.	Warsaw	30 May	28 (20 women, 8 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Seminar for judges on fair trial rights in criminal justice	Minsk	6 June	30 (17 women, 13 men)
International Conference "Administrative Justice in the Republic of Uzbekistan"	Tashkent	13-15 June	142 (25 women, 117 men)
International conference 'Parliamentary Oversight: The Power to Hold to Account'	Tbilisi	6-7 June	55 participants (21 women, 34 men)
ODIHR/OSCE Mission to Skopje - Regional conference of women parliamentarians, Gender-sensitive Parliaments: from legislation to public funding for gender equality	Skopje	26-27 June	53 (46 women, 7 men)
Workshop on gender sensitive legislation and oversight of gender equality	Mavrovo, Macedonia	4-5 July	20 (14 women, 6 men)
ODIHR training on money and politics at the 10th Transparency International School on Integrity	Vilnius	10 July	62 (36 women, 26 men)
ECPR/ODIHR Summer school on political parties and democracy	Warsaw	19 - 25 August	17 (7 women, 10 men)
Working meeting of Council of Ethics of Parliament of Georgia: Discussion of draft rules of procedure and other procedural forms of Council of Ethics	Tbilisi	29-30 August	14 (8 women, 6 men).
Young women's leadership training	Papernya-Radoshkovichi, Belarus	2-6 September	31 women
ODIHR session on youth political participation at the OSCE workshop on Youth, Peace and Security	Sando, Sweden	4 September	29 (22 women, 7 men)
5th Expert roundtable on the laws on the judiciary in Poland	Warsaw	4 September	49 (26 women, 23 men)
Meeting with women parliamentarians: Strengthening gender equality in parliaments through peer-exchange	Minsk	4 September	16 women
Migrant integration at a local level in Poland: Moving forward	Warsaw	6 September	50 (35 women, 15 men)
Seminar on court administration for presidents of district and city courts	Minsk	13 September	30 (19 women, 11 men)
HDIM side event: Our right to participate – Promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life	Warsaw	16 September	35 (20 women, 15 men)
HDIM side event: Foreign funding of politics: a threat to democracy?	Warsaw	18 September	38 (21 women, 17 men)
HDIM Side Event on Freedom of Assembly	Warsaw	19 September	60 (30 women, 30 men)
Workshop for OSCE staff on promoting gender-sensitive parliaments	Warsaw	19 September	31 (24 women, 7 men)
HDIM side event: Engaging young migrants in public and political life	Warsaw	19 September	35 (25 women, 10 men)
11th Polish Congress of Women	Warsaw	20-21 September	2,500 (95 per cent women)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Roundtable Discussion “Advancing Parliamentary Integrity through the Adoption of a Code of Conduct”	Bishkek	26 September	19 (13 women, 6 men)
International seminar: Strengthening parliamentary oversight in the Kyrgyz Republic	Bishkek	27-28 September	64 (25 women, 39 men)
Young policy advisers course (PoIAD)	Tashkent region	30 September - 4 October	18 (4 women, 14 men)
Meeting on reinforcing democracy and control of party funding: the Italian case	Milan	3 October	53 (27 women, 26 men)
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Talas, Kyrgyzstan	8 October	22 women
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Batken, Kyrgyzstan	11 October	32 women
2019 Annual meeting of ODIHR Panel of Experts on Freedom of Assembly and Association	Warsaw	15-16 October	16 (7 women, 9 men)
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Osh, Kyrgyzstan	16 October	28 women
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Jalal-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	17 October	28 women
Transparency International Data Dive and policy formulation workshop on political corruption in the European Union	Berlin	17-18 October	13 (5 women, 8 men)
Towards gender sensitive parliaments in Albania and North Macedonia – Bilateral workshop on Roadmap & Action Plans	Pogradec, Albania	18-20 October	59 (47 women, 12 men)
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Naryn, Kyrgyzstan	22 October	38 women
3rd Practical OSCE-UNHCR Seminar on good practices on birth registration and childhood statelessness among OSCE participating States	Vienna	23 October	Approx. 65 (35 women, 30 men)
Expert Roundtable “E-reporting in Ensuring Transparency of Political Party Finance”	Riga	23-25 October	19 (11 women, 8 men)
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Karakol, Kyrgyzstan	24 October	30 women
ODIHR working session on Youth Political Participation at the OSCE-wide Youth Forum Bratislava - Perspectives 20-30: Engaging youth for a safer future	Bratislava	28 October	28 (14 women, 14 men)
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Bishkek	29 October	25 women
Training-of-trainers on women’s political participation	Bishkek	29 October	79 (73 women, 6 men)
Workshop on personal documentation issued by Unrecognized authorities or by authorities in non-government controlled territories	Thessaloniki	29-30 October	15 (9 women, 6 men)
Workshop “Advancing Gender Equality in Political Parties in the Czech Republic”	Prague	31 October	41 (34 women, 7 men)
Expert Workshop on Political Narratives on Migration	Brussels	7-8 November	25 (17 women, 8 men)
Young Policy Advisers Course for OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation	Florence, Italy	10-15 November	19 (10 women, 9 men)
Trial Monitoring training for NGOs in Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	12-14 November	19 (11 women, 8 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Study visit for members of the Parliament of Georgia to the European Parliament (EP)	Brussels	18-19 November	13 (7 women, 6 men)
ODIHR/Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Roundtable: Mind the gap – the crisis of representation. The broken link between voters and political elites	Warsaw	21 November	40 (20 women, 20 men)
Workshop on the Code of Ethics previously adopted by the Assembly of North Macedonia	Skopje	21-22 November	22 (14 women, 8 men)
Workshop on the development of the manual for the implementation of the Code of Ethics for MPs	Skopje	21-22 November	17 (14 women, 3 men)
Grodno Forum of Women Leaders	Grodno, Belarus	27 November	79 (73 women, 6 men)
Conference on functional independence of prosecutors in Moldova	Chisinau	29 November	46 (20 women, 26 men)
Meeting on the impact of European Court of Justice judgments on the judiciary in Poland	Warsaw	29 November	21 (12 women, 9 men)
Expert meeting: Updating the 2010 Kyiv Recommendations on judicial independence	Warsaw	2-3 December	27 (12 women, 15 men)
Expert roundtable on democratic law-making and public consultation: The theory and realities from the OSCE region	Venice	5 December	20 (5 women, 15 men)
Case management peer exchange workshop for the European Alternatives to Detention Network	Nicosia	10-11 December	25 (20 women, 5 men)
Third National Congress on Human Rights	Warsaw	13-14 December	Approx. 2,000
Roundtable discussion on promoting women's political participation and leadership: Experiences from Poland, Finland and beyond	Warsaw	17 December	60 (44 women, 16 men)

