

# Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE

OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights  
**Annual Report**

2021

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The OSCE Office for  
Democratic Institutions  
and Human Rights  
Annual Report

2021



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# ODIHR Director's foreword



2021 was a year of milestones for ODIHR. We marked the Office's 30th anniversary, redoubling our efforts to support OSCE participating States in strengthening democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights in the face of ongoing challenges. The OSCE's unique security concept recognizes that sustainable security is only possible when human rights are fully respected, and ODIHR's establishment was a recognition that none of us, no matter how powerful, can tackle global challenges alone.

While 2021 was a difficult year as the COVID-19 pandemic caused further suffering across the region, ODIHR continued its efforts to support participating States in strengthening their democratic institutions. Key to this is our work as a bridge-builder between governments and civil society organizations to create alliances that underpin freedom and increase respect for human rights. Pluralism and inclusion are all about ensuring everyone has a place at the table and a genuine opportunity to participate, and these principles are at the heart of ODIHR's work.

Our co-operation with civil society has always been a key focus for ODIHR. As we have watched with concern the pace with which civic space has shrunk in some countries of the OSCE, we have increased our efforts to bring together diverse local, national and regional partners and bridge old divides to enable dialogue. Working in partnership and assisting governments to genuinely engage with civil society, we help to increase respect for human rights and thus strengthen the security of the entire region.

2021 was also the year in which ODIHR marked its 400th election observation. Despite the difficulties caused by the ongoing pandemic, the Office was able to observe 19 elections in 16 participating States. By closely co-operating with national authorities, we were able to begin

deploying short-term observers again, allowing us to systematically gather statistical data on election day to help countries improve their election processes for the future.

Working towards inclusive societies across all 57 participating States was, as ever, a key focus for ODIHR in 2021. Our final milestone of the year was the publication of ODIHR's 15th annual hate crime report. The largest database on hate crime in the world, this yearly update does not only draw attention to bias crimes that have been committed, but also the large gaps that remain in hate crime data collection by national authorities in the OSCE region. Only when we have the knowledge about the extent and detail of these crimes will it be possible to combat them effectively. This should be a goal for all of us, because hate crimes do not only have a negative impact on the direct victims, but also on the security of our entire societies.

Democratic institutions have needed support in finding creative ways to continue their critical functions, due not only to the pandemic but also to the many changes our societies are undergoing, not least to meet the challenges of protecting human rights in the digital age. We have also continued to provide timely legal opinions to parliaments and independent human rights institutions across the OSCE region.

Through the many stories in this year's annual report, we once again illustrate the ways in which ODIHR's work is having a positive impact on people's lives, thereby helping to make the vast OSCE region more secure for everyone.

— Matteo Mecacci, ODIHR Director

# Overview

2021 marked the 30th anniversary of ODIHR's establishment. Then as now, the Office's activities aim to help ensure that every individual across the OSCE region is able to enjoy the rights and freedoms enshrined in the OSCE commitments and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

States have given ODIHR its broad human dimension mandate to support authorities and civil society to make these commitments a reality. Despite the ongoing challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office continued its work to strengthen the fundamental principles of human rights. In this context, ODIHR greatly regretted the fact that the annual Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) did not take place for a second year, depriving states, civil society, and many other participants from across the OSCE region the unique opportunity to meet personally for frank discussion and positive exchange.

In 2021, ODIHR remained as focused as ever on carrying out activities that have a positive impact on the people and communities across the region. And while all areas of ODIHR's mandate are equally important, 2021 saw some key developments in the Office's work.

One of these was ODIHR's innovative co-operation with civil society. This included the launch of the first international advisory body composed entirely of trafficking survivors to provide advice, guidance and recommendations to ODIHR and participating States. Incorporating the experiences and voices of survivors in the fight against human trafficking is crucial to combating this crime, and the Council's assistance has helped to strengthen national legal, policy and regulatory anti-trafficking frameworks across the region.

Likewise, active Roma and Sinti participation in public and political life is an important step towards their full inclusion. With ODIHR data showing increased discrimination against Roma and Sinti during the pandemic, the Office worked to build the capacity of civil society organizations by offering a new line of training opportunities that include tailored coaching and guidance to implement local action plans.

The year also marked ODIHR's landmark 400th election observation, contributing to the improvement of election processes in the OSCE region. Despite the difficulties presented by the ongoing pandemic, in 2021 ODIHR deployed observers to 19 elections in 16 participating States. Following the resumption of full election observation missions in 2021, ODIHR deployed over 1,200 short-term observers to six large-scale observation missions as well as organizing follow-up activities to assist countries in implementing ODIHR's election recommendations. In this way, the Office was able to help accelerate progress in holding democratic and pluralistic elections in a wide variety of countries across the region.

2021 was also characterized by an increasing number of requests for ODIHR's assistance in drafting and reviewing legislation from a widening range of countries across the OSCE region. The Office published legal opinions on new topics in the human dimension, including youth, codes of ethics, lobbying and the use of DNA profiling.

Over the years, ODIHR's annual hate crime report has contributed to a sea change in awareness of hate crime. This year ODIHR published its 15th edition of the report, which combines statistical data, information and analysis about hate crimes perpetrated across the OSCE

region. Strengthening victim support systems was also a focus of ODIHR's hate crime work in 2021, with the creation of a number of tools and guides to help governments and authorities respond better to the needs of victims.

Last but not least, in 2021 ODIHR was requested to perform gender audits by a number of parliaments, helping to them to mainstream gender better in their law-making and oversight processes, and at the same time promote a gender-sensitive working culture overall.

The stories contained in the following pages are examples of how ODIHR has continued to play a unique role within the OSCE in 2021, supporting participating States and civil society in strengthening democratic institutions and respect for the human rights of every individual across the OSCE.

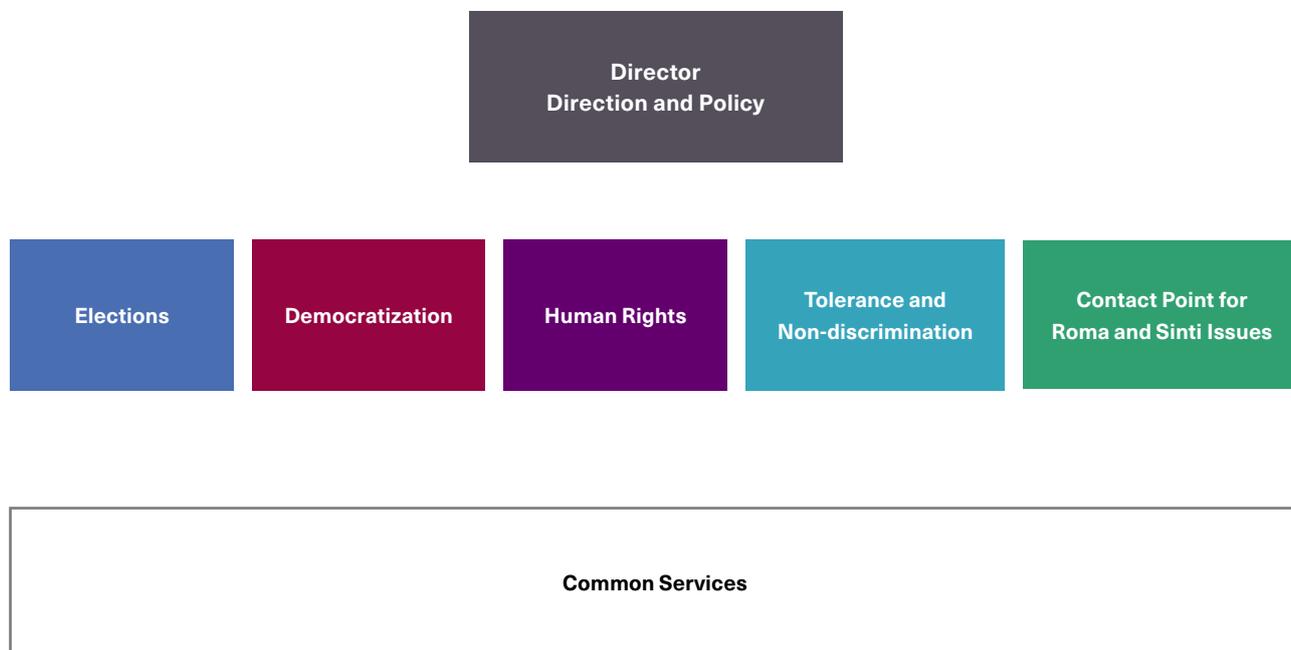
Once again, this year's impact stories are divided into three sections that cover ODIHR's work and illustrate the added value of the Office's initiatives to:

Strengthen democratic institutions for greater participation and accountability by increasing understanding for democratic values;

Protect human rights and achieve secure societies by enabling a strong civil society;

Build tolerant and inclusive societies that protect the rights of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious minorities and majorities.

# ODIHR Structure and budget



ODIHR Programmes: 2021 Unified Budget (all figures in euros)	
Direction and Policy	1,347,100
Fund Administration Unit	2,793,900
Human Dimension Meetings	603,000
Democratization	1,563,800
Human Rights	1,280,200
Elections*	6,742,100
Tolerance and Non-Discrimination	1,330,200
Roma and Sinti	499,600
<b>Total ODIHR Unified Budget*</b>	<b>16,159,900</b>
Augmentation	234,100
<b>Total Fund Resources*</b>	<b>16,394,000</b>

**ODIHR employed 146 people on fixed term contracts, including:**

- 58 men and 88 women of 34 nationalities,
- 22 of which were extra budgetary positions
- 80 international and 66 local staff.

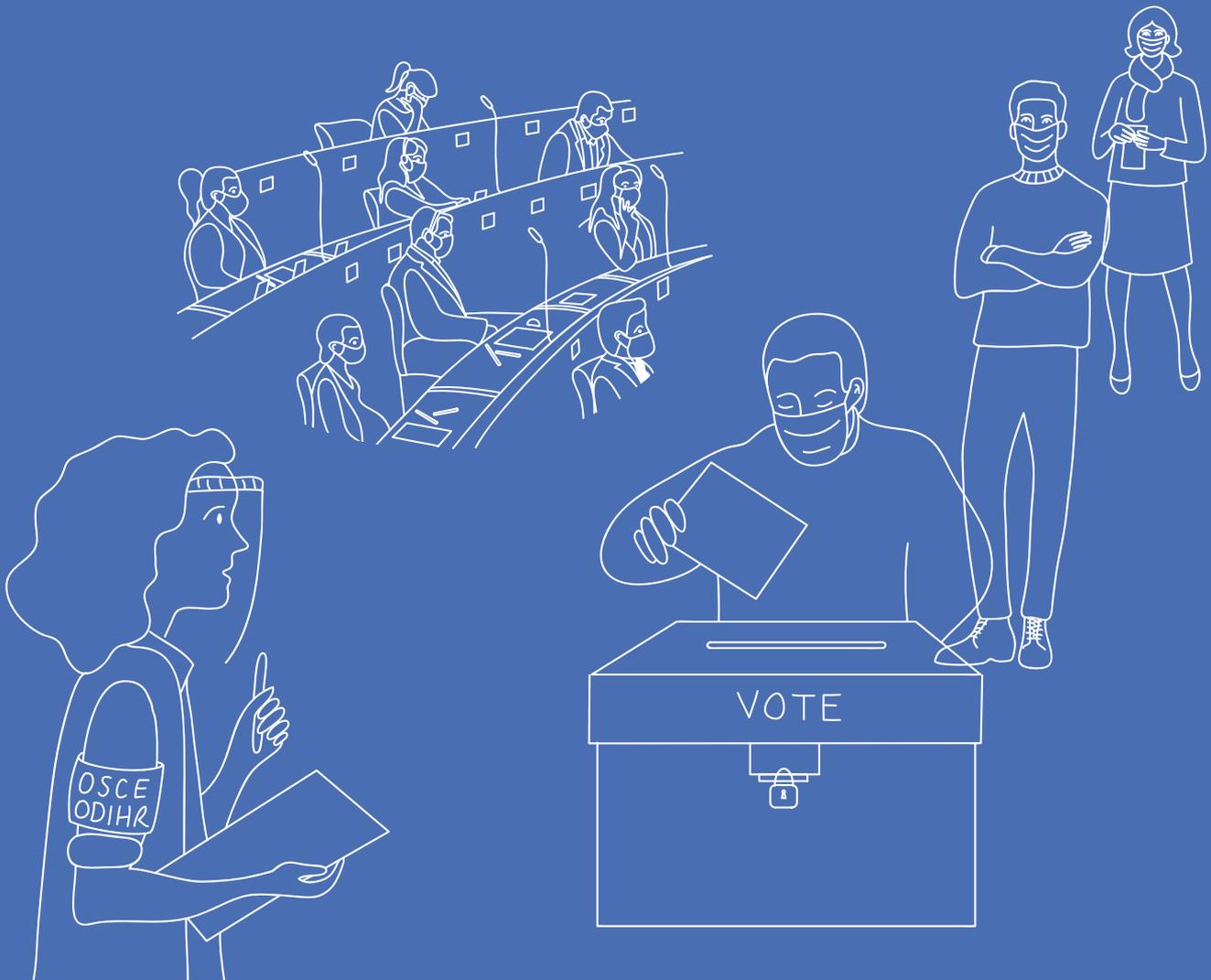
**€3,674,310 Extrabudgetary actual expenditure**



## PART 1

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

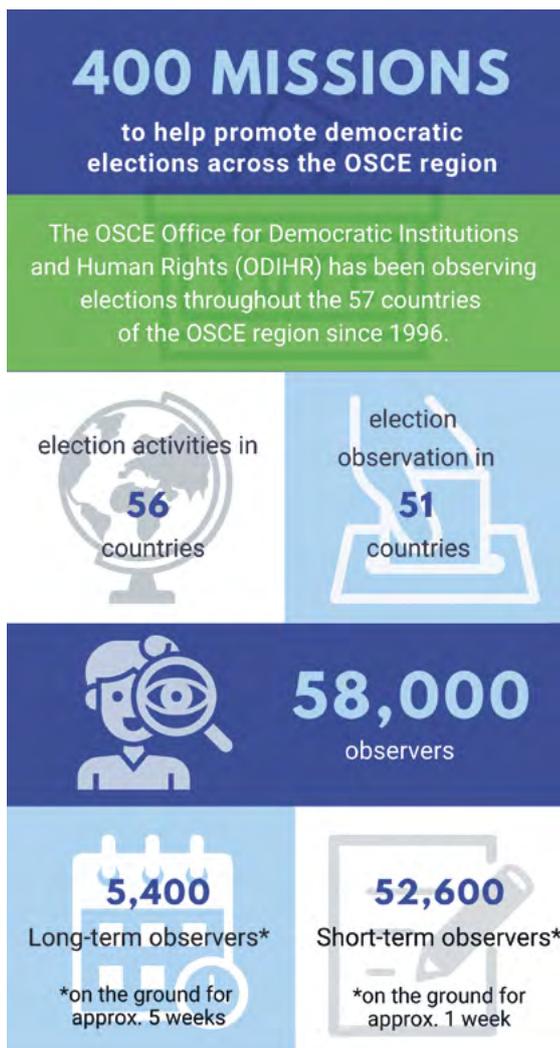
As ODIHR marked its 30th anniversary in 2021, the Office continued to find innovative ways of strengthening human rights and democracy throughout the OSCE region in the face of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. ODIHR provided assistance and expertise to shore up democratic institutions, improve election processes and strengthen the rule of law, all of which remain the primary responsibility of governments, even during periods of crisis. This landmark year also saw a milestone in our election observation. The impact stories on the following pages demonstrate the many ways in which ODIHR helped OSCE participating States fulfil their commitments to guarantee representative parliaments, an independent judiciary and genuine democratic elections in its 30th year.



# 1.1 Recognizing the impact of 400 election observations

The 400<sup>th</sup> ODIHR observation benchmark represents an invaluable accumulation of information about electoral processes across the entire OSCE region. This depth of experience has solidified ODIHR’s methodology and strengthened its support of democracy and pluralism across participating States. Our observation has provided key feedback for the implementation of OSCE commitments and international good practices to safeguard democracy.

— Matteo Mecacci, Director of ODIHR



Since ODIHR was established 30 years ago, thanks to the engagement and commitment of the OSCE participating States, the Office has conducted election support activities in 56 countries and deployed observation missions to 51 of them. In 2021, ODIHR reached a new milestone when it deployed its 400<sup>th</sup> election observation mission. ODIHR’s election observation activities provide the basis for wide-ranging support and recommendations to participating States on ways to improve the conduct of elections in line with OSCE commitments and other international standards for democratic elections.