HUMAN RIGHTS

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Human rights defenders			
Open source investigation introduction training for implementing partners	Tbilisi	29 January- 2 February	6 (4 women, 2 men)
In-house training for ODIHR staff on open source investigation	Warsaw	February	23 (12 women, 11 men)
Assessment visit of the situation of HRDs in Italy	Italy	10-18 February	164 (84 women, 80 men)
Training for HRDs from southern and eastern Ukraine on human rights monitoring and safety and security	Kiev	25 February -1 March	25 (17 women, 8 men)
Working group on Tech-tools	Athens	24-26 April	11 (7 women, 5 men)
Workshop on Tech-tool Testing	Athens	27-30 April	18 (10 women, 8 men)
Monitoring visit – situation of human rights defenders	Czech Republic	24-30 April	84 (39 women, 45 men)
Training on Human rights monitoring	Tirana	23-24 May	
Human Rights Monitoring and Safety and Security Training for HRDs	Budva, Montenegro	27 May-1June	26 (17 women, 9 men)
NHRI Academy	Venice, Italy	3-7 June	26 (21 women, 5 men)
Training on open source investigation and digital security	Chisinau	1-4 July	30 (15 women, 15 men)
Workshop on monitoring the situation of human rights defenders for staff of the Public Defender	Tbilisi	30 July-2 August	20 (14 women, 8 men)
Workshop Open source investigation (CSOs assistance)	Budapest	2-3 September	7 (5 women, 2 men)
Workshop on Open source investigation (CSOs assistance)	Athens	16-18 September	12 (5 women, 7men)
Inter-mechanism meeting	Warsaw	18-19 September	20 (12 women, 8 men)
Workshop on Open source investigation (CSOs assistance)	Warsaw	27-28 September	4 (2 women, 2 men)
Dublin Platform for HRDs	Dublin	2-4 October	
Social Forum for NGOs – Game demonstration	Geneva, Switzerland	30 September-3October	12 (10 women, 2men)
Safety and Security Training for Ukrainian Human Rights Monitors	Kharkiv, Ukraine	18 October	11 (6women, 5 men)
Human rights monitoring and safety and security training for Roma HRDs	Lviv, Ukraine	22-25 October	12 (8 women, 4 men)
Workshop on paths towards co-operation between Ombudsperson and other stakeholders	Ashgabat	11-13 November	26 (14 women, 12 men)
Data Fest	Tbilisi	12-17 November	
Training on human rights monitoring	Tirana	November	30
EU-NGO Forum event – Game demo	Brussels	2-4 December	46 (25 women, 21 men)
Polish Congress – Game demo	Warsaw	13 December	13 (9 men, 4 women)
Human Rights monitoring and safety and security training for Uzbek HRDs	Bishkek	8-12 December	19 (12 women, 7 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Human rights and anti-terrorism			
Training on Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community Policing Approach	Tirana	1-3 April	28 (3 women, 25 men)
Standard training for law enforcement officers on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism Effectively	Tashkent	24-25 June	15 (3 women, 12 men)
Advanced training for law enforcement officers on Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations	Tashkent	27-28 June	12 (1 woman, 11 men)
Training for local police officers on Protecting Human Rights while Countering VERT	Albacete, Spain	27-29 November	23 (1 woman, 22 men)
Anti-torture			
Workshop “Strengthening rights of suspects and accused in criminal proceedings – the Role of NHRIs”	Budapest	12-13 February	41 (24 women, 17 men)
Expert meeting on the draft law establishing a national preventive mechanism – technical assistance to the Ombudsman / Authorized Person of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights	Tashkent	24-25 April	13 (6 women, 7 men)
Conference “Prisons in Portugal and Europe: Regimes of Detention and Monitoring of Regimes”	Lisbon	23-24 May	60 (35 women, 25 men)
International conference “Effective multilateralism in the fight against torture: Trends in the OSCE region and the way forward”	Vienna	5 June	137 (71 women, 66 men)
Side event “Strategies to counter toxic narratives and to increase collective impact through strengthened cooperation and the use of digital platforms in the fight against torture” on the margins of the 41st session of the UN Human Rights Council	Geneva, Switzerland	26 June	84 (47 women, 37 men)
Side event on “Effective Multilateralism in the fight against Torture: The Role of Civil Society” at HDIM 2019	Warsaw	23 September	99 (51 women, 48 men)
Launch event of the ODIHR/PRI “Guidance Document on the Nelson Mandela Rules” at the Second Central Asian Dialogue on prison reforms	Nur-Sultan	28 October	120
Conference “Prevention of torture in Police custody – Third ODIHR/APT annual meeting of National Preventive Mechanism and Civil Society from the OSCE region”	Strasbourg, France	4-5 November	110
Torture prevention capacity building workshop on monitoring the use of force, weapons and restraints, including TASER™ used by law enforcement agencies	Ljubljana	21 November	20 (11 women, 9 men)
Roundtable “Institutional Incentives for Torture in the OSCE region – a draft baseline study”	Warsaw	12-13 December	32 (16 women, 16 men)
Anti-trafficking			
CSW side event “Preventing Trafficking of Women and Girls for sexual exploitation” w/ OSR/CTHB	New York, United States	14 March	100
3-day training on inter-linkages between proactive identification and investigation of trafficking cases	Tashkent	22-24 April	18 (3 women, 15 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Film screening of Love Sonia incl. reception and Q&A (w/ Director of Love Sonia, Lead Actor, Director of ODIHR, OSCE Acting Coordinator for the Office to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings)	Vienna	27 May	128 (75 women, 53 men)
2nd NRM Advisory Group Meeting	Vienna	28-29 May	39 (26 women, 13 men)
Conference: Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons and launch of Return Guide w/ Greek MFA and IOM Greece	Athens	13 June	56 (47 women, 9 men)
Expert Consultation Meeting on Mainstreaming the Topic of Labour Trafficking in the update of ODIHR's National Referral Mechanism Handbook	Geneva, Switzerland	25 June	13 (6 women, 7 men)
Side event at 41st Human Rights Council ICAT and meetings with ICAT members	Geneva, Switzerland	9-10 July	19 (15 women, 4 men)
Side event "Countering Sexual Violence against Women and Girls in Cyber Space, Especially Trafficking for Purposes of Sexual Exploitation" during Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting	Vienna	15-16 July	46
Conference "Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons" and launch of Return Guide w/ National Center for Human Rights and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan	Tashkent	30 July	70
Film screening of Love Sonia incl. reception and Q&A	Tashkent	30 July	70
NRM OSCE Focal Point Review Meeting	Warsaw	18-19 September	18
Film screening of Love Sonia incl. reception and Q&A	Warsaw	19 September	43
Film screening of Love Sonia incl. reception and Q&A	Warsaw	20 September	20 (14 women, 6 men)
Film screening of Love Sonia w/ NYU and Columbia University	New York, United States	24 September	54
Co-organized ICAT side event on impunity at the New York Bar Justice Center	New York, United States	25 September	63
Film screening of Love Sonia for EUROPOL	Lisbon	17 October	50
Roundtable "Amending the Anti-Trafficking Legislation in Uzbekistan in line with International Standards" Tashkent w/ UNODC, PCuZ	Tashkent	26 November	Ca. 200 (100 women and 100 men)
Conference Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings from a Human Rights Perspective: From Identification to Return	Stockholm	4 December	53 (45 women and 8 men)
Final NRM Draft Advisory Group Meeting at ODIHR	Warsaw	9-11 December	42 (28 women, 14 men)
Workshop on Trauma-Informed Approach to Identification of Victims of Trafficking	Tbilisi	13 December	16 (12 women, 4 men)
Human rights, gender and security			
Workshop for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and civil society on integrating a gender perspective into the oversight of the security sector and in the implementation of UNSCR1325 Action Plan	Bishkek	30-31 January	30 (18 women, 12 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Conference on Security Sector Governance in the Republic of Armenia: presentation of OSCE Needs Assessment on Democratic Control and Oversight of the Security Sector of the Republic of Armenia	Yerevan	13 February	50 (16 women, 34 men)
Side Event "Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty"	Warsaw	23 September	60 (35 women, 25 men)
HDIM Breakfast Event on Women's equal participation in provision of security	Warsaw	20 September	90 (75 women 15 men)
Training-of-trainers on Human Rights Investigations for Ombuds' office (Human Rights Defender)	Yerevan	16-18 October	10 (3 women, 7 men)
ICOAF Side event on Whistleblowing in the Armed Forces (co-organized with DCAF and EUROMIL)	Sarajevo	30 October	25 (7 women, 18 men)
Pre-launch event of Toolkit on Gender and Security	New York, United States	31 October	
Inter-agency workshop on Security Sector Governance in the Republic of Armenia	Yerevan	13-14 December	51 (19 women, 31 men)
Event on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty	Vienna	16 December	44 (31 women, 13 men)
Freedom of peaceful assembly			
Training workshop for mid-level police commanders on Human Rights Compliant Policing of Assemblies in Armenia	Yerevan	13-15 February	25 (3 women 22 men)
Submission of the contribution to the UN Human Rights Committee and participation at the Half-Day General Discussion in preparation for a General Comment on Article 21 (Right of Peaceful Assembly) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Geneva, Switzerland	20 March	
Training on independent assembly monitoring techniques for representatives of civil society in Ukraine	Kyiv	15-17 April	21 (8 women, 13 men)
Visit to France for discussions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly	Paris	8-10 May	
Training for mid-level police commanders on Human Rights Compliant Facilitation of Peaceful Protests in Georgia	Tbilisi	13-15 May	25 (3 women, 22 men)
Training of Trainers for police commanders on Complying with Human Rights Standards While Policing Assemblies in Georgia	Tbilisi	27-31 May	16 (3 women, 13 men)
Expert workshop "Developing indicators for the full and equal enjoyment of the freedom of peaceful assembly by all"	Vienna	8-9 July	27 (13 women, 14 men)
Assembly monitoring training for ODIHR	Warsaw	4-5 September	16 (13 women, 3 men)
HDIM side event, presenting ODIHR's fourth Report on Monitoring of Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Selected OSCE Participating States	Warsaw	19 September	60 (30 women, 30 men)
Assembly monitoring exercise in Denmark	Copenhagen	25-27 September	15 (6 women, 9 men)
Side event at SHDM "Peaceful assemblies and the role of lawyers: defining challenges and opportunities in the OSCE region"	Vienna	21 November	25 (12 women, 13 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Working level visit to France on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly	Paris	27-29 November	29 (6 women, 23 men)
Assembly monitoring exercise in the United Kingdom	London	2-6 December	23 (8 women, 15 men)
Freedom of religion or belief			
Training seminar on freedom of religion or belief (FoRB) for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media and others	Sarajevo	18-19 February	24 (11 women, 13 men)
Training seminar on FoRB for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media and others	Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina	21-22 February	16 (9 women, 7 men)
Roundtable on advancing FoRB for all at the local level for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media and others	Sarajevo	12 March	36 (20 women, 16 men)
Roundtable on advancing FoRB for all at the local level for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media and others	Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 March	20 (9 women, 11 men)
Training seminar on FoRB for youth and students	Sarajevo	26-27 March	29 (20 women, 19 men)
Consultation meeting on implementing the FoRB action plan for Sarajevo	Sarajevo	11 June	16 (7 women, 9 men)
Meeting of the ODIHR Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief	Warsaw	27-29 August	15 (7 women, 8 men)
Launch of ODIHR's new publication - FoRB and Security Policy Guidance	Warsaw	19 September	45
Consultation meeting on implementing the FoRB action plan for Banja Luka	Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 October	11 (4 women, 7 men)
Training on FoRB for religious leaders and others participating in the Religious Track of the Cyprus Peace Process (RTCYPP)	Nicosia	24 October	19 (9 women, 10 men)
Training on FoRB for youth and students	Nicosia	25-26 October	19 (14 women, 5 men)
Training on FoRB for youth and students	Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina	4-5 November	20 (14 women, 6 men)
Training on FoRB for youth and students	Prnjavor, Bosnia and Herzegovina	6-7 November	11 (8 women, 3 men)
Roundtable on registration and the legal personality of religious or belief communities	Tashkent	4 December	29 (3 women, 26 men)
Civil society and expert roundtable on FoRB and security	Brussels	11 December	36 (23 women, 13 men)
European Parliament meeting on FoRB and security	Brussels	11 December	36 (23 women, 13 men)

TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Final Workshop on the IT component of Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime project	Milan, Italy	15 January	150 (75 women, 75 men) / 26 (15 women, 11 men)
High-Level Chairmanship Conference on Combating Anti-Semitism in the OSCE region	Bratislava	5-6 February	293 (130 women, 163 men)
Seminar for Youth Leaders on Activism and Advocacy as Tools to Prevent Anti-Semitism and Promote Tolerance and Non-Discrimination	Brussels	18-19 February	29 (16 women, 13 men)
Signing of Memorandum of Understanding on Training Against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) implementation	Tbilisi	19 February	24 (3 women, 21 men)
Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit (INFAHCT)/ Coalition-building workshop – setting up a monitoring network for Bulgarian CSOs	Sofia	19-21 February	20 (13 women, 7 men)
Hate Crimes and Atrocity Prevention Workshop	Geneva, Switzerland	21 February	22 (11 women, 11 men)
Georgia Hate Crime Coalition Building Working Meeting	Borjomi, Georgia	5-6 March	22 (14 women, 8 men)
PAHCT North Macedonia needs assessment mission	Skopje	5-7 March	22 (11 women, 11 men)
Council of Europe Drafting Group on freedom of expression and links to other human rights (CDDH-EXP) meeting	Strasbourg, France	20-22 March	25 (13 women, 12 men)
Hate crime workshop at American Society of International Law (ASIL) Annual Conference	Washington D.C.	27 March	39 (17 women, 22 men)
Responding to anti-Semitic hate crimes and addressing the security needs of Jewish communities in Belgium	Brussels	2 April	55 (18 women, 37 men)
Seminar on investigating and prosecuting hate crime	Helsinki	3 April	43 (25 women, 18 men)
Workshop on the use of the hate crime reporting platform	Warsaw	3 April	22 (14 women, 8 men)
EU High-Level Expert Group on hate crime data: meeting and study visit to Finland	Helsinki	4 April	17 (11 women, 6 men)
TAHCLE awareness-raising event	Prague	4 April	26 (6 women, 20 men)
Responding to anti-Semitic hate crimes and addressing the security needs of Jewish communities in North Rhine-Westphalia	Dusseldorf, Germany	8 April	116 (25 women, 91 men)
Workshop on Combating Intolerance against Muslims through Education	Istanbul	15 April	17 (11 women, 6 men)
Addressing Violations of Rights at the Border, Racism, Xenophobia and Hate Crime in the Context of Migration in South-Eastern Europe	Zagreb	16–17 April	39 (25 women, 14 men)
TAHCLE training-of-trainers session	Tbilisi	16-18 April	30 (11 women, 19 men)
INFAHCT diagnostic workshop	Madrid	7-8 May	25 (12 women, 13 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Responding to anti-Semitic hate crimes and addressing the security needs of Jewish communities in Moldova	Chisinau	15 May	45 (19 women, 26 men)
Workshop on Hate Crimes with a special focus on Muslims at the Rethinking Islam conference	Krakow, Poland	18 May	12 (10 women, 2 men)
International workshop for policymakers: "The role of education in addressing anti-Semitism"	Warsaw	20-21 May	27 (17 women, 10 men)
28th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), thematic discussion on hate crime	Vienna	20-22 May	36 (21 women, 15 men)
TAHCLE needs assessment mission and awareness-raising workshop	Madrid	22-24 May	73 (25 women, 48 men)
PAHCT Memorandum Signing Ceremony	Skopje	23 May	20 (10 women, 10 men)
Launch of ODIHR Guides on hate crime and awareness-raising videos	Kyiv	28 May	21 (13 women, 8 men)
Workshop on Coalition Building for Tolerance and Non-discrimination	Warsaw	28-29 May	23 (14 women, 9 men)
TAHCLE – PAHCT Czech Republic needs assessment mission	Prague, Brno	11-13 June	28 (12 women, 16 men)
Working Group meeting to update HELP online course on hate crimes	Strasbourg	13-14 June	11 (6 women, 5 men)
Two TAHCLE training-of-trainers sessions	Madrid	19-21 June 24-26 June	61 (14 women, 47 men)
INFAHCT awareness-raising and diagnostic workshop	Sofia	20-21 June	30 (11 women, 19 men)
Expert Roundtable on gender-based hate crime	Lisbon	25-26 June	20 (16 women, 4 men)
International TAHCLE training-of-trainers	Warsaw	3-5 July	16
PAHCT training of trainers	Ohrid, North Macedonia	10-12 July	14 (6 women, 8 men)
Training on hate crime for civil society organizations nominated by field operations	Warsaw	28-29 August	33 (18 women, 15 men)
Youth Activist Forum: Engaging the OSCE to Address Anti-Semitism, Racism and Xenophobia	Warsaw	23-25 September	23 (14 women, 9 men)
Training on hate crimes, intolerance and media for civil society activists	Belgrade	5-6 October	18 (4 women, 14 men)
Training on hate crimes, intolerance and media for civil society activists	Skopje	8-9 October	26 (9 women, 17 men)
Roundtable on Intersectionality and Hate Crimes	Copenhagen	17 October	17 (14 women, 3 men)
Combating and Reporting Hate Crimes Workshop for Civil Society	Istanbul	17-18 October	21 (13 women, 8 men)
Seminar of the Independent Police Complaints Authorities' Network (IPCAN)	Paris	18 October	Approximately 200
Addressing Intolerance, Discrimination and Hate Crime: Responses of Civil Society and Christian and Other Religious Communities	Geneva, Switzerland	22-23 October	21 (17 women, 4 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
South-East European Regional Conference on Hate Crime	Belgrade	24-25 October	38 (22 women, 16 men)
International PAHCT Training of Trainers	Vienna	11-13 November	12 (5 women, 7 men)
Bulgaria Coalition Building and Platform Training Workshop	Sofia	12-14 November	12 (8 women, 4 men)
Annual meeting of the National Points of Contact on hate crime	Vienna	14-15 November	42 (25 women, 17 men)
EU High-Level Expert Group on hate crime data: meeting and study visit to the Netherlands	The Hague, Netherlands	20-21 November	47 (30 women, 17 men)
Working Meeting: Addressing Intolerant Discourse, Hate Speech and Hate Crimes in the Visegrád Group	Prague	22 November	22 (11 women, 11 men)
Training on Hate Crime for Activists of UNITED for Intercultural Action	Poprad, Slovakia	23 November	19 (10 women, 9 men)
Workshop on Hate Crimes and Coalition Building for Spanish Civil Society	Madrid	26-27 November	16 (10 women, 6 men)
Responding to anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of the Jewish Community	Munich, Germany	26 November	40 (17 women, 23 men)
Workshop on Using the Hate Incident Reporting Platform	Warsaw	2 December	5 (3 women, 2 men)
Consultative Expert Meeting on Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities	Oslo	9-10 December	35 (16 women, 19 men)
Workshop on Using the Hate Incident Reporting Platform	Helsinki	12 December	6 (5 women, 1 man)
International workshop for policymakers: "The role of education in addressing anti-Semitism"	Geneva, Switzerland	16-17 December	70 (45 women, 25 men)
Hate Crime Awareness-Raising Workshop and Consultations	Yerevan	17 December	31 (14 women, 17 men)