These missions have brought together a total of 58 000 observers from across the region, including more than 5 000 long-term observers and almost 53 000 short-term observers, to follow and assess electoral processes. All OSCE countries have recognized that, “the will of the people, freely and fairly expressed through periodic and genuine elections, is the basis of the authority and legitimacy of all government”. Democratic elections are celebrations of the fundamental human rights and freedoms of all voters, whether they are men or women, people with disabilities, or have a minority background. ODIHR’s election observation, and the politically binding recommendations issued in its 56 election reports this year, help to protect those rights. In 2021, ODIHR election experts conducted support activities, based on the recommendations of observation missions, in 17 countries. These included legal opinions prepared at the request of OSCE countries on improving their electoral legislation, and technical assistance to election officials.

## ODIHR Election observation activities in 2021

<b>Portugal</b>	Presidential	24 January**
<b>Netherlands</b>	Parliamentary	17 March**
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Parliamentary	4 April*
<b>Albania</b>	Parliamentary	25 April*
<b>Cyprus</b>	Parliamentary	30 May**
<b>Mongolia</b>	Presidential	9 June**
<b>Armenia</b>	Early Parliamentary	20 June
<b>Moldova</b>	Early Parliamentary	11 July
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Early Parliamentary	11 July*
<b>Canada</b>	Early Federal	20 September**
<b>Germany</b>	Parliamentary	26 September**
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Parliamentary	8 and 9 October**
<b>Georgia</b>	Local Elections	2 and 30 October
<b>North Macedonia</b>	Local Elections	17 and 30 October
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Presidential Election	24 October***
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Presidential and Early Parliamentary	14 November**
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Parliamentary	28 November

The mission to Armenia was the first election observation mission since the start of the pandemic, comprising a core team of experts, long-term observers, and short-term observers.

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

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

\*\*\*The election observation mission to Uzbekistan marked the 400th ODIHR observation mission.

**Over the years, ODIHR has led nine missions to our country, and the recommendations they've given us contributed to improvements in the election laws and procedures. We look forward to benefiting from ODIHR's continuous assistance to ensure transparent and democratic processes in Uzbekistan**

*— Zayniddin Nizamkhodjaev, Chairperson of the Central Election Commission of Uzbekistan*

## 1.2 Transforming parliaments to deliver for all women and men

National parliaments are well placed to champion gender equality by responding to the needs and interests of both men and women in their composition, structures, operations, working methods, and day-to-day work. Parliaments are also responsible for producing gender-responsive policy outcomes, through their decision-making processes and the laws they adopt, or indirectly through gender-sensitive oversight of the executive. Institutional change in practices, procedures and structures, together with a gender-balanced representation of women and men MPs, is central to making parliament deliver for all women and men.

At the end of 2021 for the first time, women made up more than 30 per cent of MPs in the OSCE space. With an average level of 30.5 per cent of seats belonging to women, the OSCE region is now meeting the target set by the UN Economic and Social Council in 1990. Nevertheless, in some participating States, women's representation in national parliaments remains as low as 15 per cent.

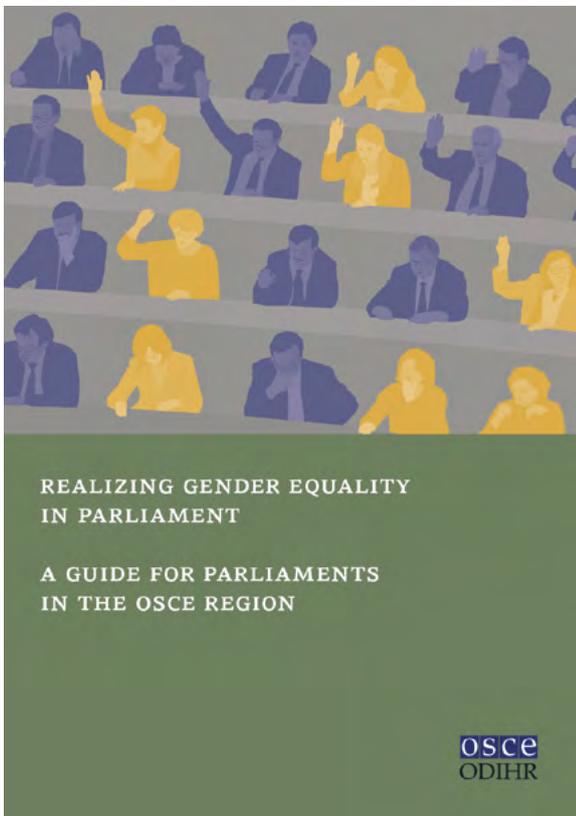
ODIHR has a strong mandate to assist OSCE participating States in promoting women's political participation and to provide expertise and support to strengthen democratic institutions for advancing gender equality. In 2021, 46 of the OSCE's participating States participated in an ODIHR survey of the region's national parliaments. Eight of these were a follow-up to earlier co-operation, resulting in good-practice case studies that provided lessons learned. The research led to the creation of a practical guide: *Realizing Gender Equality in Parliament: A Guide for Parliaments in the OSCE Region*, published in December 2021. This new guide provides all parliaments the tools they need to increase women's participation.



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**When we join hands together, women parliamentarians develop a unique strength and power. Regional networking and co-operation inspire us, for the benefit not just of women but also the men in our societies.**

— *Božena Jelušić, Chairwoman of the Gender Equality Committee, Parliament of Montenegro*



ODIHR collaborated directly with Malta and North Macedonia in 2021, and promoted the 'gender sensitive parliaments' approach among countries in Central Asia and South-East Europe. Underpinning ODIHR's methodology and theory of change is the understanding that shifts in the way parliaments conduct their key functions (representation, law-making and oversight) does not come spontaneously. This is why ODIHR supports parliaments in assessing the status quo, developing gender action plans and conducting follow-up activities to address specific issues.

The Parliament of Malta invited ODIHR to conduct a participatory gender audit. During 2021, ODIHR conducted desk research, surveys among parliamentary staff and MPs, two workshops and dozens of interviews, which resulted in a Gender Audit Report and a series of practical recommendations for the Parliament of Malta. The number of women MPs is expected to significantly increase when an ambitious temporary special measure, approved by the Parliament in 2020 to "top up" MP seats for the under-represented sex, is applied for the first time in the 2022 parliamentary elections. This measure, which aims at a representation of 40 per cent women, further highlights the timeliness of ODIHR's support to make Malta's Parliament more gender-sensitive.

ODIHR and the OSCE Mission to Skopje supported the North Macedonian parliament in conducting a three-day workshop for MPs and parliamentary staff in November 2021, building their capacity on gender-sensitive lawmaking and oversight. ODIHR and the Mission also supported the Assembly in the preparation of its second Gender Action Plan, for the period 2022–2023.

ODIHR also promoted its gender-sensitive parliament approach at numerous events. Participants at the OSCE-organized Central Asia Forum (March 2021), the Regional Conference of Women Parliamentarians in South-East Europe (hosted by the Parliament of Montenegro in June 2021 and co-organized by ODIHR) and the OSCE PA High-level Web Dialogue on Violence against Women Politicians and Journalists (November 2021) learned how to access ODIHR's gender audit tools and develop practical and result-oriented parliamentary policy in order to increase gender equality.

While parliaments vary in their level of gender sensitivity, there is room for improvement across the OSCE region. Participatory gender audits are relevant to all parliaments, whatever political system they have and whatever their stage of development. ODIHR will build on this work accomplished in 2021 to provide further support to national parliaments throughout the OSCE.

## 1.3 Improving observation of election campaigns

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**ODIHR continues to lead on emerging issues in election observation by publishing its Guidelines for Observation of Election Campaigns on Social Networks. The Guidelines highlight the challenges linked to political campaigns in the digital age and will help to spark global debate on both election observation and the rules for online campaign activities.**

— Irene Khan, UN Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Election campaigns are an essential part of every electoral process. In the landmark 1990 OSCE Copenhagen Document, all OSCE's participating States committed to holding democratic elections. As part of this commitment, they also agreed to provide equal conditions for free and fair competition among electoral contestants and create an enabling environment in which voters can make informed choices from a plurality of political options.

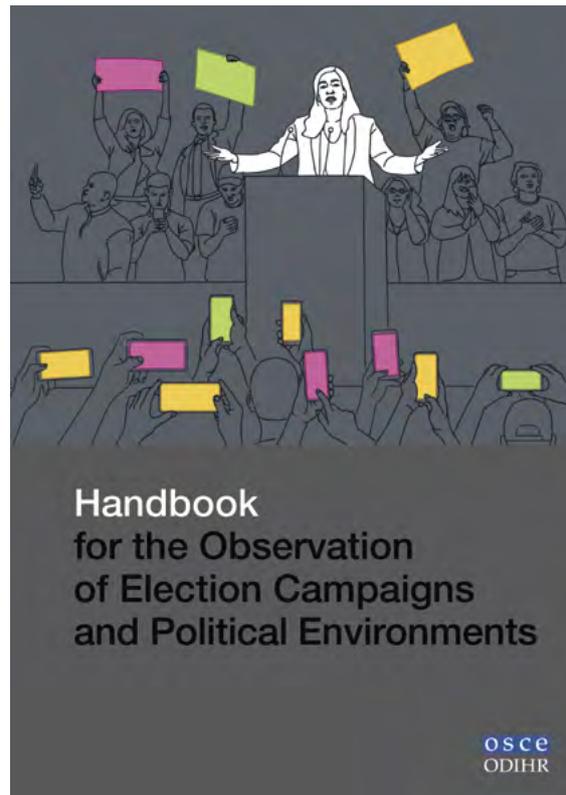
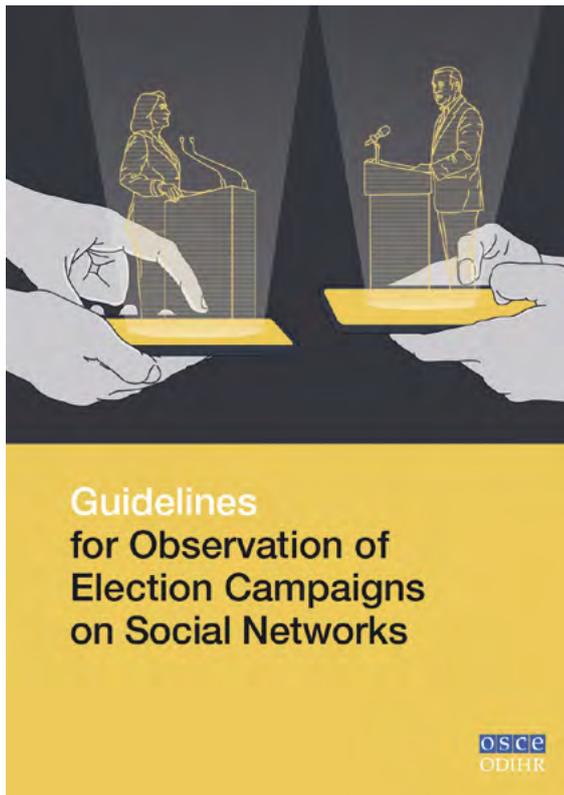
While the observation and assessment of election campaigns have been integral parts of ODIHR's election activities and reports since its establishment, in 2021 ODIHR issued two new publications to further strengthen and refine its methodology and practice for observing election campaigns and to respond to the new trends and challenges during campaign periods. **The Handbook for the Observation of Election Campaigns and Political Environments** draws on relevant international obligations and standards for democratic elections, with an emphasis on OSCE commitments, as well as international good practice. Its purpose is to provide a general set of considerations for the assessment of the political context in which elections are taking

place and of conditions necessary for the conduct of genuine and pluralistic election campaigns.

With digital technologies increasingly shaping our democratic space, election campaigns have entered a new era of communication. Moreover, following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic many OSCE participating States introduced emergency response measures to prevent further spread of the virus, some of which affected the ability of electoral contestants and voters to travel and hold in-person campaign events. In this context, online social networking sites have become still more important for electoral contestants to disseminate their messages and for voters to learn about the variety of political alternatives. These developments, however, brought a new set of challenges, including for voters to make fully informed choices protected from manipulative information, for contestants and states to provide and enjoy free and equal conditions for campaigning, and ultimately for election observers to conduct meaningful observation of the campaign on social networks in line with international standards.

The shift of electoral campaigning to social media platforms brings various challenges related to transparency, data protection, voter manipulation and disinformation campaigns. The ODIHR Guidelines are welcomed as a substantial help and timely tool for election observers and other professionals to better understand and navigate the complex online environment, and to contribute through their assessments to free and fair elections.

— *Urška Umek, Head of Media Unit, Council of Europe*



**The Guidelines for Observation of Election Campaigns on Social Networks** provide comprehensive guidance and tools for ODIHR observers to assess the online element of election campaigns based on internationally recognized standards, principles and good practice. The Guidelines provide a framework that takes into account key aspects of online campaigns and the impact they have on the overall integrity of the election process. These elements include the online activities of electoral contestants, the dissemination of specific types of political and election content, political and campaign advertising, and the protection of private data.

ODIHR is already using both publications in all observation activities, from full-scale Election Observation Missions that follow the entire election process, to Election Expert Teams, which generally examine selected aspects of an election. Both sets of guidelines have given ODIHR and other organizations globally the tools they need to better recognize how the rights of candidates and voters are being respected in the campaign and, thus, provide States with feedback on their election processes and steps that can be taken to ensure equal campaign opportunities including on social networks.

## 1.4 Strengthening fair trial rights during public health emergencies

The right to a fair trial has been under pressure in several OSCE participating States due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While restrictions can be necessary to limit the risks posed by the virus, these should be proportionate and allow for the enjoyment of democratic rights. Following up on previous work at the beginning of 2021, ODIHR organized several consultation meetings to discuss both how courts were able to function during the COVID-19 crisis and how to ensure the observance of the right to a fair trial. The findings and key recommendations from these meetings were published in ODIHR's policy brief "[Fair Trial Rights and Public Health Emergencies](#)".

ODIHR is mandated to support States in upholding their OSCE commitments to respect for the right to a fair trial, and throughout the pandemic has provided a platform for judicial representatives to discuss solutions to better ensure respect for fair trial rights in challenging times, including in public health emergencies.

In 2021, ODIHR continued to engage with relevant experts and practitioners on this topic. Based on this consultation process, ODIHR identified key policy recommendations to help OSCE participating States to overcome some of the most significant fair-trial rights challenges identified during the different stages of the pandemic. These include challenges related to how to ensure fair-trial rights during the increased number of court hearings conducted via video conferences, or issues concerning the prioritization of cases and challenges related to travel restrictions for defence lawyers, which to some extent prevented them from adequately performing their duties.

ODIHR developed and launched this policy brief to lay out a set of policy recommendations and conclusions, expanding upon the key findings outlined in two previous 2020 publications. The policy brief was published in May 2021 and later translated into Russian.

ODIHR has shared the new policy brief with legal practitioners and experts, as States still face challenges in addressing fair trial shortcomings during the ongoing pandemic. ODIHR also took efforts to highlight the relevance of the new policy guidance in responding to both universal and region-specific challenges.

For example, at the margins of the 8th Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia, ODIHR organized an event to present some of the recommendations from the policy brief that are of particular relevance for Central Asia. During the discussions, participants including judges, defence lawyers, and civil society representatives shared their experiences based on their local contexts and discussed recommendations to contribute to better observance of fair trial rights in their countries in case of future public health emergencies.

The policy brief made recommendations about the types of cases to give urgent consideration to during public health emergencies and the need to continue to prioritize bringing detainees before judges when determining which hearings should take place in person. Other recommendations were also discussed, including the need to ensure confidential communication between defence lawyers and clients and for trials to be accessible to the public, including trial monitors, irrespective of whether proceedings are in-person or online.

ODIHR's work on developing the policy brief on fair trial rights showed that, particularly in such unprecedented times, there is a need to swiftly establish platforms that allow practitioners, civil society representatives and



others to share their experiences and learn from each other. ODIHR identified the importance of developing concrete guidelines and emergency rules on how to ensure respect for fair trial rights during public health emergencies. Although such emergency rules should be clear and firm, they also need to be sufficiently flexible for individual courts to consider local circumstances when implementing the rules.

By presenting its guidance at a forum for regional dialogue, ODIHR stimulated thinking on how to adapt its policy advice to the situation in differing local contexts. ODIHR will continue to disseminate its guidance and provide opportunities for authorities and civil society to share lessons learned and good practices in this area, equipping them better to ensure fair trial rights in future emergency situations.