CONTACT POINT FOR ROMA AND SINTI

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
Short-Term Election Observer Training for Roma Youth	Warsaw	3-4 April	9 (5 women, 4 men)
14th Meeting of the Focal Points on Roma in OSCE field operations	Warsaw	24 April	8 (4 women, 4 men)
SHDM Side Event "75 years after the Roma and Sinti Genocide: Increasing manifestations of intolerance, racism and discrimination against Roma and Sinti"	Vienna	15 July	30
Training: Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing	Kyiv	15-16 August	20 (5 women, 15 men)

Meeting or event	Location	Date	Number of participants
HDIM Photo exhibition “The long path to recognition of the Roma and Sinti Holocaust”	Warsaw	23-27 September	500
Meeting of the International Roma Contact Group (IRCG)	Warsaw	25 September	25 (13 women, 12 men)
HDIM Side Event “Roma and Sinti Youth Initiative: Youth as Agents of Change”	Warsaw	25 September	50
HDIM Side Event “Racism, intolerance and violence against Roma and Sinti in the OSCE area”	Warsaw	26 September	50
Training: Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Addressed to Roma Human Rights Defenders	Kyiv	22-25 October	15 (8 women, 7 men)
3rd Practical OSCE-UNHCR Seminar on Sharing Good Practices on Birth Registration and Childhood Statelessness among OSCE participating States	Vienna	23 October	30
Regional Seminar on Education “Promoting Equal Access to Quality Early Childhood Education for Roma and Sinti Children”	Warsaw	28-29 November	28 (15 women, 13 men)
Roma Leadership Academy “Nicolae Gheorghe”	Warsaw	4-8 December	20 (8 women, 12 men)
Regional Roundtable “Portrayal of Roma in and by the media”	Warsaw	14 December	20 (8 women, 12 men)
Study Visit on Teaching and Educational Materials about the Roma and Sinti Genocide	Vienna	18 December	20 (13 women, 7 men)
Training of Trainers: Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing	Bucharest	19 December	17 (9 women, 8 men)

EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Implemented in 2019

ELECTIONS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Activities
Fund for Enhancing the Diversification of Election Observation Missions	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Election Observer Training	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of long-term election observers from participating States eligible for the Fund for Enhancing the Diversification of Election Observation Missions.
Election Observation Development	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of the Handbook for the Observation of Election Dispute Resolution; and
	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the methodology for observation and assessment of electoral campaigns.
Fund for Enhancing the Follow-up of ODIHR Electoral Assessments and Recommendations	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting institutions and civil society in addressing ODIHR electoral assessments and recommendations through technical expertise.
Support to the follow-up of electoral recommendations in the Western Balkans	South East Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting institutions and civil society in addressing ODIHR electoral assessments and recommendations related to election administration, voter registration and media coverage of elections.

DEMOCRATIZATION

Rule of Law

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Activities
Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Raising awareness of challenges and good practices in reforming administrative justice and of ensuring the independence of administrative judges in Central Asia; · Promoting the functional independence of prosecutors in Moldova through presentation of the ODIHR needs assessment report, sharing good international practices and fostering dialogue between institutions and civil society; · Contributing to the strengthening of judicial independence in Georgia by monitoring the transparency and fairness of appointments of Supreme Court judges in Georgia; · Organizing expert input and consultation on contemporary challenges to judicial independence and good practices in judicial administration; · Promoting gender equality and inclusion of minorities in the justice sector by publishing and launching a brief on Gender, Diversity and Justice; and · Producing a conference report of the Seventh Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia, including conclusions and recommendations.
Promoting Democratization and Human Rights in Belarus	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengthening the capacity of Belarusian judges on individualization of criminal responsibility, fair trial standards in criminal proceedings, the role of court administration in guaranteeing independence of the judiciary, and application of e-justice solutions in the judiciary.
Rule of Law Programme	Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengthening the capacity of the Uzbek High Judicial Council and judges on the implementation of international standards related to judicial independence and accountability.
Strengthening the independence and accountability of judges and prosecutors	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strengthening the functional independence and accountability of prosecutors in Eastern Partnership countries.

Democratic Governance

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Activities
Persons with Disabilities	Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Belgium, OSCE-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organization of three events raising awareness of good practices, including the thematic meeting “Political parties and participation of persons with disabilities” in Tbilisi; the two-day event “Applying Article 4 (3): strategies for implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” in Bishkek; and the HDIM side event “Our right to participate – Promoting the participation of Persons with Disabilities in political and public life” in Warsaw; · Contribution to the seminar on political and electoral participation of persons with disabilities, organized by the European Parliament in Brussels; · Development and publication of the Guidelines on Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities in English, Russian and in easy-to-read format in both languages.
Political parties	Serbia, Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Planning meeting in Belgrade to support the Serbian Anti-Corruption Agency in the area of Lobbying regulation, with expert contribution to an induction course on lobbying and the organization of a study visit for the Agency to Slovenia; and · Participation in the Business Integrity Forum in Pisa, Italy.
Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region	Georgia, OSCE-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Workshop for the Council of Ethics of the Parliament of Georgia to support the Parliament of Georgia in strengthening its integrity mechanisms, and with a study visit for the Members of the Georgian Parliament to Brussels; · Regional Parliamentary oversight conference in Kyrgyzstan; and · Regional Parliamentary oversight conference in Georgia.

Gender Equality

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Activities
Women in Politics	Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODIHR Workshop for Political Parties from Kyrgyzstan on Developing Gender Action Plans; • Supporting the organization of the 3rd National Congress on Human Rights of Poland; • Training women candidates for the 2019 parliamentary elections in Poland; • Roundtable Discussion on Promoting Women's Political Participation and Leadership: Experiences from Poland, Finland and beyond; • Analytical Study on Women's Participation as Candidates in the Parliamentary Elections in Poland in 2019, commissioned by ODIHR; • Contributing to workshop on gender equality and women's political participation at the Antall Jozsef Summer School in Budapest; • Contributing to the session on promoting gender balance and women's rights globally in the High Level International Conference "The Role and Status of Women in Modern Society – Between Empowerment, Leadership and Gender Discrimination" in Bucharest; • Supporting the organization of the 11th Polish Congress of Women in Warsaw; • Contributing to regional conference: Addressing Electoral Recommendations from Gender Perspective in Sarajevo; • Contributing to international conference focusing on equal representation of women and men in politics in the Czech Republic; • Contributing to conference on gender balance in parliament reform in Malta; • Seven one-day Training-of-Trainers events with the participation of women deputies of local councils and potential women candidates for deputies in Kyrgyzstan; • Development of the online gender audit tool for political parties.
Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region	Albania, North Macedonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on gender-sensitive legislation in Albania, co-organized with OSCE Field Operations; • Towards gender sensitive parliaments in Albania and North Macedonia – Bilateral workshop on roadmap & action plans, co-organized with OSCE Field Operations; • Consultations and workshop on gender sensitive legislation in North Macedonia, co-organized with OSCE Field Operation.
Promoting Democratization and Human Rights in Belarus	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grodno Forum of Women Leaders, promoting women's political participation and gender equality on the local level, in Grodno, Belarus; • Young Women's Leadership Training for young female students of the Belarus State University, held in Brigantina, Minsk region; • Two network meetings with Belarusian Women Parliamentarians: Workshop on Gender-Sensitive Legislation in Belarus, and on Strengthening Gender Equality in Parliaments through Peer Exchange.

Legislative Support

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Legislative Review Fund	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Legal analyses of twelve pieces of legislation, including on countering extremism and terrorism (Moldova, Uzbekistan), equality before the law (Armenia), judicial reform (Moldova, Mongolia) and Assembly (Republika Srpska), National Human Rights Institutions (Slovakia), as well as the preparation of a comparative note on anti-discrimination legislation); · Finalization and adoption of the ODIHR-Venice Commission Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly (3rd edition); · A meeting organized by the United Nations Human Rights Committee to discuss, inter alia, ODIHR's written submission as part of the drafting of UNHRC's General Comment on Article 21 (Freedom of Assembly); · 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; · Improvement of the search function of Legislationline.org, ODIHR's online legislative database; · Producing factsheets on requesting legislative assistance from ODIHR; · Participation in various meetings and lectures, including on The Shrinking of Legal Space for Civil Society in the European Union in Exeter, United Kingdom, The Crisis of Political Parties and Representative Democracy in Tbilisi and transparency in the parliament and co-operation with civil society on law making in Nur-Sultan.
Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Legal analyses of legislation, including on judicial reform (Georgia, Mongolia, Poland), public participation of persons with disabilities (Poland) and a gender and diversity assessment of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure (North Macedonia); · Preparation for and formation of the ODIHR ad hoc Expert Group on Democratic Law-Making and first meeting of the Expert Group in Venice, Italy; · Assessment of the law-making process of Uzbekistan, including an assessment visit and a follow-up visit to Tashkent; · Assessment visit to Armenia to discuss democratic law-making and judicial reform; · Follow-up visit to Tbilisi to present legal analysis on the appointment of Supreme Court judges; · Official visit of a delegation of the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of Uzbekistan to the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany; · Promotion and technical maintenance of www.legislationline.org; · Participation in the 40th annual meeting of European Co-ordination Committee on Human Rights Documentation (ECCHRD) in Vienna, Austria.