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**This policy brief is a very timely publication. It covers extremely important issues, which were often not adequately addressed in my country during the pandemic. It includes strategic recommendations that can be – and I would say should be – used as a manual about actions states should take during public health emergencies. By its systematic and practical application it helps bring existing court practice closer to safeguarding the right to a fair trial in challenging times.**

— *Tamila Rakhmatullaeva, defence lawyer at Defence Lawyers' Bureau "TamiLaw", Uzbekistan and participant in the Eight Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia*

## 1.5 Assessing the impact of ODIHR's National Human Rights Institutions Academy

**It made me way more confident. Working with other people at this level, meeting people from different institutions and seeing they are going through the same struggles. At the Academy you share experiences at a very personal level. You see that you are not alone in this fight for human rights.**

— *Nino KVIRKVELIA, Former Chief Specialist of International Relations, the Office of the Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia*

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are one of the key components of national and international human rights protection systems, advising governments and promoting and protecting human rights. NHRIs act as a bridge between civil society and the state, linking the responsibilities of states to the rights of citizens. However, in recent years the challenges faced by these institutions have multiplied and intensified. This has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall challenging environment makes it increasingly hard for NHRIs to perform their core functions, remain independent, and exercise their mandate to promote and protect human rights effectively.

This is why in 2021, ODIHR stepped up its efforts to support NHRIs.

To assess the impact of and learn from past engagement, ODIHR conducted an impact assessment of all the NHRI Academies since 2014, when they began. The Academy, ODIHR's annual capacity-building event for NHRIs across the OSCE region, provides a standing resource for continuing professional development and networking for NHRI staff OSCE-wide. The results of the impact assessment showed that the NHRI Academy is a special, important, and vastly impactful event in the world of NHRIs. Former participants said it shaped



*Participants in the 2019 NHRI Academy interact in a group exercise. Venice, 3 June 2019 (OSCE/Maria Kuchma)*

**The Academy gave me a strong feeling of community. Having so much in common with other participants meant that it was easy to get to know each other and to feel accepted; it was faster than usual. Our work is frustrating in some ways, so it was nice to see that our principles and the problems we face are the same for everyone.**

— Zuzana JARABINSKÁ, *International Relations Officer, the Office of the Public Defender of Rights of the Czech Republic*

their careers more than any other professional development event of this nature. Through this annual event for NHRIs, ODIHR fosters change at both individual and institutional levels. The Academy allows people not only to gain new skills and knowledge, but mainstreams these skills and knowledge throughout entire NHRIs and helps create lasting connections between people and institutions.

Through long-term and needs-based capacity-building and other support provided to NHRIs and their staff members, ODIHR enables positive change at individual and institutional levels. This leads to stronger, more effective, and independent NHRIs in the OSCE region. Moving forward ODIHR will build on these findings and create an alumni network and organize an alumni event for the 10th anniversary of the Academy to further facilitate the networking and learning process.

#### **ODIHR's Impact:**

##### **» The NHRI Academy is special and important**

Former participants perceived the NHRI Academy as special in comparison to other capacity-building events because of the tailored content, topical relevance, detailed learning, interactive teaching style, warm atmosphere and open discussion. The format supports networking, a sense of a shared mission and action. Eighty-four per cent of participants said that the NHRI Academy has been important to their career.

##### **» Participants foster change within their NHRIs**

Overall, 73 per cent of participants (97 per cent of those who expressed an opinion) said that the Academy built the institutional capacity to deliver the mandate of an NHRI. Forty-six per cent reported increased use of international human rights standards in the NHRI's daily work and 43 per cent reported increased use of the Paris Principles, the international minimum standards for NHRIs, in the NHRI's daily work.

##### **» Participants share what they learn, increasing impact**

Ninety-five per cent of participants have recommended the NHRI Academy to colleagues and other institutions and 100 per cent of participants shared their new knowledge, especially in informal discussions and formal presentations or reports within their NHRI.

##### **» The NHRI Academy impacts skills**

All participants affirmed that the Academy affected their ability to advocate for human rights. Seventy per cent of participants referred to a deepened understanding of the mandate of NHRIs, 68 per cent expressed deepened understanding of how to use the Paris Principles in their work.

##### **» Networking is a key strength of the NHRI Academy**

Seventy-nine per cent of participants saw impacts of the new connections on their institution and 77 per cent have kept in contact with people they met at the Academy, especially other participants. Ninety-one per cent of participants would like to have more contact with other Academy alumni.

## 1.6 Reintroducing election-day observation during the pandemic

**The presence of observers to follow election-day procedures around the country enhanced the overall electoral process and the confidence of voters in the integrity of our elections.**

— *Tigran Mukuchyan, Chairperson of the Central Election Commission of Armenia*

Despite the challenges presented by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, ODIHR continued its election observation activities, deploying observers to 19 elections in 16 participating States. In 2021, a collaborative, safety-centred and mutually supportive dialogue between ODIHR and seconding organizations of the OSCE participating States allowed the Office to renew the deployment of short-term observers to gather systematic and comprehensive observation data on election-day proceedings.

Having resumed this work in Armenia in June 2021 with some 200 short-term observers, the year saw over 1 200 short-term observers deployed as part of a total of six fully fledged election observation missions. This achievement was made possible by careful consideration of the balance between the need to protect the health and safety of observers and of host country citizens, and the importance of safeguarding democratic

rights and freedoms through the conduct of genuine and credible election observation.

The willingness of participating States to second their observers, despite the health risks and logistical challenges was much appreciated by ODIHR, and testified to the Office's close and fruitful collaboration with States across the OSCE region. The ongoing co-operation with the foreign ministries and health authorities of the hosting countries was also key to ensuring the safe entry and movement of observers, as well as the safety of election officials, voters and national colleagues.

Short-term observers are responsible for observing election-day procedures in their assigned area and reporting their findings accurately and efficiently back to the mission headquarters. The deployment of a sufficient number of STOs allows ODIHR to achieve a statistically representative sample of polling stations throughout the country. These detailed findings allow ODIHR to issue targeted recommendations on practical elements of the election-day process and to provide a more complete picture of the electoral process in states where this is assessed to be of benefit. Elections are not a one-day event, and a large part of ODIHR's observation work focuses on administrative and political developments before and after election day. However, the possibility to renew full-scale observation strengthened ODIHR's leading role in the conduct of election observation, including in times of global pandemic.



## 1.7 Broadening ODIHR's legislative review to cover more states and topics

**Mongolia this year repeatedly took advantage of ODIHR's legislative assistance, as the recommendations ODIHR provides are concrete and serve as guidance in our quest to ensure Mongolian legislation is in line with our human-rights obligations.**

— *Dr. Zumberellkham Dorjdamba, Chairman of the Judicial General Council of Mongolia*

ODIHR reviews draft and existing legislation to assess compliance with OSCE human dimension commitments and international human rights standards, upon the request of States. ODIHR legal reviews also include examples of good practices from other OSCE participating States and provide concrete recommendations for improvement. In certain circumstances, ODIHR prepares reviews jointly with other OSCE structures and international organizations.

In 2021, ODIHR received 28 requests for legislative assistance and issued a total of 31 opinions. The esteem in which ODIHR's legislative assistance is held was demonstrated by increased demand for legislative assistance across a wider geographical spread of participating States.

Increasingly, states from all across the OSCE region are utilizing ODIHR's legislative support service line and trust ODIHR to review an increasing number of human dimension topics.

For the first time, ODIHR received requests from Finland, Italy and Germany to review draft laws; and published legal opinions on new topics in the human dimension, including youth, codes of ethics, lobbying and the use of DNA profiling. For example, the Swiss request to analyse draft amendments to its DNA-profiling legislation addressed the nature, scope and proportionality of these measures, and prompted the Swiss legislature to propose changes to new amendments.

2021 saw an unprecedented number of participating States turn to ODIHR to follow up on a previous review. These states found ODIHR's first analysis and recommendations so useful that they turned to the Office

again on a given subject, after amending the legislation. This is becoming a common occurrence in lawmaking and legal reform cycles in the OSCE, and demonstrates ODIHR's increasing and positive impact on legislation. For example, Ukraine asked for a second review of legislation about trafficking in human beings; Poland sought advice a second time regarding its laws on foreigners and states of emergency; and Mongolia requested follow-up related to laws on the judiciary.

The 2021 follow-up review for Mongolia on its new Law on the Judiciary highlights the benefits for states that an ongoing partnership with ODIHR in their law-making practices can bring. This new law incorporates several recommendations included in ODIHR's 2019 opinion and complete 2020 review of similar legislation. Provisions included in the law, such as the automatic random assignment of cases and that the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court cannot exercise any prerogative rights in judicial proceedings, are more in line with international standards and better serve the people of Mongolia.

In 2021, ODIHR also provided a legal opinion on the draft law introducing amendments to the law on the Human Rights Defender (HRD) of Armenia. After sharing this legal opinion in May 2021, ODIHR held a meeting with the HRD office of Armenia in June 2021 on wider issues and was informed that the proposed amendments had been withdrawn, also because of ODIHR's legal opinion.

ODIHR's legislative support can and does make a difference in terms of improving the quality of legislation and its compliance with OSCE commitments and international human rights standards, as well as informing the process of discussing and consulting draft laws.

## 1.8 Promoting rule of law reform and regional exchange in Central Asia

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**I am very pleased to have the opportunity to participate in this Forum. It provides an opportunity to share successful experience in legal and judicial reforms, discuss the problems faced by practitioners, from lawyers and investigators to prosecutors and judges, and exchange views on solutions.**

— *Aslan Kulbaev, Lawyer, Associate professor of the Kyrgyz National University, Zh.Balasagyna*

States in Central Asia, as well as Mongolia, continue to face significant challenges in the delivery of criminal justice. In order to move forward, ODIHR has organized the Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia since 2008, with the support of OSCE Field Operations and other partners in the region. The Expert Forum provides a platform for dialogue where criminal justice actors, such as judges, prosecutors, attorneys, representatives of penitentiary institutions, probation services and civil society, can reflect on the main issues they face in the field of criminal justice, identify areas for improvement, and learn about good practices. The forum seeks to find solutions to rule of law challenges in the region, all of which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The eighth expert forum in Tashkent in November 2021 was organized in partnership with the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan, the Office of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan and local UN agencies to provide support to leaders in the justice sectors of five participating States. Participants were able to exchange experiences during four plenary sessions and six working groups. On the margins of the Expert Forum, ODIHR organized three side events, focusing on trial monitoring, fair trial rights during health emergencies and women's representation in the justice sector.

In 2021, the Forum focused on creating dialogue and co-operation on systemic issues in criminal justice among key actors in Central Asia, in order to bring criminal justice law and practice into compliance with human rights standards and OSCE commitments. The event is a unique platform that allows participants to share their views on complex issues, which may not always be possible outside this space in the current political climate.



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**This timely meeting, in a mixed offline and online format, despite the global pandemic, achieved its goal and ensured openness and coherence. I have learned about the experience of other countries in reforming the judiciary and legal system, as well as proper conduct of criminal judicial proceedings in the face of the difficult pandemic situation. Based on that, we are exploring introducing some reforms in our country.**

— *Jandan ARIUNAA, Senior Prosecutor, Department for Supervision over Criminal Inquiry and Investigation, Prosecutor General's Office of Mongolia*



Often, freedom of expression of criminal justice actors in Central Asia is limited and co-operation with civil society is insufficient. The rate of confessions in the criminal justice systems in Central Asia is high while the acquittal rate is low, which might indicate a lack of sufficient independence of legal professionals such as lawyers, prosecutors, and judges. Incarceration rates in criminal justice systems in Central Asia are high and more efforts are needed to make the systems rehabilitation-rather than sanction-oriented. The influence of the political branches of power on criminal justice systems is another challenge in the region, while the representation of women is far below adequate.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these challenges. The courts continued to operate based on vague pandemic-related regulations, which are not fully transparent for court users. Confidential and unrestricted access to a lawyer was significantly limited during the pandemic. In addition, the use of technology in courts during online hearings does not always guarantee the observance of the right to a fair trial or the rights of victims and witnesses. The access of observers, such as trial monitors, to court hearings is limited without always offering alternative means to observe trials online.

The event allowed participants to learn about good practices from other OSCE regions and stimulated a positive competition whereby achievements from some Central Asia countries are promoted in others. Participants were able to establish new connections across borders and network in a safe environment. Renowned regional and

international speakers presented good practices related to criminal justice, to raise participants' awareness and knowledge. ODIHR's partners and national stakeholders highly value the Forum as a unique regional platform for professional discussion of criminal justice, judicial reform, and human rights, including fair trial rights in criminal procedure, at a time when various criminal justice reform processes are taking place in the region.

To assess the impact of the Criminal Justice Forum more systematically, ODIHR has initiated an evaluation of the Forums organized since 2016 to provide an evidence-based assessment of the results achieved, good practices resulting from the Forum, and areas where changes or adjustments may be necessary to align the Forum better with the needs of those involved in the criminal justice sector.

Despite logistical challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to recognize the importance of continuing the work on strengthening criminal justice in Central Asia. After almost two years of online meetings, this Forum was an important reminder never to underestimate the value of personal interaction between participants and that online meetings cannot fully replace in-person events. Stakeholders from Central Asia expressed high interest in open dialogue, regional exchange and practical recommendations. ODIHR will follow up on the numerous issues raised during the discussions of the Forum, including when shaping the agenda for future Expert Forums.



### Spotlight on supporting women in justice in Central Asia

Women are often under-represented in the justice sector in the OSCE participating states, including in Central Asia. To date only Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia have established associations of women judges. Laws in the region also often lack a clear gender perspective. All participating States in the region have legislation and bodies that are working on gender equality and mainstreaming, but they do not specifically address gender issues in the justice sector.

ODIHR supports the establishment of associations of women judges as an effective method for increasing the participation of women and gender mainstreaming in the justice sectors of Central Asia. During 2021, ODIHR carried out and published a [study](#) on good practices for establishing such associations and co-operated with key partners, such as the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek and the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ), to help overcome resistance to these associations. The support of the IAWJ was key to the success of ODIHR events that produced concrete steps to start similar associations of women judges in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

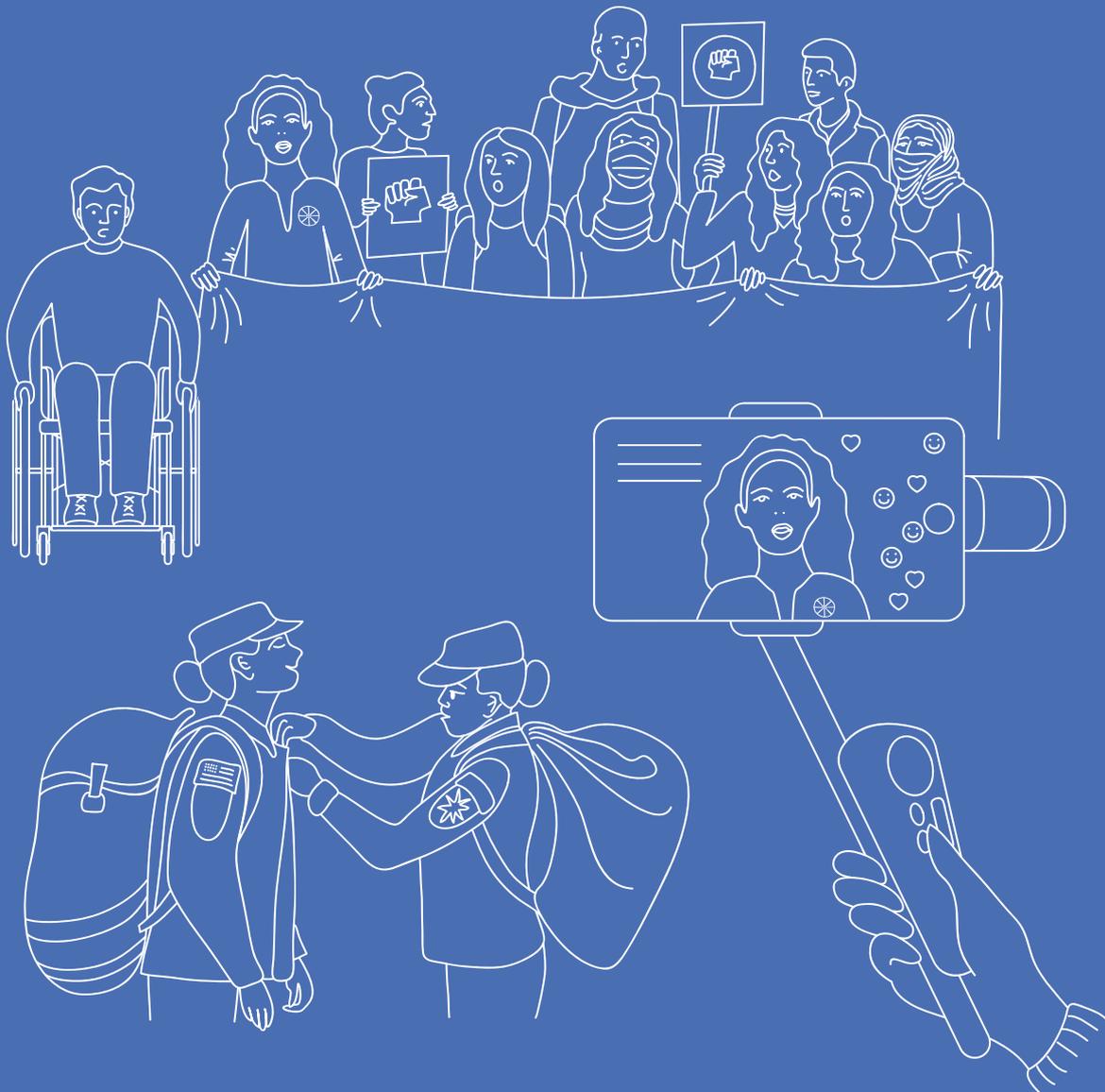
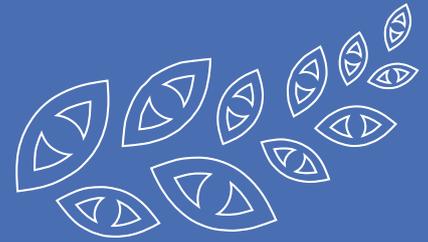
*“More women should be present in the judicial decision-making process. I support and encourage their involvement and I hope to serve as a role model for younger women. It is not easy to balance professional and unpaid work, especially for younger women. In Uzbekistan, there are no legal obstacles for women to become a judge, however there are obstacles of a different nature – for example, the obligation to take care of family and children.”* — Sanobar Mamadaliyeva, Judge of the Supreme Court, Republic of Uzbekistan

*“ODIHR’s webinar on associations of women judges has inspired us to set up an association in Kazakhstan. This is a difficult process, but with ODIHR’s support I am confident we can make it.”* — Khalida Azhigulova, Legal Scholar and activist from Kazakhstan.