Migration

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Assistance for Implementation of OSCE Commitments on Migration and Freedom of Movement	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Translating the Training Manual on Good Practices in Migrant Integration into Russian; · Publishing the Local Authorities' Migrant Integration Guide; · Organization of a side-event during HDIM on the topic of engaging young migrants through participation in political and public life.
	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organization of international conference Cities, Migration and Integration: Challenges, Responsibilities and Inspiration in collaboration with Association for Integration and Migration.
	Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organization of national roundtable Migrant Integration at the Local Level in Poland: Moving Forward, in collaboration with the Heinrich Böll Stiftung.
	Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organization of international expert workshop Shaping Politics and Migration Narratives in collaboration with Quakers Council for European Affairs.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Translations of the Guidelines for Addressing the Threats and Challenges of 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters' within a Human Rights Framework into Russian.
	Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Standard/basic training Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism Effectively and Advanced training Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations.
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Programme	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training workshop for mid-level police commanders on Human Rights Compliant Policing of Assemblies.
	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Visit to France for discussions on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.
	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training for mid-level police commanders on Human Rights Compliant Facilitation of Peaceful Protests; · Training of Trainers for police commanders on Complying with Human Rights Standards While Policing Assemblies.
	Georgia, Armenia, Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Launch of Armenian, Georgian and Romanian-language versions of ODIHR's Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies.
Anti-Torture Programme	Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Technical assistance and expert meeting with the Ombudsman / Authorized Person of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights on the draft law establishing a national independent monitoring mechanism for the prevention of torture.
	Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Workshop Prisons in Portugal and Europe: Regimes of Detention and monitoring.

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
	OSCE region/Vienna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · International conference Effective multilateralism in the fight against torture: Trends in the OSCE region and the way forward.
	OSCE region/Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Side-event on the margins of the 41st session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on strategies to counter toxic narratives and to increase collective impact through strengthened co-operation and the use of digital platforms in the fight against torture.
	OSCE region/Warsaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Launch of Russian-language version of the ODIHR/PRI Guidance Document on the Nelson Mandela Rules – Implementing the revised UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; · Side-event on the margins of HDIM 2019 – presentation of the outcome recommendations of the International conference on Effective multilateralism in the fight against torture; · Expert consultation/roundtable creating a baseline study: addressing root causes and remaining incentives in the OSCE region.
	Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mapping exercise on training methodology for capacity building on the Nelson Mandela Rules – Pre-Deployment Training for Female Corrections Personnel in UN Peace Operations.
	Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Launch event for the Russian-language version of the ODIHR/PRI Guidance Document on the Nelson Mandela Rules at the Second Central Asian Dialogue on Prison Reform.
	OSCE region/ Strasbourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Third edition of the ODIHR/APT Annual Meeting for National Preventive Mechanisms and CSOs from the OSCE region on torture safeguards in the early stages of police custody – effective access to a lawyer.
	Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Capacity building workshop on monitoring and documenting the use of force, weapons and restraints, including TASER™, and the absolute prohibition against torture and other ill-treatment.
Freedom of Religion or Belief Programme	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training seminar on freedom of religion or belief (FoRB) for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media; · Training seminar on FoRB for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media; · Roundtable on advancing FoRB for all at the local level for municipal authorities, civil society, religious or belief communities, media; and · Training seminars on FoRB for youth and students.
	Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training on FoRB for religious leaders and actors participating in the Religious Track of the Cyprus Peace Process (RTCYPP); · Training on FoRB for youth and students.
	Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Roundtable on registration and the legal personality of religious or belief communities.

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Anti-Trafficking Programme	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Update of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) handbook, two NRM Advisory Group meetings in Austria and Poland, and several consultations with ILO, IOM, OSCE focal points and civil society; · Side event at the Commission on the Status of Women 63, “Preventing Trafficking of Women and Girls for Sexual Exploitation” in co-operation with the OSCE Office of the Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings; · Film screening of “Love Sonia” including reception and Q&A during HDIM.
	Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Three-day training on inter-linkages between proactive identification and investigation of trafficking cases for law enforcement, border guards and prosecutors; · Conference on human rights in the return of trafficked persons, launch of the Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons in Uzbek and film screening of “Love Sonia” including reception and Q&A in co-operation with National Center for Human Rights and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator; · Development and Presentation of ODIHR’s recommendations on strengthening National Referral Mechanisms in Uzbekistan.
	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Workshop on Trauma-Informed Approaches to Identification of Victims of Trafficking for Mobile Teams and Standing Task Force, and film screening of “Love Sonia” including reception and Q&A with film director and survivor leader in co-ordination with the Georgian Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conference ‘Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings from a Human Rights Perspective: From Identification to Return’, launch of the Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons and film screening of “Love Sonia” in partnership with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conference on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons and launch of the Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons in Greek in co-operation with the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM Greece.

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Human Rights Gender and Security Programme	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Publication of Compendium on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty; · Publication of Toolkit on Gender and Security – joint ODHR-DCAF-UN Women publication; · Side event: Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty; · Event for OSCE participating States ‘Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty’; · HDIM breakfast event on women’s equal participation in provision of security; · ICOAF side event on whistleblowing in the armed forces; and · Pre-launch, Gender and Security Toolkit.
	Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Workshop for National Human Rights Institutions and civil society on integrating a gender perspective into the oversight of the security sector and in the implementation of UNSCR1325 Action Plan.
	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conference ‘Security Sector Governance in the Republic of Armenia: presentation on OSCE Needs Assessment on Democratic Control and Oversight of the Security Sector of the Republic of Armenia’; · Training-of-Trainers on human rights investigations for the Ombuds’ office (Human Rights Defender); and · Inter-agency workshop ‘Security Sector Governance in the Republic of Armenia’.
Human Rights Defenders Programme	Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Open Source Investigation introduction training for Implementing partners; · Workshop on monitoring the situation of human rights defenders (HRDs) for staff of the Public Defender; and · Co-organization of Data Fest.
	Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In-house training for ODIHR staff on Open Source investigations; and · Human rights defenders game demo at Polish Human Rights Congress.
	Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assessment visit on the situation of HRDs.
	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training for HRDs from southern and eastern Ukraine on human rights monitoring, safety and security; · Safety and security training for Ukrainian human rights monitors; · Human rights monitoring and safety and security training for Roma HRDs.

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
	Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expert meeting on tech-tools for HRDs and testing workshop; · Workshop on open source investigation (CSOs assistance).
	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assessment visit of the situation of human rights defenders.
	Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training on human rights monitoring.
	Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Human rights monitoring, and safety and security training for HRDs.
	Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training on open source investigation and digital security.
	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Workshop on open source investigation (CSOs assistance).
	Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Human rights defenders game demo at EU-NGO Forum.
	Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Human Rights monitoring and safety and security training.

HUMAN DIMENSION MEETINGS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Fund for NGO Participation in OSCE Human Dimension Events	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supporting the participation of relevant civil society representatives at human dimension meetings
Enhancing the Quality of ODIHR-organized Events in the Human Dimension	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Development of the new ODIHR Conference and Event Registration System.

TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) programme	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · PAHCT needs assessment missions to the Czech Republic and North Macedonia; · Customizing the PAHCT curriculum for North Macedonia; · Training-of-trainers session on PAHCT in North Macedonia; · Customizing the PAHCT curriculum for the Czech Republic; · PAHCT seminar on prosecuting hate crimes in Finland; and · International PAHCT training-of-trainers session in Vienna.

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Assistance to Combat Intolerance and Prejudice and Promote Tolerance, Respect and Mutual Understanding and Remembrance of the Holocaust through Education	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting activities to combat anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance through education; • Workshops to address intolerance and hate crimes against Muslims through education in Poland and Turkey; • Training events on hate crimes, intolerance and media for Muslim civil society representatives in Serbia and North Macedonia; • Bringing together experts from across the OSCE area to discuss the security needs of Muslim communities; • Promoting remembrance and commemoration of the Holocaust; and • Meeting and holding consultations with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA).
Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting TAHCLE needs assessment missions to the Czech Republic and Spain; • Working group meeting to discuss the TAHCLE curriculum in Georgia; • TAHCLE training-of-trainer sessions in Georgia and Spain; and • International TAHCLE training-of-trainers event for civil society from across the OSCE area in Warsaw.
Turning Words into Action to Address Anti-Semitism	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiating, monitoring and evaluating the customization and implementation by participating States of ODIHR's practical guide Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities; • Working with civil society organizations to implement ODIHR's hate incident reporting platform and to translate the platform into other languages (Bulgarian, Croatian, Danish and Russian); • Publishing ten specialized teaching aids to support teachers in addressing anti-Semitism; • Finalizing the framework curricula for pre-service teacher training at primary, secondary, vocational level that addresses intolerance, bias, prejudice, anti-Semitism and related subjects, and a curricula for school directors in co-operation with University College London and UNESCO; • Publishing a Model Workshop Trainers' Manual: Building Coalitions for Tolerance and Non-Discrimination; • Translating Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education - Guidelines for Policymakers into Hungarian, Polish and Russian; and • Conducting awareness-raising events with education policymakers on the Education Policy Guidelines in partnership with UNESCO.

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Delivering a training session on strengthening inter-agency co-operation to effectively address hate crimes for representatives of state institutions and civil society in Athens; · Delivering a training session on researching unreported hate crimes and hate incidents for criminal justice and human rights professionals in Warsaw; · Publishing a factsheet on the guide Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime: A Resource Toolkit; · Publishing a survey report on the nature and scale of unreported hate crimes against members of selected communities in Poland; and · Assessing the impact of project activities to develop a regional approach to countering hate crime during an event held with project partners in Milan, Italy.

ROMA AND SINTI ISSUES

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Project: Assisting participating States to Effectively Implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Providing professional development opportunities for young Roma and Sinti activists at ODIHR, by hiring two Junior Experts for a period of six months; · Organizing a two-day training seminar on short-term election observation for nine young Roma; · Supporting one young Roma to serve as a short-term observer (STO) to the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission to Ukraine's Early Parliamentary Elections, and another to serve as STO to the European Students' Forum (AEGEE) Election Observation Mission to Poland; · Organizing the side event "Roma and Sinti Youth Initiative: Youth as Agents of Change" on the margins of HDIM; and · Supporting the participation of 19 young Roma and Sinti activists in Human Dimension and other events organized by the OSCE and/or ODIHR.

UKRAINE

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
Project: Programme on ODIHR Support for and engagement in Ukraine	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Participating in regular donor co-ordination meetings in Ukraine in the areas of support to the civil society, gender equality and parliamentary technical assistance; · Conducting a series of training programmes on human rights monitoring for Ukrainian human rights defenders, including on open source human rights monitoring; · Organizing a training programme Easy to Read Methodology and Related Concepts: Supporting People with Disabilities to Access Information and Influence Change; · Presentation of a focus group report on political participation of persons with disabilities in Ukraine at a conference organised by the National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities in partnership with IFES devoted to the issue; · Conducting a human rights monitoring training programme for the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine; · Running a training programme for police officers on effective and human rights-compliant policing in relation to Roma; · Translating Manual for Trainers on Effective and Human Rights Compliant Policing in Roma and Sinti Communities into Ukrainian; · Conducting a training programme for Roma human rights defenders on human rights monitoring and reporting; · Contributing to a roundtable discussion on institutional incentives for torture in the OSCE Region with participation of Ukrainian civil society representatives; · Organizing conference on money in Ukrainian politics and elections in partnership with IFES and V.N.Karazin Kharkiv National University; · Co-organising the Third Ukrainian Women's Congress with the Inter-Faction Union Equal Opportunities in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and other international organizations; · Conducting a training event on monitoring freedom of peaceful assembly for representatives of Ukrainian civil society; · Launching a mentorship programme for Ukrainian HRDs on grassroots human rights monitoring in Eastern and Southern Ukraine; · Organizing a pre-implementation meeting for Ukrainian human rights monitors within the mentorship programme; · Conducting a safety and security training session and co-ordination meeting for Ukrainian human rights monitors; · Facilitating monitoring visit to measure progress and address challenges for human rights monitoring projects; · Organizing a progress review meeting within the mentorship programme; · Supporting two seminars of the Ukrainian School of Political Studies.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEWS

Released in 2019 (available at www.legislationline.org)

	Country	Full name of Legal Review	Publication date
1	Slovakia	Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Act on Establishment of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights	21 January
2	Tajikistan	Note on Anti-Discrimination Legislation and Good Practices in the OSCE Region	6 February
3	Georgia	Opinion on Draft Amendments relating to the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges of Georgia	17 April
4	Moldova	Opinion on the Draft Law “Hate Crimes and Holocaust Denial - Amending and Supplementing Certain Acts” of the Republic of Moldova	26 April
5	North Macedonia	Opinion on the Draft Law on Free Access to Public Information in the Republic of North Macedonia	15 July
6	Uzbekistan	Comments on the Draft Law on Rallies, Meetings and Demonstrations of the Republic of Uzbekistan	2 September
7	Armenia	Interim Opinion on the Draft Law of the Republic of Armenia on Ensuring Equality before the Law (as of November 2018)	6 September
8	Armenia	Opinion on the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia on Political Parties	11 October
9	Moldova	Interim Opinion on the Draft Law on the Reform of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Prosecutor’s Offices of the Republic of Moldova (as of September 2019)	16 October
10	Uzbekistan	Comments on Certain Legal Acts Regulating Mass Communications, Information Technologies and the Use of the Internet in Uzbekistan	31 October
11	Uzbekistan	Comments on the Law on Countering “Extremism” of the Republic of Uzbekistan	22 November
12	Mongolia	Opinion on Draft Laws of Mongolia on Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Elections	25 November
13	Mongolia	Opinion on the Draft Law on Political Parties of Mongolia	27 November
14	Bulgaria	Opinion on the Act on Amendment of the Act on the 2019 State Budget of the Republic of Bulgaria	3 December
15	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Joint Opinion* on the Legal Framework Governing the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Bosnia And Herzegovina, in its two Entities and in Brčko District	9 December
16	Armenia	Final Opinion on the Draft Law of the Republic of Armenia on Ensuring Equality before the Law	18 December
17	Uzbekistan	Comments on the Law on Combatting Terrorism of the Republic of Uzbekistan	20 December
18	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Comments on the draft law on Public Assembly in Republika Srpska	27 December
19	Mongolia	Opinion on the Law of Mongolia on the Legal Status of Citizen Representatives of Court Trials	27 December
20	Moldova	Opinion on the Law on Countering Extremist Activity of the Republic of Moldova	30 December