## PART 2

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

For three decades, ODIHR has brought together governments and civil society organizations to build bridges and create alliances to underpin freedom and increase respect for human rights. In 2021, the Office created new forums to enable grass-roots input to decision-making processes, and provided opportunities for security providers to engage in a multitude of human rights issues, such as the intersection of discrimination and counter-terrorism efforts. The impact stories that follow highlight ODIHR's work to amplify the voices of human trafficking survivors, Roma and Sinti, and Ukrainian civil society activists, all working for change in their communities.



## 2.1 Including the voices of survivors of trafficking in policy creation

ODIHR has been active in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in the OSCE region since 1999, through an approach that is based on human rights, rule of law, equality and non-discrimination, and is centred on survivors and their needs. ODIHR has developed expertise and a significant role in victim protection and the promotion of rights of trafficked people and at-risk groups. This approach recognizes that trafficking victims are holders of rights and ensures that responses to human trafficking protect these rights.

Individuals are trafficked for various forms of exploitation. Each of their experiences is unique, as well as their needs after they have been identified as victims or survivors. Although some OSCE participating States have included survivors in anti-trafficking policy development and work, their participation has been largely excluded across the OSCE region. There are stakeholders working to combat human trafficking and to assist survivors with expertise in their respective areas, but their work should be informed by and be reflective of the experiences and realities faced by survivors. In order to ensure a human rights-based and survivor-centred approach to combating human trafficking, survivors' voices need to be included in all aspects of anti-trafficking work, with a particular focus on policy development.

It was against this background that ODIHR launched the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC) in January 2021. The Advisory Council consists of 21 members (16 women, 5 men), who are survivor leaders of trafficking from 14 OSCE participating States, with due attention to diversity in terms of expertise, gender and geographical location. Its purpose is to provide advice, guidance and recommendations to ODIHR, and through the Office to the OSCE participating States, on all matters pertaining to combating trafficking in human beings.



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**My lived experience empowers me to help drive changes in policies and legislation that are critically needed to eradicate human trafficking. Working to prevent trafficking is vital, and eradication requires intervention at all levels of society. I am honoured to be part of this Council. Together, we will work to implement civil and legal frameworks that support and enforce anti-trafficking legislation.**

— Shandra M. Woworuntu (USA),  
Chair of the ISTAC 1st term 2020–2022



*Two of ODIHR's Advisory Council members, Kendall Alaimo and Malaika Oringo, presented at a high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons in November 2021.*

The Council's assistance to ODIHR has benefited participating States in strengthening national legal, policy and regulatory anti-trafficking frameworks and promoting a greater role for survivors in combating trafficking. The Council is fostering survivor leadership and the growth of national and international survivor networks, providing participating States with a valuable resource to draw on in their efforts to fight human trafficking. Beyond country-specific work, ODIHR's publications and tools now draw on the Council's advice to incorporate a stronger victim and survivor-centred approach.

This first international advisory body composed of trafficking survivors promotes the inclusion of trafficking survivors in all anti-trafficking efforts at local, national and international levels. In 2021, members of the Council contributed to the policymaking, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities of governments, civil society and other international organizations, most notably the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking, which is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve co-ordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations, such as the OSCE. Simultaneously, the Council enhanced the co-ordination and exchange of information among survivor leaders from across the OSCE region, promoting the development and recognition of national survivor leadership.

Following the well-attended and high-visibility launch event, the Advisory Council members presented their work at more than seven events organized by ODIHR and the OSCE, as well as expert meetings, consultations and roundtables, such as the consultations on the development of guidance for participating States on addressing trafficking of people belonging to national minorities. With ODIHR, Council members trained law enforcement agencies in Ukraine and border guards from across the OSCE region within the framework of a course organized by the OSCE Border Management Staff College to enhance their capacity to apply a victim- and survivor-centred approach to the detection, identification and investigation of trafficking cases. The involvement of survivors in the training curriculum strengthens its impact.

ODIHR's International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council is leading a paradigm shift toward recognizing the need to include survivors of trafficking in all anti-trafficking measures, in order to combat it comprehensively and effectively.

## 2.2 Ensuring human rights protection while using new border management technologies

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**New technologies in border management raise important legal and policy issues with profound implications for everyone's privacy. Highly sensitive data, such as biometric data, is now being collected at border crossings with hardly any consideration of compliance with human rights. ODIHR's work raising awareness of this issue is key in the process of ensuring that the information reaches all the relevant stakeholders, as well as guiding civil society to tackle these issues. Its report provides valuable insights to help states integrate a human rights approach, a prerequisite to ensuring accountability.**

— *Iliá Siatitsa, Programme Director and Senior Legal Officer, Privacy International*

While states may legitimately control who enters their territory to counter terrorism threats, border security measures used for this purpose invariably impact human rights. They may involve substantial interference with the rights of potentially large numbers of people crossing borders – including those migrating and seeking international protection. The usage of new technologies, particularly when the private sector leads their development and use, heightens these risks in border management, which is already frequently characterized by weak safeguards, accountability and oversight. Increased border security must not come at the expense of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The collection, processing and sharing of data coupled with the use of new technologies to strengthen border security may result in severe breaches of human rights, if the necessary safeguards are not in place. Human rights risks include the risk of discriminatory profiling on the basis of collected passenger data (in particular Passenger Name Record data) and risks connected to the collection and usage of biometric data. Automatic risk assessment systems powered by algorithms at borders raise concerns around the right to privacy,

non-discrimination and potentially a broad range of other rights. Infringements of the right to privacy can have serious consequences for people in vulnerable situations, such as asylum seekers, when data is stored and shared between countries.

Making use of information obtained at four earlier expert workshops, ODIHR produced the policy brief [Border Management and Human rights: Collection, processing and sharing of personal data and the use of new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context](#). This discusses the implications of collecting and sharing information in the context of border management and how the introduction or continued use of new technologies at borders may affect human rights. The brief provides participating States with important information on this complicated issue and encourages action to ensure that potential risks are mitigated.

The policy brief has raised the profile of this issue in the OSCE area, giving participating States insight into key considerations when implementing new technology at borders. It complements current efforts at the



international level, including those led by the UN Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy and the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, who welcomed its presentation. The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and civil society organizations active in this area noted the impetus added by the policy brief to international momentum on this issue, at a time when migration is a key consideration in the OSCE area. Working with other organizations to raise awareness of the human rights risks at stake when using new technologies at borders is key to finding methods to minimize these risks. Given the complexity of this matter, ODIHR is following up by producing audiovisual materials to make clear for stakeholders what rights may be at risk. Continued awareness raising and training will be crucial in the coming years.

## Border Management and Human Rights

Collection, processing and sharing of personal data and the use of new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context

**OSCE**  
**ODIHR**

The diagram shows a central figure of a person with a suitcase, connected to various icons representing data collection and processing, such as a camera, a scanner, and a computer monitor. The text below the diagram discusses the collection, processing and sharing of personal data and the use of new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context.

## 2.3 Promoting and protecting human rights while countering terrorism



**20 years after 9/11, we are still adding layers to counter-terrorism measures without knowing what is effective and at the risk of repeating past mistakes.**

— Thomas Renard, Director of the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague (ICCT).

Human rights and the rule of law are crucial for the effectiveness of counter-terrorism efforts, both in the short and long-term. Yet, countering terrorism is in practice still often seen as a “hard” security topic, which overrides “soft” human rights considerations. This leads to the introduction of potentially far-reaching human rights restrictions, for example increased surveillance; the expansion of police powers to control people considered to pose terrorism-related risks; restrictions on freedom of movement; preventive detention or house arrest; deprivation of citizenship and revocation of passports or residence permits. Despite OSCE commitments emphasizing that terrorism must not be identified with any ethnicity, nationality, religion or belief, in practice there are concerns that counter-terrorism efforts often have a disproportionate or even exclusive focus on specific groups, frequently Muslim communities.

ODIHR is mandated to assist OSCE participating States in ensuring their counter-terrorism initiatives respect international human rights standards and OSCE human dimension commitments, by offering technical assistance and advice, and facilitating dialogue between governments and civil society on the human rights aspects of countering terrorism.

In May, ODIHR organized a workshop, with participants from German and French-speaking EU countries, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, to promote human-rights compliant responses to terrorism, including in the context of threats and challenges caused by so-called “foreign terrorist fighters”. The workshop facilitated interactive and dynamic debate between participants from state authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society, to exchange information, experiences, lessons learned and good practices. The strong attendance on the part of all invited states, as well as national stakeholders, civil society and OSCE participants and the support of international partners, such as the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter-terrorism, demonstrated a widespread understanding for the relevance and importance of the initiative.

At a time when the EU Counter-Terrorism Directive was being assessed and UN Member States were discussing the biennial review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the workshop took stock of ongoing and emerging human rights challenges in the development and implementation of counter-terrorism laws, policy and practice in the countries represented. It considered how civil liberties and fundamental freedoms can be better respected and protected in judicial responses to terrorism and other security measures. Participants also discussed the intersection of counter-terrorism measures and discrimination. More specifically, they looked at the gendered implications of counter-terrorism, and how to address discriminatory aspects of counter-terrorism measures, often on the basis of ethnicity, nationality, religion or belief.

The workshop was able to identify challenges States face in countering terrorism, but also concerns and grievances to which counter-terrorism activities may give rise. It contributed to mutual understanding and



awareness between State and civil society representatives, helping to address those challenges effectively. With regards to the threats and challenges posed by (returning) “foreign terrorist fighters” and family members, the workshop also reinforced once more the call to European states to take steps towards the urgent repatriation of their citizens from detention camps in Syria and Iraq. It raised awareness of discrimination, especially against Muslim communities, inherent in some counter-terrorism measures and highlighted the importance of a regular human rights review and oversight of counter-terrorism efforts. ODIHR received positive feedback from many participants who expressed appreciation for the rare opportunity for such a broad dialogue on this subject.

In the organization and follow-up to the workshop, ODIHR was able to complement its dedicated programme of work on human rights and anti-terrorism with its unique expertise on other issues ranging from tolerance and non-discrimination to freedom of religion or belief and torture prevention. The cross-dimensional challenges posed by terrorism and counter-terrorism require firmly human rights-based responses that cut across several areas of ODIHR’s work. The workshop will therefore also inform ODIHR’s future activities on human rights and anti-terrorism issues, including potential future focus areas for guidance tools and other practical resources. As an immediate follow-up to the workshop, ODIHR organized a session on counterterrorism, freedom of religion or belief and non-discrimination at the FRA’s Fundamental Rights Forum 2021, using the opportunity to further promote the discussion of key human rights concerns related to counter-terrorism efforts in Europe.

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**There is a need to engage with critical voices in discussing the human rights impact of counter-terrorism law and policy in practice. To counter terrorism effectively and respect human rights at the same time, we need to build bridges between different viewpoints, between different professions, between those in charge of implementing counter-terrorism policy and practice and those who are affected by it.**

— ODIHR Director Matteo Mecacci in his welcome address at the workshop

## 2.4 Mobilizing Roma participation through civil society

Active Roma and Sinti participation in public and political life is often considered the first step toward ensuring inclusion for these communities in all walks of life. The last decade has seen an overall shrinking of space for civil society, and significantly diminishing support and funding opportunities for human rights organizations focusing on enhancing public and political participation of Roma and Sinti. At the same time, since the outset of the Covid-19 pandemic ODIHR has witnessed decreased space for participation for Roma and Sinti.

The [OSCE Action Plan for Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area](#) was built on the essential principle “For Roma, with Roma”. The genuine involvement of Roma in all matters affecting them is considered a prerequisite for Roma inclusion efforts to work, and for eradicating racism and discrimination against these communities.

In 2021, as part of a project to build the capacity of Roma civil society organizations and encourage Roma to participate in public and political life, ODIHR provided training on human rights, mobilization and public participation in North Macedonia and Serbia. During the course, participants developed plans of action aimed at addressing local issues they identified. ODIHR subsequently supported the implementation of selected participant plans and provided them with tailored coaching and guidance during the implementation period. The participants' activities related to awareness-raising and capacity-building around issues such as affirmative action policies for Roma in higher education and mandatory education. Participants also organized Roma Citizens Forums, addressing many of the multiple issues faced by Roma communities. They also worked to establish a Roma youth club to build support and capacity among the youngest people in their communities.



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**Participating in ODIHR's course and then being supported to implement our action plan in my community has greatly helped me at effectively increasing public and political participation. Our vision of establishing a Roma Youth Club in Berovo is becoming a reality, and we now have the space to discuss common issues and co-ordinate efforts towards solving them.**

— Ms. Vasvija Destanovska, a young Roma woman from North Macedonia, who volunteers with the Roma women and youth association 'Luludi', and has worked with the Roma student's organization 'Romaversitas'



Course participants had the chance to make use of their new knowledge by directly noting the problems their communities face and developing activities to tackle them. When participants who were supported during implementation of their plans presented their results, many acknowledged the usefulness of this programme in better addressing the problems their communities face.

In addition, each of the project teams obtained greater visibility in their communities, and gained broad support in tackling the issues identified. For the first time ever, young Roma from Berovo in North Macedonia established a safe space for discussing the issues they face and working together on capacity building activities. Another team in the same country raised awareness around affirmative action policies for Roma in higher education, elaborating on implementation gaps and the need for systematic advocacy work.

In Krushevac and Kraljevo in Serbia, young Roma visited their local communities to raise awareness among elementary school pupils about the importance of education. Another team in the same country organized Roma Citizens Forums to address issues faced by the Roma community, and developed straightforward messages aimed directly at the local authorities.