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

ODIHR ELECTION REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

Released in 2019

Mid-term elections, United States of America, 6 November 2018

1. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

Parliamentary elections, Latvia, 6 October 2018

2. ODIHR EAM Final Report

General elections, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 October 2018

3. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Referendum, North Macedonia, 30 September 2018

4. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Presidential election, Georgia, 28 October 2018

5. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Early parliamentary elections, Armenia, 9 December 2018

6. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Presidential election, Ukraine, 31 March, 21 April 2019

7. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
8. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
9. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement 2nd round
10. ODIHR EOM Final report

Parliamentary elections, Estonia, 3 March 2019

11. ODIHR NAM Report
12. ODIHR EET Final Report

Parliamentary elections, Moldova, 24 February 2019

13. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
14. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
15. ODIHR EOM Final report

Presidential election, Slovakia, 16 March 2019

16. ODIHR NAM Report
17. ODIHR EAM Final Report

Parliamentary elections, Finland, 14 April 2019

18. ODIHR NAM Report

Parliamentary elections, Andorra, 7 April 2019

19. ODIHR NAM Report

Presidential election, Lithuania, 12 May 2019

20. ODIHR NAM Report
21. ODIHR EAM Final Report

General elections, Belgium, 26 May 2019

22. ODIHR NAM Report

Early parliamentary elections, Spain, 28 April 2019

23. ODIHR NAM Report
24. ODIHR EET Final Report

Presidential election, North Macedonia, 21 April, 5 May 2019

25. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
26. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
27. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement, 2nd round
28. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Local elections, Albania, 30 June 2019

29. ODIHR NAM Report
30. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
31. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
32. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Early presidential election, Kazakhstan, 9 June 2019

- 33. ODIHR NAM Report
- 34. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
- 35. EOM Preliminary Statement
- 36. EOM Final Report

Parliamentary elections, Denmark, 5 June 2019

- 37. ODIHR NAM Report

Parliamentary elections, Greece, 7 July 2019

- 38. ODIHR NAM Report
- 39. ODIHR EAM Final Report

Early parliamentary elections, Ukraine, 21 July 2019

- 40. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
- 41. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
- 42. ODIHR EOM Final Report

Parliamentary elections, Switzerland, 20 October 2019

- 43. ODIHR NAM Report

Parliamentary elections, Poland, 13 October 2019

- 44. ODIHR NAM Report
- 45. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
- 46. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement

Parliamentary elections, Portugal, 6 October, 2019

- 47. ODIHR NAM Report

Presidential election, Romania, 10 November, 2019

- 48. ODIHR NAM Report

Parliamentary elections, Belarus, 17 November, 2019

- 49. ODIHR NAM Report
- 50. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
- 51. ODIHR IEOM Preliminary Statement

Parliamentary elections, Uzbekistan, 22 December, 2019

- 52. ODIHR NAM Report
- 53. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
- 54. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement

Parliamentary elections, Canada, 21 October, 2019

- 55. ODIHR NAM Report

Early parliamentary elections, Austria, 29 September, 2019

- 56. ODIHR NAM Report

Presidential election, Croatia, 22 December, 2019

- 57. ODIHR NAM Report

Early parliamentary elections, San Marino, 8 December, 2019

- 58. ODIHR NAM Report

Early general elections, United Kingdom, 12 December, 2019

- 59. ODIHR NAM Report

Parliamentary elections Serbia, 2020

- 60. ODIHR NAM Report

Early parliamentary elections, Azerbaijan, 9 February 2020

- 61. ODIHR NAM Report

PUBLICATIONS

Released in 2019

<i>Gender, Diversity and Justice: Overview and Recommendations</i>	English, Russian
<i>ODIHR Annual Report 2018</i>	English, Russian
<i>Guidelines on Promoting the Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities</i>	English, Russian
<i>Helping People with Disabilities to take part in Politics: Easy-to-Understand Information</i>	English, Russian
<i>Understanding anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities: A Practical Guide</i>	Dutch, Romanian, Spanish
<i>Coalition building for Tolerance and Non-Discrimination: a Practical Guide</i>	French, Spanish, German
<i>Model Workshop Trainers' Manual: Building Coalitions for Tolerance and Non-Discrimination</i>	English
<i>Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education: Guidelines for Policy Makers</i>	Russian, Arabic, French, German, Hungarian, Polish, Spanish
<i>Guidelines on the Legal Personality of Religious and Belief Communities</i>	Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian
<i>Categorizing and Investigating Hate Crimes in Ukraine: A Practical Guide</i>	English, Ukrainian
<i>Using Bias Indicators: A Practical Tool for Police</i>	English, Ukrainian
<i>Guidance Document on the Nelson Mandela Rules</i>	Russian
<i>The Death Penalty in the OSCE Area: Background Paper 2019</i>	English, Russian
<i>Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance</i>	English, Russian
<i>Good Practices in Migrant Integration: Trainer's Manual</i>	Russian
<i>Good Practices in Migrant Integration: Trainee's Manual</i>	Russian
<i>Human Rights Handbook on Policing Assemblies</i>	Armenian
<i>Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty</i>	English
<i>Handbook for the Handbook for the Observation of Election Dispute Resolution</i>	English
<i>Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education: Ten Topical Teaching Aids</i>	English
<i>Third Status Report on Implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area</i>	Russian
<i>Guidelines for Addressing the Threats and Challenges of "Foreign Terrorist Fighters" within a Human Rights Framework</i>	Russian
<i>Guiding Principles on Human Rights in the Return of Trafficked Persons</i>	Uzbek
<i>ODIHR/UN Women/DECAF Gender and Security Toolkit – Tool 1: Security Sector Governance, Security Sector Reform and Gender</i>	English, French
<i>ODIHR/UN Women/DECAF Gender and Security Toolkit – Tool 2: Policing and Gender</i>	English

<i>ODIHR/UN Women/DECAF Gender and Security Toolkit – Tool 4: Justice and Gender</i>	English
<i>ODIHR/UN Women/DECAF Gender and Security Toolkit – Tool 5: Places of Deprivation of Liberty and Gender</i>	English
<i>Factsheet: Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes</i>	English, Russian, Turkish
<i>Factsheet: Hate Crime Against People with Disabilities</i>	Russian
<i>Factsheet: Hate Crime Against Muslims</i>	Russian, Spanish, Turkish

In addition in 2019, as a part of the EU-funded project “Support to Elections in the Western Balkans”, three of ODIHR’s election observation handbooks were translated into each of the seven languages of the Western Balkans.