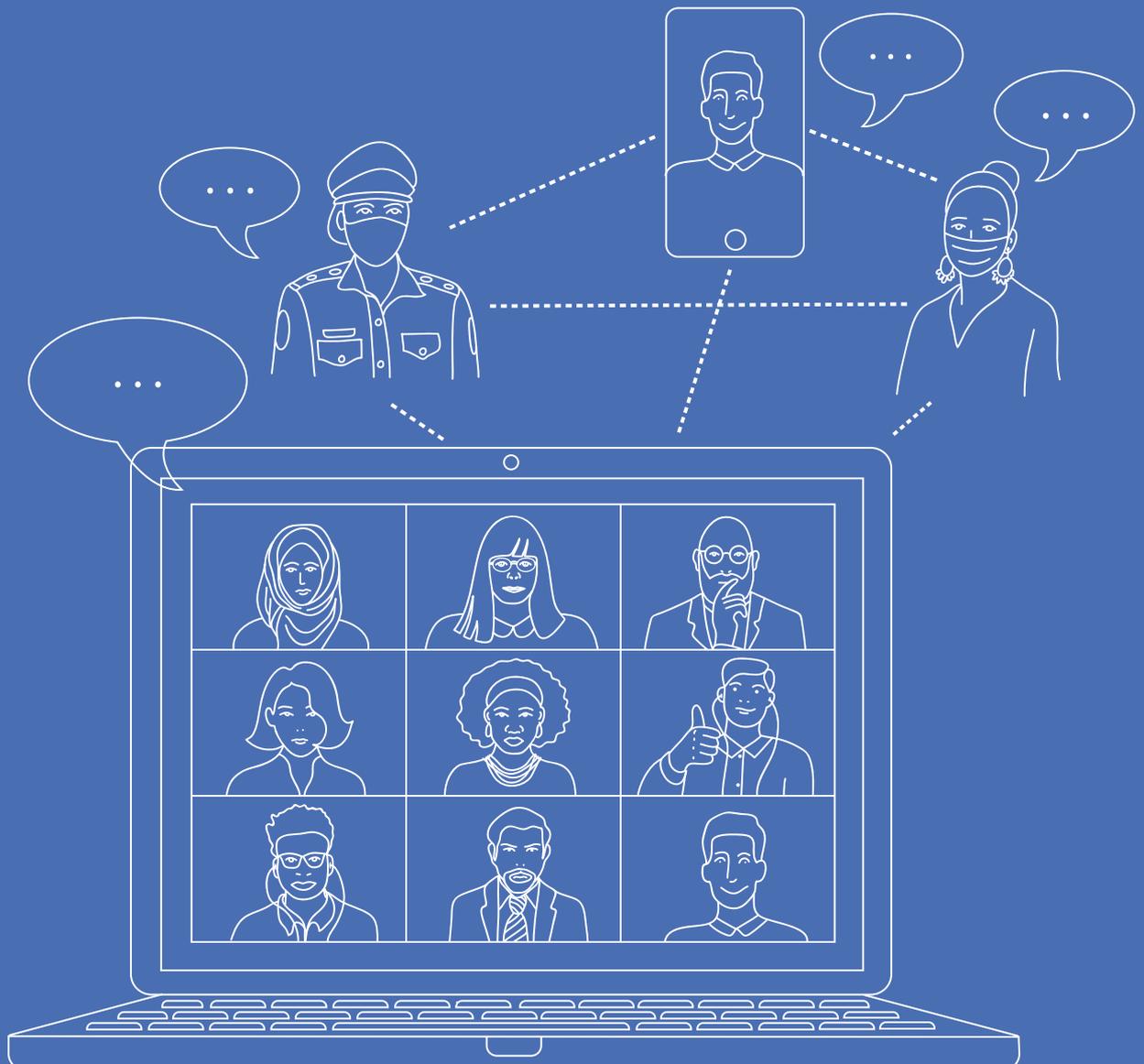
This programme had numerous positive results and represented an opportunity for Roma and Sinti to develop new skills that they were thereafter able to put to practice in their communities. Participants increased their own community visibility as emerging leaders, tackling some of the most difficult issues they face. The programme greatly benefited from a mentorship component whereby participants received support and advice in implementing their plans. Participants also made use of this forum to commit to further work within the framework of their original plans. ODIHR will follow up with them in 2022 to check on their progress and results.



## PART 3

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

Working towards inclusive societies across all 57 participating States is a key focus for ODIHR. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a proliferation of baseless conspiracy theories and scapegoating, with a negative impact on the minority communities affected. In 2021, the Office engaged diverse communities in new ways to combat discrimination, exclusion and hate crime throughout the OSCE region. This year also marked 15 years since ODIHR took a leading role in global efforts to collect data that improve our understanding of the impact of hate crime. To build inclusive societies based on human rights and address the vulnerabilities of specific communities, these impact stories show how ODIHR broadened its resources and tools to support hate crime victims and Roma human rights activists, and engaged in dialogue with indigenous communities.



## 3.1 Marking 15 years of reporting hate crimes

In a year of milestones, 2021 was another record for ODIHR: 15 years since its annual hate crime report was first published. The yearly update constitutes the largest database on hate crime in the world, and combines statistical data, information and analysis about hate crimes from across the OSCE region.

Each year, ODIHR staff review hate crime statistics, data and information submitted by States, civil society and intergovernmental organizations. The information and data – broken down by hate crime bias, type of crime and country – are then published on ODIHR's dedicated Hate Crime Reporting website ([hatecrime.osce.org](http://hatecrime.osce.org)) on 16 November, International Tolerance Day. The reporting process continues throughout the year and depends on the contributions of state-nominated national points of contact and civil society organizations working to gather and report data to ODIHR.

The official data comprise statistics recorded by police, as well as country-specific information about hate crime legislation, data collection and victim support initiatives. Hate incidents submitted by civil society and intergovernmental organizations include descriptions of thousands of hate incidents, many of which would otherwise go unreported. Additionally, the report presents recommendations issued by intergovernmental organizations alongside ODIHR's own key observations on States' adherence to their OSCE commitments in the field of hate crime.

Data collection is just the first step, however, and work to address hate crime does not end on publication day. The data and information help policymakers, police, prosecutors, civil society actors and others to track hate crimes and identify emerging trends, facilitating

targeted responses and appropriate support for victims. The data also guide ODIHR's own work to address hate crime, enabling the Office to tailor its training programmes and resources accordingly.

Over the years, ODIHR's report has contributed to a sea change in awareness of hate crime. Having the data to illustrate the problem, hate crimes and their impact on victims and wider society ensures the phenomenon is not dismissed or downplayed. By shining a light on the issue, ODIHR's hate crime report has helped shape policy responses, strengthen legislative frameworks, and ensure that hate crimes are effectively recorded, investigated and prosecuted across the OSCE region. As the data set has grown, so too has co-operation with other intergovernmental organizations working to address hate crime. The result has been a more coherent and robust response to hate crime at national and international levels.

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**ODIHR's Hate Crime Report has added weight to our own hate crime findings by bringing these to the attention of European and international actors. We have relied on ODIHR's accessible dataset to help raise the alarm about hate crimes in Greece and strengthen our advocacy efforts at home and abroad.**

— Garyfallia Anastasopoulou, Assistant Coordinator of the Racist Violence and Recording Network (RVRN), Greece.

2003

ODIHR first tasked with collecting hate crime information and statistics (OSCE Ministerial Council in Maastricht, 4/03)

2006

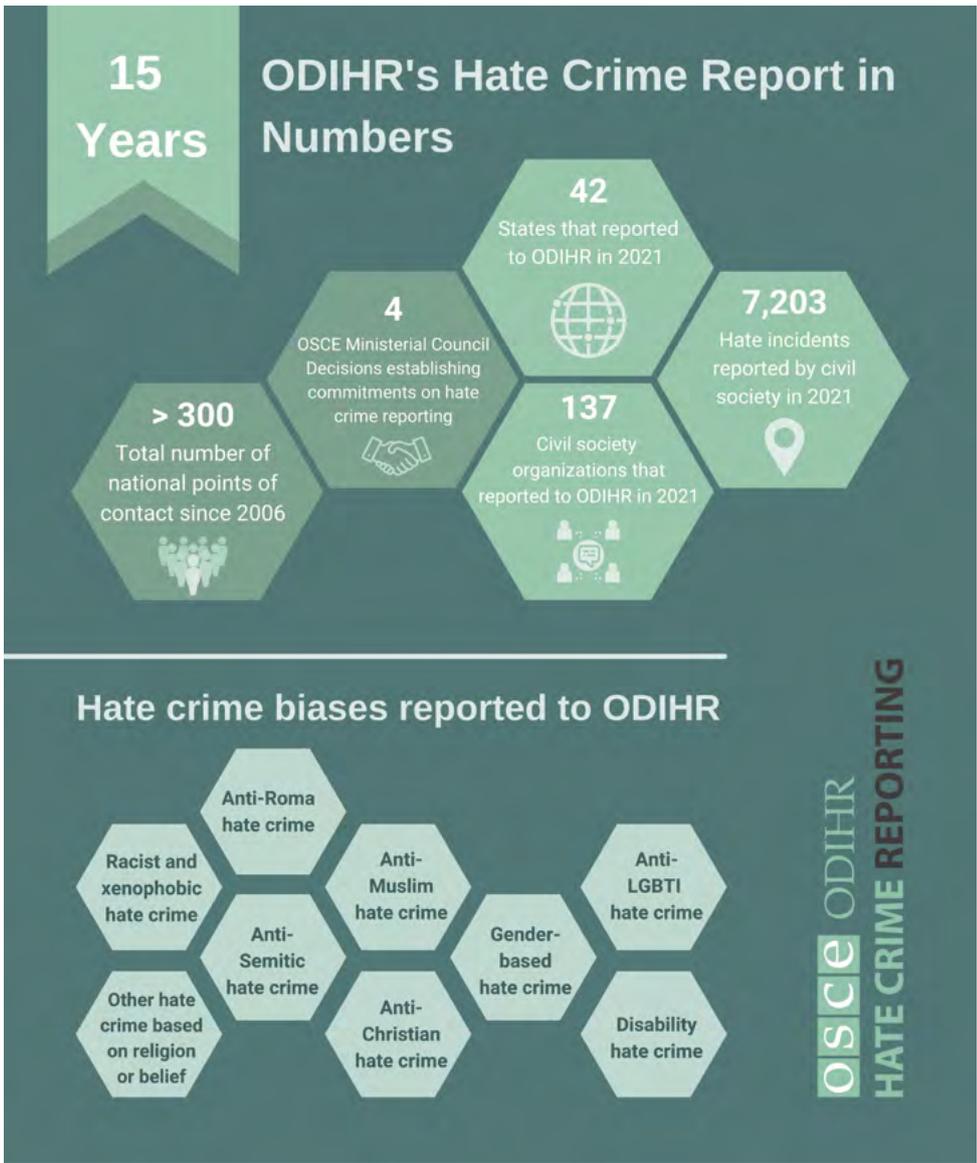
Publication of first full hate crime report, combining both official data and CSO submissions

2008

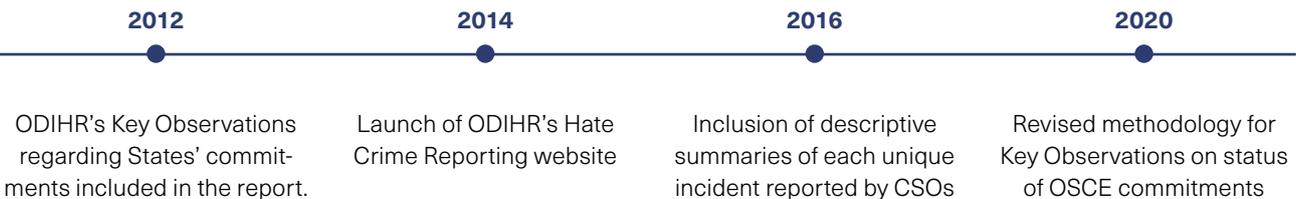
First annual meeting of National Points of Contact in Helsinki

2009

OSCE Ministerial Council in Athens that set out a number of key commitments, including on data collection, hate crime legislation and capacity building for law enforcement, and reporting hate crime data to ODIHR.



Since its inception, the report has evolved from a paper publication to a more interactive, user-friendly website that filters hate crime data and information according to year, country, and the bias motivation underlying the hate crime. The website, which also contains tools and resources for lawmakers, police, prosecutors and civil society, is available in both English and Russian.



## 3.2 Lifting up indigenous voices to counter racism and promote diversity and inclusion

Indigenous communities form an integral part of societies across the OSCE region. They include groups with distinct languages and cultures, but a profound connection to the land on which they live. Racism against such groups seeks to discredit their right to existence, and tackling intolerance and discrimination is therefore key to protecting and promoting their rights within our diverse societies.

OSCE participating States have acknowledged that indigenous people may experience specific difficulties in exercising their rights, and recognize that all OSCE commitments apply equally to everyone.

Intolerance and discrimination targeting indigenous groups come in many forms. ODIHR takes action at all levels to help states address both individual acts of racism as well as entrenched discrimination resulting from the historical exclusion and marginalization of indigenous people. In particular, ODIHR works to amplify the voices of marginalized groups and raise awareness of the challenges they encounter to help break the cycle of exclusion.

On 9 November 2021, ODIHR continued its work in this area with an online conference featuring indigenous activists from Saami, Inuit, Native American, First Nations and other indigenous communities, who spoke with representatives of state institutions, civil society and intergovernmental organizations. The meeting's 60 participants came from 28 countries, and close to a thousand people viewed the recording on social media channels.

During the event, indigenous representatives shared their experiences of accessing justice, defending their rights and addressing intolerance. They discussed the multiple forms of discrimination targeting women and girls from indigenous communities, as well as how the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the problems of healthcare inequality and the digital divide. They highlighted the oppression they have faced and continue to face, including at the hands of state institutions, and the subsequent intergenerational trauma and socio-economic deprivation it has caused.

In addition, the activists all emphasized the positive role of indigenous people in focusing attention on challenges that disproportionately affect their communities, for example the climate crisis. They reiterated the unique position of indigenous groups in helping states develop solutions to such global problems, and the importance of promoting inclusion to allow the voices of these communities to be heard.

Addressing intolerance and discrimination is essential to ensure that historically marginalized and vulnerable groups can enjoy all their rights and contribute fully to society. ODIHR continues to work with state institutions, civil society and indigenous groups to provide a platform for dialogue and inclusive decision-making. Following the event, other intergovernmental bodies such as the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) expressed their commitment to keeping intolerance targeting indigenous groups high on the agenda.

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**Non-discrimination is a prerequisite for the effective contribution of all in creating peaceful and stable societies.**

— Ambassador Kairat Abdrakhmanov, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities



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**This event was a rare and vital opportunity for indigenous people to communicate our lived experiences of intolerance and discrimination. Despite the progress made in recent decades to secure human rights, little has changed for indigenous peoples, who continue to face the expropriation and destruction of our ancestral lands and resources. This must end.**

— *Yana Tannagasheva, Shor indigenous people, Russian Federation*



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**In providing this space for dialogue, ODIHR has strengthened understanding of what indigenous cultures, justice systems and governance have to offer the world in planning for the future. The role of tribal nations in shaping the United States constitution is well documented, but far too often overlooked. All nations would benefit from respecting and learning from indigenous communities.**

— *Jonodev Chaudhuri, Ambassador, Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Principal, Chaudhuri Law, United States*

## 3.3 Delivering tools to support hate crime victims

**The EStAR project provides a wealth of tools and good practices to improve Spain’s hate crime victim support system, such as on conducting individual needs assessments and co-ordinating support services. Following the diagnostic workshop, ODIHR’s recommendations were incorporated into Spain’s second Action Plan for Combating Hate Crimes (2022–24).**

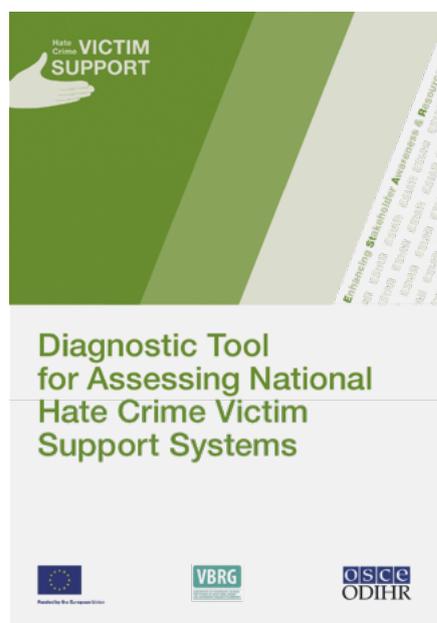
— Javier López Gutiérrez, Head of the Statistical System and Victims Support Area

Hate crimes are distinct from other types of crime, as they target victims simply for who they are. Consequently, the emotional and psychological trauma caused by hate crime can be profound and long-lasting due to the close link with victims’ identities. This is why the victims of hate crime require specialist protection and support that ensure their individual needs are met.

These needs vary from person to person and may evolve throughout the course of a hate crime investigation, as the impact of the crime and possible criminal proceedings unfold. Providing effective support to hate crime victims, therefore, requires a comprehensive system built on the structured co-operation of multiple actors and agencies.

That is why ODIHR’s project on Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support (EStAR) is helping States build an effective system of hate crime victim support. After mapping the support structures in 41 project countries, ODIHR – together with its project partner, the Association of Counseling Centers for Victims of Right-wing, Racist and Antisemitic Violence in Germany (VBRG) – delivered a number of tools for improving hate crime victim support and protection.

Key among these is the project’s diagnostic tool, a unique practical methodology for individual practitioners and institutions to pinpoint problem areas towards developing robust national hate crime victim support systems. The tool guides the assessment across the essential building blocks to understand the forms of support, protection and access to justice that hate crime victims receive.



The tool can be applied in different settings, as demonstrated during diagnostic workshops organized as part of the EStAR project in Spain and Croatia. These workshops took a hands-on approach, beginning with a survey for participants to assess their national hate crime victim support systems, followed by a guided analysis of the results to unpack the challenges and opportunities at the national level, and ending with a results report to summarize the findings and provide recommendations.

Additionally, last year ODIHR published a comprehensive set of model guidelines, including [Model Quality](#).



[Standards of Hate Crime Victim Support](#), [Model Guidance on Individual Needs Assessments of Hate Crime Victims](#) and [Model Guidance on Sensitive and Respectful Treatment of Hate Crime Victims in the Criminal Justice System](#). In developing these tools and resources, the EStAR project drew on a wide range of experiences and expertise, for example members of the EStAR expert network, victim support providers, criminal justice officials and civil society representatives in the course of numerous events.

ODIHR worked to develop creative formats to overcome constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. These included two virtual study visits, first to France to showcase how hate crime victims' protection and support needs are identified and addressed, and then to Germany to understand the role of enhanced co-operation between criminal justice agencies and victim support organizations. Other events held under the auspices of

the project include a [public webinar on restorative justice solutions for hate crime](#), a [regional workshop on improving national hate crime victim support systems in Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans](#), and a training session for police in Oslo on sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims.

Underpinning the EStAR project is the understanding that hate crime victims require specialist support to repair the harm done to them and enable effective access to justice. The EStAR project's victim-centred approach has helped to inform the work of the European Commission's Working Group on Hate Crime Victim Support (part of the High-Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance). The project's practical tools will continue to provide a firm foundation towards improving national hate crime victim support systems in the years to come.

## 3.4 Training Roma human rights defenders for more effective monitoring and reporting



**With space for civil society shrinking continuously, monitoring and reporting on human rights is an important tool for protecting Roma communities. ODIHR’s training helped me develop hands-on knowledge and skills that I can now use back home.**

— *Oleksandra Koryak, a young Roma activist from Ukraine, who currently serves as a Junior Expert at the OSCE/ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues*

Racism and discrimination continue in many forms across the OSCE area. During the COVID-19 pandemic, racist discrimination and hatred increased, adding to the layers of vulnerability that Roma already faced before this health crisis. This is coupled with a pattern of abusive use of force by law enforcement agencies noted by ODIHR in several participating States. Biased imagery of Roma people and settlements, shared through traditional and social media, has also led to increased hatred and incitement of hatred against Roma, including the elderly, women and children.

To make a positive change to this situation, in 2021 ODIHR’s Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues organized a human rights monitoring and reporting training course for Roma human rights defenders. This enabled Roma and Sinti human rights defenders and members of civil society organizations to carry out high quality and objective human rights monitoring independently. Following this training, ODIHR supported selected participants in conducting human rights monitoring activities at the national level, and provided them with tailored coaching and guidance.

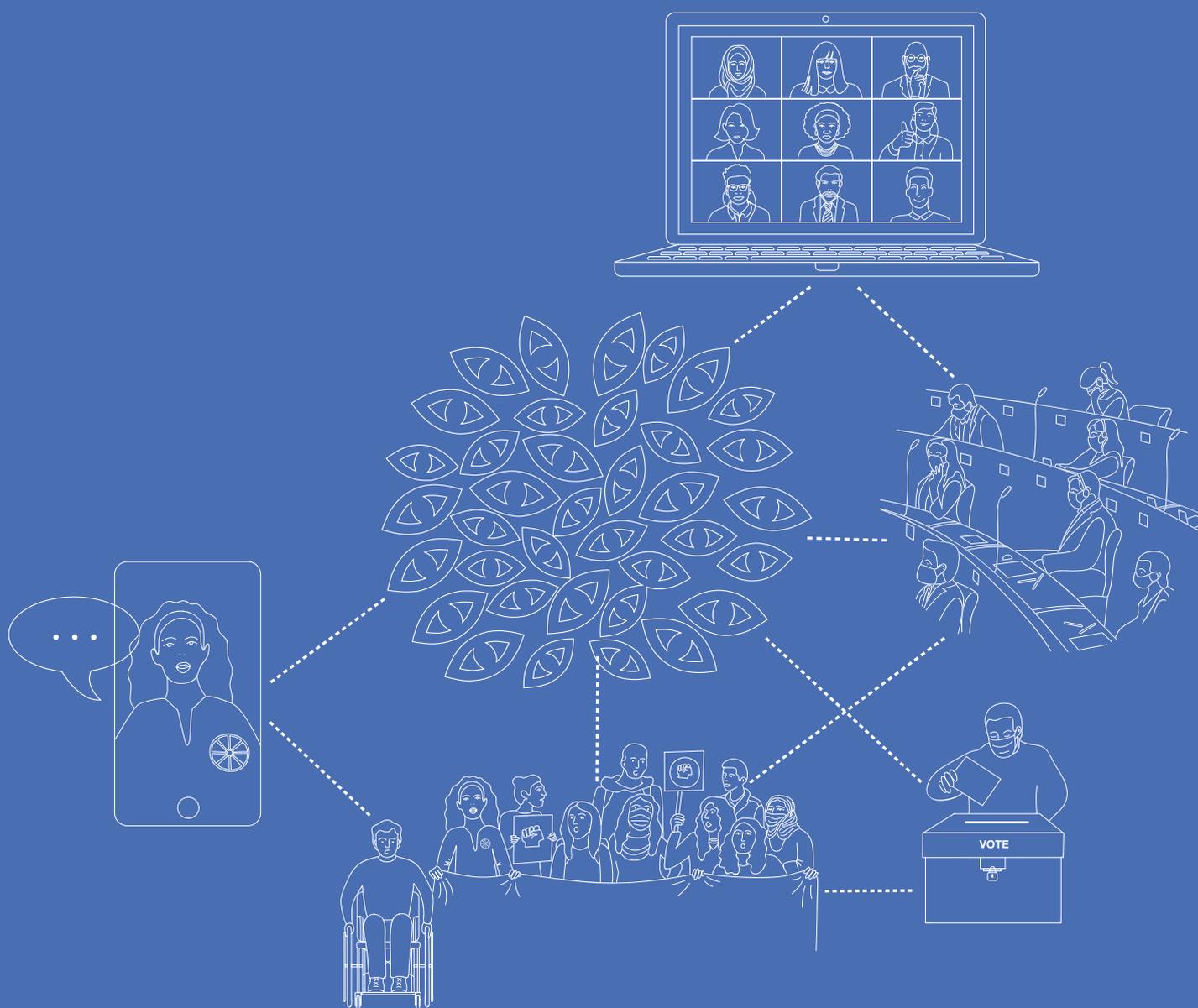
Through this course, ODIHR fulfilled several tasks stemming from the [OSCE Action Plan for Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area](#) to combat racism and discrimination, to work on addressing bias in the media, and to help build trust and understanding between police and Roma.

Effectively monitoring and reporting on human rights issues is a complex issue. This training course set out a clear vision in respect to the focus, methodology, target and objective of human rights monitoring and reporting. Understanding the components of effective monitoring is key to changing the paradigm around the ever-shrinking space for human rights and watchdog organizations.

The training included participants from ten participating States: Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, North Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom, with follow-up activities that included participants from eight of these countries. A second round of training was also provided to a group of Roma in Ukraine.

Following the training, participants confirmed increased knowledge and understanding of the subject matter. The follow-up activities to support national human rights monitoring and reporting activities showed even greater impact. Those coached during their first monitoring efforts reported both high levels of understanding of human rights monitoring and awareness of issues faced by Roma and Sinti. Report-writing skills, legal analysis training and mentor feedback were the most appreciated aspects of the training. All participants said that the programme would be useful for their future human rights work, and that they intended to use their new skills moving forward.

# Annexes



# MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Organized in 2021

## ELECTIONS

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Expert Review Meeting: Handbook on Observing and Promoting Women's Electoral Participation	online	22 February 2021	15 (9 women, 6 men)
Meeting of Focal Points for Election Observation	online	29–30 June 2021	61 (36 women, 25 men)
Expert Workshop on ODIHR Handbook for Observation of Election Campaigns	online	28 July 2021	29 (13 women, 16 men)
ODIHR Seminar on Election Observation and Election Campaigns on Social Networks	online/Vienna	2 November 2021	110 (54 women, 56 men)
Training for Long-Term Observers	Belgrade	8–12 November 2021	28 (14 women, 14 men)

## DEMOCRATIZATION

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Democratic Governance and Gender</b>			
1st Gender Matters online briefing: Violence against women in politics	online	3 March 2021	54
OSCE Central Asia Forum	online/Ashgabat	16 March 2021	101
ODIHR/UN Women High level side event at the 65th UN Commission on the Status of Women: Violence against women in politics: Experiences and ways forward for women leaders	online	17 March 2021	326
Annual Meeting of OSCE Gender Focal Points	online	12–14 April 2021	93 (21 men, 72 women)
2nd Gender Matters online briefing: Political leadership	online	19 April 2021	57
OSCE/ODIHR/OSCE PA webinar: Evidence-based lawmaking to prevent and combat violence against women	online	17 May 2021	105
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung/ODIHR webinar: How to make institutions gender sensitive	online/Sarajevo	26 May 2021	47 (4 men, 43 women)
3rd Gender Matters online briefing: Affirmative measures for women's political participation	online	10 June 2021	31
Annual Regional Conference of Women Parliamentarians in the SEE: The role of parliaments in advancing gender equality and women in politics	online/Podgorica	14 June 2021	76
Gender Advisers' course in Ukraine	online/Kyiv	16 June – 7 July 2021	29 (1 man, 28 women)
Regulators Roundtable: E-Reporting and other tools to mitigate challenges to political finance oversight during COVID-19 pandemic	online	29 June 2021	22 (11 men, 11 women)
ODIHR advocacy school on gender and politics	online	13–18 July 2021	21 (21 women)
Advanced course on gender mainstreaming tools	online	31 August – 7 December 2021	18 (3 men, 15 women)
Workshop on the finalization of Code of Ethics for MPs in North Macedonia	Skopje	10–12 September 2021	22 (10 men, 12 women)
Workshop on gender sensitive parliaments in the Parliament of Malta	Valletta	27–28 September 2021	31 (9 men, 22 women)
High level panel – opening of ODIHR/TI BootCamp on political integrity	online	5 October 2021	42 (16 men, 26 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
ODIHR/TI BootCamp	online	6–28 October 2021	37 (16 men, 21 women)
OSCE Office to Dushanbe/ODIHR round table: Establishing an alliance of women parliamentarians in Tajikistan	online/Dushanbe	7 October 2021	26 (4 men, 22 women)
4th annual workshop on gender equality in politics and democratic institutions	online	7–8 October 2021	27 (5 men, 22 women)
First meeting of the Gender Advisers' Network in Ukraine	Kyiv	12–13 October 2021	35 (5 men, 30 women)
4th Gender Matters online briefing: Making states deliver for all women and men: Institutional mechanisms for gender equality	online	20 October 2021	24 (2 men, 22 women)
The 13th Congress of Polish Women supported by ODIHR	online	6–14 November 2021	106,500 views on Facebook and Youtube (more than 70 per cent of viewers were women)
Follow up event to ODIHR's Advocacy School on Gender and Politics: Advocacy in practice	online	8 November 2021	10 (1 man, 9 women)
Workshop: Institutionalizing gender sensitivity in the Assembly of North Macedonia	Skopje	16–18 Nov 2021	21 (4 men, 17 women)
Workshop: Participatory gender audit of the Parliament of Malta	Valletta	25–26 November 2021	35 (13 men, 22 women)
5th Gender Matters online briefing: Making representative institutions feminist	online	9 December 2021	29
Presentation of ODIHR's legal opinion on the draft Code of Ethics of MPs in North Macedonia	Skopje	9 December 2021	16 (8 men, 8 women)
CHANGE Young Women's Political Academy	Istanbul	5–9 December 2021	23 (23 women)
Workshop: Participatory gender audit of the National Youth Council of Serbia	Belgrade	20–22 December 2021	11 (3 men, 8 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's report on disability inclusion to the Parliament of Ukraine	online	8 April 2021	73 (50 women, 23 men)
First Meeting of OSCE/ODIHR thematic group on the Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities	online	9 June 2021	22 (17 women, 5 men)
Launch of the Russian easy-to-read version of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	online	3 December 2022	45 (25 women, 20 men)
Academy of Young Diplomats (in co-operation with the European Academy of Diplomacy)	online	March, 2021	63 (37 women, 26 men)
Academy of Young Diplomats (in co-operation with the European Academy of Diplomacy)	online	April, 2021	139 (84 women, 55 men)
First Meeting of the Advisory Panel on the Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities	online	9–10 December 2021	30 (19 women, 11 men)
2021 Fundamental Rights Forum, Warsaw Hub: Young Political Activists and Human Rights in a Digital Age	online	11 October 2021	117
OSCE Group of Friends of Youth and Security: On enhancing civic and political participation of youth	online	4 June 2021	98
OSCE Perspectives 2030 Academy	online	March–December 2021	32 (18 women, 14 men)
Young Policy Advisers course for Kazakhstan	Nur-sultan	19–27 November 2021	26 (13 women, 13 men)
OSCE Expert Roundtable on Youth and Gender Equality	online	17–18 February 2021	55 (43 women, 12 men)
"United 4 Change" Programme for Young Political Activists 2021	online	20–25 May 2021	20 (11 women, 9 men)
Winter School on Political Parties and Democracy	online	13–21 January 2021	18 (9 women, 9 men)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Summer School on Political Parties and Democracy	online	June–July 2021	16 (9 women, 7 men)
Chernihiv Youth Festival	online	1 July 2021	40 (unknown)
Warsaw Security Forum 2021 Roundtable: Inclusive Democracy Today as Key to Security Tomorrow	online/Warsaw	6 October 2021	
OSCE wide Youth Focal Points annual meeting	online	8 December 2021	16 (12 women, 4 men)
OSCE Youth Mainstreaming digital roundtable series "Fostering more inclusive societies: youth engagement in policies, processes and programmes" Roundtable 1: Inclusion of youth voices in policy making and strategic processes	online	13 October 2021	65
OSCE Youth Mainstreaming digital roundtable series "Fostering more inclusive societies: youth engagement in policies, processes and programmes" Roundtable 2: Youth perspectives in the programming of organizations working with and for youth	online	20 October 2021	42
OSCE Youth Mainstreaming digital roundtable series "Fostering more inclusive societies: youth engagement in policies, processes and programmes" Roundtable 3: Enabling A Youth Inclusive Environment	online	27 October 2021	35
OSCE Youth Mainstreaming digital roundtable series "Fostering more inclusive societies: youth engagement in policies, processes and programmes" Roundtable 4: Connecting and moving forward	online	17 November 2021	38
ODIHR Young Policy Advisers Course	online	May–June 2021	26 (15 women, 11 men)
ODIHR Young Policy Advisers Course	online	25–27 January 2021	22 (13 women, 9 men)
<b>Rule of Law</b>			
Expert meeting, Policy Brief on Fair Trial Rights and Public Health Emergencies	online	4 February 2021	31 (16 men, 15 women)
Regional workshop in Western/Central/Eastern Europe, review of the 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	24 February 2021	15 (6 men, 9 women)
Regional workshop in Western/Central/Eastern Europe, review of the 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	10 March 2021	15 (7 men, 8 women)
Meeting on independence of judges and prosecutors in Poland	online	30 March 2021	50 (20 men, 30 Women)
Webinar on associations of women judges in Central Asia	online	21–22 April 2021	114 (13 men, 101 women)
Regional workshop in South Eastern Europe, review of 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	22 April 2021	18 (7 men, 11 women)
Annual Trial Monitoring Meeting 2021	online	25 May 2021	71 (32 men, 39 women)
Regional Workshop on Central Asia, review of 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	27 May 2021	22 (10 men, 12 women)
Working meeting to discuss tools to address systemic issues in the judiciary such as corruption or institutions capture	online	22 June 2021	10 (6 men, 4 women)
The role of judicial associations on protecting and promoting the rule of law in Poland	online	29 June 2021	39 (18 men, 21 women)
Webinar on independence of prosecutors in Central Europe	online	20 October 2021	71 (35 men, 36 women)
Regional workshop in Central Asia, review of the 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	19 November 2021	29 (12 men, 17 Women)
Eighth Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia	online/Tashkent	24–25 November 2021	78 in-person (29 women, 49 men) 22 online (13 women, 9 men)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Side event on Fair Trial Standards during Health Emergencies, Criminal Justice Forum 2021	online/Tashkent	24 November 2021	78 in-person (49 men, 29 women) 22 online (13 women, 9 men)
Side event on Lessons Learned and Good Practices from OSCE Trial Monitoring, Criminal Justice Forum 2021	online/Tashkent	25 November 2021	23 in-person (17 men, 6 women)
Women in justice breakfast, Criminal Justice Forum 2021	online/Tashkent	25 November 2021	33 in-person (14 men, 19 women) 43 online (12 men, 31 women)
Regional workshop in South Eastern Europe, review of 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	26 November 2021	23 (8 men, 15 women)
Regional workshop in South Caucasus, review of 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	3 December 2021	17 (6 men, 11 women)
Meeting on the rule of law in Poland	online	13 December 2021	41 (20 men, 21 women)
Expert consultation meeting, review of the 2010 Kyiv Recommendations	online	17 December 2021	21 (7 men, 14 women)
<b>Migration and Freedom of Movement</b>			
Workshop on 'Enhanced Understanding of Freedom of Movement in all phases of the Conflict Cycle': identified good practices to facilitate freedom of movement and lessons learnt – Western Balkans	online	12 January 2021	18 (13 women, 5 men)
Workshop on 'Enhanced Understanding of Freedom of Movement in all phases of the Conflict Cycle': identified good practices to facilitate freedom of movement and lessons learnt – Eastern Europe	online	19 January 2021	20 (13 women, 7 men)
Workshop on 'Enhanced Understanding of Freedom of Movement in all phases of the Conflict Cycle': identified good practices to facilitate freedom of movement and lessons learnt – Caucasus	online	26 January 2021	15 (10 women, 5 men)
Principles on Identification for Sustainable Development – Relevance and best practices in Central Asia	online	20 May 2021	36 (18 women, 18 men)
Gender responsive short-term visa policies: Overview of practices in the OSCE region and recommendations for improvement	online	30 June 2021	25 (20 women, 5 men)
Training on good practices in migrant integration	Lviv, Ukraine	25–26 October, 2021	10 (6 women, 4 men)
OSCE-UNHCR webinar on sharing good practices on Statelessness among OSCE participating States	online	1 November 2021	
ODIHR-PICUM Webinar on Regularization of migrants in an irregular situation in the OSCE region: Recent developments, points for discussion and recommendations	online	8 November 2021	80 (51 women, 29 men)
HDS: Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Girls Session III Violence against women belonging to vulnerable groups, in particular migrants, refugees and displaced persons, and persons at risk of displacement	online/Warsaw	17 November 2021	
Border Management and Human Rights: Collection, processing and sharing of personal data and the use of new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context – presentation of policy brief	online	16 December 2021	78 (50 women, 28 men)
OSCE-UNHCR Webinar Series on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination against Migrants and Refugees: Importance of alliances and consolidated approaches	online	17 December 2021	75 (46 women, 29 men)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Legislative Support</b>			
Presentation of the Comments on Rules of Procedure and Law on Assembly of North Macedonia from a gender and diversity perspective with the OSCE mission in Skopje	online/Skopje/Warsaw	15 January 2021	34 (30 women, 4 men)
SHDM II Democratic Law-making: Ensuring participation	online	26–27 April 2021	250+
Panel of Experts on Freedom of Assembly and Association	online	18 November 2021	12 (6 men, 6 women)
Meeting of Group of Experts on democratic lawmaking	online	6 December 2021	11 (6 men, 5 women)
Rountable on Guidelines for democratic lawmaking co-organized with Bingham Center for the Rule of Law	online	16 December 2021	15
Round-table "Parliament-led public consultation: best international practices and prospects for Ukraine", co-organized by the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada), supported by the OSCE PCU Office in Kyiv and National Democratic Institute	online/Kyiv	22 October 2021	20

## HUMAN RIGHTS

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
<b>Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB)</b>			
Turkmenistan roundtable to discuss the OSCE/ODIHR Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) and Security: Policy Guidance	online	19 April 2021	32 (22 men, 10 women)
Meeting of the Panel of Experts on FoRB	online	29 July 2021	19 (10 men, 9 women)
FoRB meeting with OSCE Field Operations	online	1 September 2021	13 (4 men, 9 women)
Consultation interfaith and interreligious dialogue (IID)	online	27–29 September 2021	71 (35 men, 36 women)
Training on Freedom of Religion or Belief	online	19–21 October 2021	20 (7 men, 13 women)
Meeting with Panel of Experts on FoRB, UN SR on FoRB and FoRB Ambassador for the Netherlands	online	22 October 2021	27 (12 men, 15 women)
Expert working sessions on FoRB and interfaith and interreligious dialogue	online/Warsaw	8–9 November 2021	10 (4 men, 6 women)
Training on Freedom of Religion or Belief for SMM to Ukraine	online	10 November 2021	27 (13 men, 14 women)
Key trends impacting freedom of religion or belief	online	14 December 2021	6 in-person (2 men, 4 women) + 60 online
Consultations Assessing Women's Right to Freedom of Religion or Belief	online	7–21 December 2021	60 (6 men, 54 women)
<b>Freedom of peaceful assembly</b>			
In-house training on independent monitoring of freedom of peaceful assembly	online	3–5 March 2021	25 (9 men, 16 women)
Law Enforcement Agencies in response to COVID 19 in Kazakhstan, and International Best Practices	online	18 March 2021	16 (12 men, 4 women)
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Monitoring exercise	Netherlands	13–16 May 2021	
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Monitoring exercise	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11–15 August 2021	
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Monitoring exercise	Finland	18 to 23 August 2021	
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Monitoring exercise	Portugal	15–19 September 2021	

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
ODIHR CSO peaceful assembly monitoring network meeting	online	18 October 2021	13 (5 men, 8 women)
Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Monitoring exercise	Scotland, United Kingdom	30 October – 13 November 2021	
<b>Anti-torture</b>			
Combating torture in the OSCE region: Workshop for field operations	Warsaw	25 February 2021	33 (14 men, 19 women)
The role of civil society in eliminating incentives for torture in Ukraine	Warsaw	16 March 2021	41 (17 men, 24 women)
Workshop on Implementing para. 21 of MC Decision 7/20 on the prevention and eradication of torture	Vienna	19–20 October 2021	31 (12 men, 19 women)
Torture prevention in the criminal justice system: The roles and responsibilities of police and other law enforcement	online	2 June 2021	211 (97 men, 114 women)
NPM-CSO annual meeting (in partnership with APT) on Older People Deprived of Liberty: Monitoring the Risks	online	15–17 June 2021	58 (19 men, 39 women)
Launch event – 2021 Background paper on the death penalty in the OSCE region	online	27 October 2021	41 (18 men, 22 women)
Regional workshop on the Méndez Principles on Effective Interviewing for NPMs and NHRIs of the OSCE region.	online	3 November 2021	74 (29 men, 45 women)
<b>Anti-trafficking</b>			
Amplifying Survivor Voices with Feminist Superheroes during CSW 65	online/Warsaw	18 March 2021	249
Survivors Combat Intersecting Forms of Gender Violence to Empower Women: A Survivor-Led Global Forum during CSW 65	online	23 March 2021	249
Launch of the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC)	online	25 January 2021	302
Amplifying Voices of Survivors of Trafficking with Feminist Superheroes	online	6 May 2021	184
Trends and Challenges in Addressing Human Trafficking in Central Asia: Civil Society and Survivor Perspectives	online	27 May 2021	173
Side event: Ensuring Survivor Voices in All Anti-Trafficking Policies Addressing Demand for Trafficking in Human Beings	online	15 June 2021	184
Anti-Trafficking: ODIHR/SPMU side event on Community Policing and Addressing Demand for Trafficking in Human Beings	online	16 June 2021	91
Online side event: Championing the elimination of trafficking in human beings and the exploitation of prostitution during the 47th Human Rights Council & 79th CEDAW Sessions	online	22 June 2021	120
Conference “Addressing Human Trafficking and All Forms of Sexual Exploitation: Emerging Trends & Long-Term Strategies”	hybrid	24–25 June 2021	day 1: 561, day 2: 316
First Meeting of the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC)	online	7 July 2021	31 (8 men, 23 women)
1st Round Table: Bilateral Human Trafficking Prevention School Education Program (Cyprus / Greece)	Cyprus/Greece	28 July 2021	9 (3 men, 6 women)
World Day against Trafficking in Persons 2021: Ensuring Inclusion of Victims and Survivors’ Voices in All Anti-Trafficking Efforts	online	30 July 2021	446

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Three co-organised online expert consultations with the Office of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) on trafficking in human beings and persons belonging to national minorities.	online	13 July 2021	40 (9 men, 31 women)
2nd Coordination Meeting: Bilateral Human Trafficking Prevention School Education Program (Cyprus / Greece)	online	9 September 2021	9 (2 men, 7 women)
2nd Meeting of the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC)	online	29 September – 1 October 2021	30 (8 men, 22 women)
Training of the Ukrainian National Police on “Proactive Targeting of Human Traffickers”	Kyiv	1- 3 November 2021	33 (26 men, 7 women)
UNGA side event: #Seats4survivors: Creating Pathways For Education For Victims and Survivors of Trafficking In Persons	online	23 November 2021	
Anniversary meeting of the International Survivors of Trafficking Advisory Council (ISTAC)	online	13 December 2021	29 (8 men, 21 women)
<b>Human Rights, Gender and Security</b>			
Launch of the Human Rights of the Armed Forces Personnel Compendium	online	5 March 2021	83 (35 men, 48 women)
Central Asia Forum: The role of women in fostering peace, trust and security	online	16 March 2021	101
Promoting the Gender and Security Toolkit in the OSCE region: Online workshop for OSCE executive structures	online	17 March 2021	102 (55 men, 40 women, 8 other)
Combat Intersecting Forms of Gender Violence to Empower Women: A Survivor-Led Global Forum	online	18–23 March 2021	249
Women’s Leadership and Empowerment Initiative within the National Police of North Macedonia	online	10 June 2021	20 (5 men, 15 women)
A Security Sector Governance Approach to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Holding the Security Sector to Account on Gender Equality	online	15 June 2021	131 (37 men, 94 women)
Thematic workshop for monitoring mechanisms on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty	online	21 July 2021	40 (18 men, 22 women)
Advancing gender equality within and through police services: exploring models of associations of women in police	online	23 September 2021	15 women
Presentation to UN DPPA/OMA on Human Rights in Armed Forces (Compendium)	online	9 October 2021	55 (34 men, 21 women)
Consultative meeting on technology and the human rights of Armed Forces personnel	online	27 October 2021	12 (9 men, 3 women)
Training for Deputy Heads of Penitentiary/Correctional Institutions of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty	Kyrgyzstan	23–24 November 2021	30 (24 men, 6 women)
Training in Kyrgyzstan for officers of penitentiary institutions on sexual and gender-based violence	online	24–25 November 2021	30 (24 men, 6 women)
Online lunch with Human Rights Defenders	online	29 November 2021	48 (17 men, 31 women)
Mobilizing Women, Peace and Security to Reduce Military Spending	online	8 December 2021	132
<b>Human Rights and anti-terrorism</b>			
Sub-regional workshop for selected European States on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism	online	19–20 May 2021	81 (35 men, 46 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Webinar: the role of independent detention monitoring in protecting human rights in prisons while preventing and countering VERLT	online	15 July 2021	116 (42 men, 74 women)
Pilot training course: Preventing terrorism and countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT): A Community policing approach	Skopje	3–6 November 2021	20 (13 men, 7 women)
HRD/HRAT Training course: Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism Effectively	Skopje	24–25 November 2021	20 men
Presentation and panel debate: Border management and human rights: Collection and sharing information and new technologies in the counter-terrorism and freedom of movement context	online	16 December 2021	77 (27 men, 50 women)
<b>Human rights defenders</b>			
Thematic meeting with Armenian HRDO on human rights protection and the security sector	online	4 March 2021	16 (10 men, 6 women)
Online meeting with the authorities, NHRI and civil society organizations of the Czech Republic, as a follow-up to ODIHR's assessment visit, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders	online	17–18 May 2021	66
International Women Human Rights Defenders Day	online	29 November 2021	
Assessment visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14–28 November 2021	158 (64 men, 93 women)
<b>National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)</b>			
Communication for Advocacy Training for human rights defenders working in Ukraine	online	22–25 March 2021	12 (2 men, 10 women)
Third Co-ordination of response meeting on the situation of the Polish Commissioner for Human Rights.	online	22 April 2021	19 (5 men, 14 women)
Kick-Off Workshop: Joint Projects - Dialogue and co-operation among civil society groups in human rights and conflict resolution	online	11 May 2021	20 (10 men, 10 women)
2021 NHRI Academy	online	11–25 May 2021	38 (7 men, 31 women)
Communication for Advocacy Training II for human rights defenders working in Ukraine	online	31 May – 3 June 2021	15 (7 men, 8 women)
2021 NHRI Academy Reunion Workshop: NHRIs role in Protecting HRDs and SDGs indicators	online	14 September 2021	20 (3 men, 17 women)
2021 NHRI Academy Follow-Up Training for Slovenian NHRI	online	20–23 September 2021	13 (6 men, 7 women)
2021 NHRI Academy Follow-Up Training for Moldovan NHRI	online	14–17 December 2021	15 (6 men, 9 women)
Final Roundtable: Joint dialogue projects - Dialogue and co-operation among civil society groups in human rights and conflict resolution	online	17 December 2021	16 (8 men, 8 women)
<b>Cross-cutting</b>			
SHDM I: Side event Gendered gap in the full enjoyment of the Right to Information in the Digital World	online	9 March 2021	22
Law Enforcement Agencies in response to COVID 19 in Kazakhstan, and International Best Practices	online	18 March 2021	16 (12 men, 4 women)
Co-ordination meeting on Human Rights with OSCE Field Operations	online	26–27 April 2021	85 (35 men, 50 women)
SHDM III: Side event on Digital Technologies and Human Rights, "Coded Bias: Film discussion"	online	12 July 2021	26 (9 men, 17 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Thematic workshop for monitoring mechanisms on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty	online	21 July 2021	40 (18 men, 22 women)
Workshop on law enforcement agencies' response to COVID-19, Kazakhstan	online	18 March 2021	
Integrating SGBV into detention monitoring: launch event for NPMs and other oversight bodies	online	21 February 2021	

## TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Presentation on ODIHR's work to address the security needs of religious communities during an event marking International Holocaust Remembrance Day, organized by the COREIS Islamic Religious Community and the Islamic Community of Bosniaks in Italy (CIBI)	online	24 January 2021	
Presentation on ODIHR's work during a workshop to tackle discrimination and intolerance against Muslims organized by the European Network of Equality Bodies (Equinet) and EC's Coordinator on combating anti-Muslim hatred	online	25–26 January 2021	52 (15 men, 37 women)
Training for civil society organizations on understanding and addressing anti-Christian hate crime	online	26–27 January 2021	16 (8 men, 8 women)
Introductory remarks by ODIHR Director and presentation by TND of ODIHR's tools and resources to address anti-Semitism during International Holocaust Remembrance Day event organized by B'nai B'rith International	online	1 February 2021	
Participation in an expert meeting of OSCE, UN, EU and state officials, among other, on combating anti-Semitism in the OSCE region (organized by the Swedish OSCE Chairpersonship)	online	1–2 February 2021	150
Participation in the Council of Europe's Steering Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion (CDADI)	online	2–4 February 2021	
Workshop on hate crime for Danish civil society	online	23–24 February 2021	7 (4 men, 3 women)
Presentation on ODIHR's hate crime work during a meeting of hate crime focal points from OSCE field operations in South-East Europe, hosted by the OSCE Mission to Serbia	online	3 March 2021	17 (7 men, 10 women)
Consultations with civil society experts on addressing systemic racism and racial discrimination in the United States	online	10–12 March 2021	30 (8 men, 22 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's tools to address intolerance and discrimination against Muslims during civil society workshop organized by the European Forum of Muslim Women	online	14 March 2021	20 women
Participation in an event on ensuring respect for freedom of religion or belief in the OSCE region, organized by Poland's Permanent Mission to the UN	online	19 March 2021	47 (24 men, 23 women)
Event on initiating inter-agency co-operation on addressing hate crime in Cyprus, organized together with Cyprus' Office of the Commissioner for Administration and Protection of Human Rights	online	22 March 2021	32 (14 men, 18 women)
Event on raising awareness and building effective communication between law enforcement and the Jewish community in Serbia, organized together with the World Jewish Congress (WJC) and the OSCE Mission to Serbia	online	24 March 2021	22 (12 men, 10 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Presentation on ODIHR's hate crime training programmes during first meeting of EU High Level Group's Working Group on hate crime training for law enforcement	online	24 March 2021	70 (35 men, 35 women)
Side event on incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law (ASIL)	online	25 March 2021	
EStAR Diagnostic Workshop to assess national structures and services for hate crime victim support in Spain	online	30 March 2021	18 (9 men, 9 women)
Launch of ODIHR's Gender-Based Hate Crime factsheet	online	30 March 2021	34 (19 men, 15 women)
Presentation on ODIHR's work to address intolerance and discrimination on grounds of religion or belief during a webinar organized by UN agencies	online	30 March 2021	65 (34 men, 31 women)
Briefing on combating anti-Semitism and anti-Muslim intolerance and discrimination in co-operation with the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief	online	7 April 2021	58 (28 men, 30 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's practical initiatives during a webinar on the 10th anniversary of Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 (on combating intolerance on grounds of religion or belief)	online	7 April 2021	
Event to raise awareness and build effective communication between law enforcement and the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized together with the WJC and OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	online	13 April 2022	48 (24 men, 24 women)
Workshop on understanding gender-based hate crime	online	14 April 2021	23 (7 men, 16 women)
Event on coalition building for Roma rights in Ukraine	online	14 April 2021	12 (8 men, 4 women)
Training on recognizing hate crimes and supporting hate crime victims for the Athens Bar Association	online	19 April 2021	24 (9 men, 15 women)
Roundtable for policymakers on freedom of religion or belief and security in Turkmenistan, organized with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat	online	19 April 2021	32 (22 men, 10 women)
Presentation on ODIHR's work during an event on countering hate speech through interfaith co-operation organized by the KAICIID Dialogue Centre and the European Council of Religious Leaders (ECRL)	online	20 April 2021	74 (42 men, 32 women)
Regional conference for policymakers and educators on addressing anti-Semitism through education, organized together with UNESCO	online	26–27 April 2021	99 (31 men, 68 women)
Workshop on addressing anti-Semitism through education in North Macedonia, organized with UNESCO and state institutions	online	28 April 2021	87 (27 men, 60 women)
Presentation on the role of civil society and faith leaders in responding to hate crimes as part of hate crime training in Ireland, organized by the Dublin Interfaith City Forum	online	19 May 2021	12 (7 men, 5 women)
Workshop on understanding and addressing hate crimes for civil society activists in Serbia	online	20–21 May 2021	18 (10 men, 8 women)
Side event together with UNODC on addressing hate crime, as part of the 30th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)	online	20 May 2021	59 (20 men, 39 women)
EStAR virtual study visit to France on individual needs assessment of hate crime victims and referrals	online	20–21 May 2021	44 (15 men, 28 women, 1 other)
Participation in the Human Dimension Committee (HDC) meeting on the role of states and civil society in fostering inclusive and cohesive societies in the OSCE region	online	21 May 2021	82 (39 men, 43 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
TAHCLE-PAHCT seminar to raise awareness of hate crimes in Armenia	online	25 May 2021	45 (24 men, 21 women)
Event on raising awareness and building effective communication between law enforcement and the Jewish Community in Croatia, organized together with the European Commission and WJC	online	7 June 2021	43 (27 men, 16 women)
Event on addressing anti-Asian racism and xenophobia	online	8 June 2021	43 (14 men, 29 women)
Workshop on understanding of and responding to hate crimes in Lithuania, organized together with the Lithuanian Ministry of Interior	online	9 June 2021	27 (10 men, 17 women)
Joint visit to Finland of OSCE Chairperson-in-Office Personal Representatives on tolerance and non-discrimination	Finland	14–18 June 2021	
EStAR Diagnostic Workshop to assess national structures and services for hate crime victim support in Croatia	online	16 June 2021	17 (4 men, 13 women)
Awareness-raising workshop on hate crimes for Lithuanian prosecutors	online	21 June 2021	42 (30 men, 12 women)
Training session on policy approaches and principles to address anti-Semitism through education, held together with UNESCO as part of the ENCATE Certificate Program on Current Forms of Antisemitism	online	24 June 2021	20 (9 men, 11 women)
Hate crime training for Polish civil society organizations	online	29–30 June 2021	15 (5 men, 10 women)
Civil society perspectives on intolerance and discrimination during the COVID-19 pandemic	online	29 June 2021	55 (16 men, 39 women)
EStAR online discussion on understanding the specific needs of hate crime victims with disabilities	online	1 July 2021	22 (6 men, 16 women)
Regional consultation between Jewish communities and tech and social media companies on combating anti-Semitism	online	7 July 2021	31 (18 men, 13 women)
Presentation of EStAR resources and activities during the 9th Meeting of the EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance	online	7 July 2021	
Presentation of ODIHR's tools to address anti-Semitism through education during the 7th Global Forum for Combating Antisemitism	online/Jerusalem	13–15 July 2021	
Meeting of the National Implementation Working Group on the TAHCLE programme in Armenia	online	15 July 2021	8 (4 men, 4 women)
Presentation on ODIHR's mandate and tools to address anti-Semitism as part of the Emerging Leaders Fellowship organized by B'nai B'rith and the WJC	online/Brussels	15 July 2021	32 (14 men, 18 women)
Workshop on hate crimes for civil society, held as part of the Conference of European Churches' 8th Summer School on Human Rights	online/Brussels	23 July 2021	18 (8 men, 10 women)
Workshop on hate crime for OSCE and other intergovernmental organizations' field operations	online	24–26 August 2021	82 (26 men, 56 women)
Participation in Gishur Expert Working Group Meeting	online/Brussels	29–30 August 2021	13 (4 men, 9 women)
EStAR webinar on restorative justice for hate crime	online	31 August 2021	75
EStAR virtual study visit to Germany on government and civil society co-operation for hate crime victim support	online	6–7 September 2021	50 (20 men, 30 women)
Training on addressing hate crime against migrants in South-Eastern Europe	online	7–9 September 2021	22 (7 men, 15 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Workshop on addressing anti-migrant and anti-Muslim intolerance and discrimination for Turkey's Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities	Istanbul	8–10 September 2021	50 (21 men, 29 women)
Event on raising awareness and building effective communication between law enforcement and the Jewish community in Latvia, organized with the European Commission and WJC	online	17 September 2021	42 (21 men, 21 women)
EStAR online discussion on co-operating with the media to address hate	online	17 September 2021	16 (1 man, 15 women)
Event on raising awareness and building effective communication between law enforcement and the Jewish community in Lithuania, organized with the European Commission and WJC	online	22 September 2021	47 (22 men, 25 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's hate crime work during training organized by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and UNODC	online	23 September 2021	93 (50 men, 43 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's hate crime tools during training of Italian law enforcement organized by CEPOL and the Italian Police Academy	online	23 September 2021	52 (36 men, 16 women)
Advisory group participation in an expert roundtable during the Eradicate Hate Global Summit	Pittsburg, United States	18–23 October 2021	
EStAR regional workshop on improving national hate crime victim support systems in Eastern Europe and Western Balkans countries	online	19 October 2021	47 (21 men, 26 women)
Participation in the Third European Policy Dialogue Forum organized by the European Council of Religious Leaders	online/Lisbon	19–21 October 2021	(Unknown)
Workshop on strengthening capacity of the Roma Coalition in Ukraine to work on human rights advocacy	online	20–21 October 2021	16 (6 men, 10 women)
EStAR online discussion on understanding hate speech and hate crime against refugees and migrants to improve hate crime victim support	online	21 October 2021	25 (6 men, 19 women)
Presentation on ODIHR's hate crime work during a conference on addressing hate crimes including anti-LGBTI hate crime in Bulgaria organized by United against Hate	online/Sofia	21 October 2021	100+
Presentation on ODIHR's hate crime work during the Annual ILGA-Europe Gathering organized by ILGA-Europe	online	26 October 2021	30+
Presentation by the EStAR project on hate crime victim support during an event organized by the Council of the European Union, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia and the European Commission	online	28 October 2021	181 (53 men, 128 women)
Hate crime training for civil society organizations in Cyprus	Nicosia	2–4 November 2021	20 (5 men, 12 women, 3 other)
Regional conference on addressing anti-Semitism, intolerance and discrimination through education, organized together with UNESCO	online	3–4 November 2021	103 (22 men, 81 women)
EStAR pilot training on specialist support services for hate crime victims	online	5 November 2021	15 (6 men, 8 women, 1 other)
Workshop on combating hate crimes for civil society in Malta	Malta	8–11 November 2021	11 (5 men, 5 women, 1 other)
Presentation on ODIHR's efforts to collect information on Holocaust remembrance and education during an event organized by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)	online	8 November 2021	56 (24 men, 32 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Presentation on ODIHR's efforts to address anti-Semitism through education during a high-level event at the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum organized by the European Jewish Association	Krakow, Poland	8–10 November 2021	173 (92 men, 81 women)
Event on addressing intolerance and discrimination against indigenous peoples	online	9 November 2021	60
Participation in the country visit of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office's Personal Representatives to Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	13–20 November 2021	
Thirteenth annual meeting of the National Points of Contact on hate crimes (NPCs)	online	16–18 November 2021	42 (21 men, 21 women)
Expert consultation on addressing the security needs of Roma and Sinti	online	19 November 2021	11 (6 men, 5 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's tools and resources during an international conference on combating xenophobia, anti-Semitism and racism	Moscow	21–23 November 2021	
Presentation on hate crime victim support during conference on hate crime victims in South-East Europe, organized by the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	online/Sarajevo	23–24 November 2021	60 (30 men, 30 women)
Participation in event on addressing anti-Semitism through education organized by Italy's Ministry of Education and National Coordinator on Combating Antisemitism	Rome	23 November 2021	45 (21 men, 24 women)
First meeting of the working group to facilitate inter-agency co-operation on addressing hate crimes in Cyprus	Nicosia	26 November 2021	8 (4 men, 4 women)
Second EStAR pilot training on specialist support services to hate crime victims	online	29 November 2021	11 (4 men, 7 women)
PAHCT training of trainer session and meeting of the National Implementation Working Group (NIWG) of Armenia	online/Yerevan	1–7 December 2021	26 (12 men, 14 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report main findings during a roundtable on freedom of religion or belief for civil society organizations	Brussels	2 December 2021	26 (11 men, 15 women)
Presentation on hate crime under-reporting during a conference organized by Victim Support Europe	online	3 December 2021	84 (42 men, 42 women)
TAHCLE training of trainers for North Macedonia	Ohrid, North Macedonia	6–10 December 2021	22 (15 men, 7 women)
EStAR pilot training on sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims for Norwegian law enforcement	online	7 December 2021	14 (3 men, 11 women)
Launch in Greece of ODIHR publication on Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes – Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities: A Practical Guide	Kavala, Greece	10 December 2021	58 (29 men, 29 women)
Presentation of ODIHR's tools during the first meeting of the working group on the implementation of the EU Strategy on combating anti-Semitism and fostering Jewish life	online	14–15 December 2021	100+
Participation in an event on the role of educators and education in addressing anti-Semitism	online	14 December 2021	
Event on addressing intolerance and other security challenges to minority communities, organized together with the Miller Center for Community Protection and Resilience at the Rutgers Institute for Secure Communities (RISC)	online	15 December 2021	49 (21 men, 28 women)

## CONTACT POINT FOR ROMA AND SINTI ISSUES

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Workshop on the relationship between Police and Roma in Kharkiv region in Ukraine	online	15 March 2021	34 (23 men, 11 women)
International Roma Contact Group meeting	online	31 March 2021	18 (10 men, 8 women)
Webinar on strengthening Roma and Sinti movements: Participation and representation of Roma and Sinti in public and political life	online	9 April 2021	27 (17 men, 10 women)
Workshop with Roma Coalition in Ukraine	online	14 April 2021	12 (8 men, 4 women)
Police and Roma – Effective and human rights-compliant policing: Online training of trainers testing	online	22–23 April 2021	26 (11 men, 15 women)
Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting training for Roma Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine	online	26–30 April 2021	26 (11 men, 15 women)
Capacity Building Training for Roma Civil Society Organizations and Activists on Human Rights, Participation and Mobilization of Roma Communities in North Macedonia	online	8–11 May 2021	11 (4 men, 7 women)
Initial meeting for Ukrainian Roma human rights monitors	online	4 June 2021	15 (3 men, 12 women)
Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing: Training of trainers in Bulgaria	online	7–10 June 2021	12 (9 men, 3 women)
Capacity Building Training for Roma Civil Society Organizations and Activists on Human Rights, Participation and Mobilization of Roma Communities in Serbia	online	12–15 June 2021	15 (8 men, 7 women)
Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing: Training of trainers in Ukraine	online	21–24 June 2021	14 (7 men, 7 women)
Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing: Training of trainers in Bulgaria	online	28 June – 1 July 2021	27 (16 men, 11 women)
Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Training for Roma Human Rights Defenders	online	3–6 July 2021	12 (6 men, 6 women)
Joint meeting & security brief for Ukrainian Roma human rights monitors	online	23 July 2021	14 (4 men, 10 women)
Informal expert consultations on the impact on and response to trafficking in people belonging to ethnic, national and religious minorities	online	19 August 2021	12 (4 men, 8 women)
Informal expert consultations on the impact on and response to trafficking in people belonging to ethnic, national and religious minorities	online	23 August 2021	15 (3 men, 12 women)
Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing: Needs assessment in Italy	online	8–10 September 2021	30+ (multiple meetings)
Human rights monitoring capacity building meeting for Roma civil society in Ukraine	online	10 September 2021	14 (3 men, 11 women)
Consultation meeting: Taking stock of achievements and lessons of the past, looking at the future. ODIHR's activities related to its mandate on Roma and Sinti	Warsaw	13 October 2021	12 (6 men, 6 women)
Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing: Training of trainers organized in Italy	online	26–29 October 2021	20 (13 men, 7 women)
OSCE-UNHCR webinar on Sharing Good Practices on Statelessness among OSCE participating States	online	1 November 2021	66 (23 men, 43 women)
Final workshop within the Human Rights Monitoring Capacity Building Programme for Roma civil society in Ukraine	online	11–15 November 2021	15 (4 men, 11 women)
Expert consultation meeting on upcoming publication: "Addressing the Security Needs of Roma and Sinti: A Practical Guide"	Warsaw	19 November 2021	13 (7 men, 6 women)

Meeting or Event	Location	Date	Number of Participants
Workshop: Capacity building of Roma civil society organizations to mobilize Roma to participate in public and political life	online	26 November 2021	15 (6 men, 9 women)
16th Roma Focal Points Meeting of the OSCE Field Operations	online	1 December 2021	16 (5 men, 11 women)
Roma Leadership Academy "Nicolae Gheorghe"	online	3–12 December 2021	24 (9 men, 15 women)
Final Workshop within Capacity building programme on human rights monitoring and reporting for Roma Human Rights Defenders	online	16 December 2021	14 (8 men, 6 women)

# EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Implemented in 2021

## ELECTIONS

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

## DEMOCRATIZATION

### Rule of law

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE Region South Caucasus Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing the process of review and update of the OSCE Kyiv Recommendations on Judicial Independence (2010) by carrying out in-depth analysis in thematic areas, such as accountability of judicial councils, disciplinary accountability of judges, and transfer of judges, and convening seven online regional workshops to receive feedback for the technical drafting of revisions/amendments.</li> <li>Finalizing and launching <a href="#">seven video lectures in Russian</a> on selected fair-trial rights and ODIHR's trial monitoring methodology to build the capacity of civil society organizations from Eastern Europe and Central Asia to monitor and report on possible violations of fair trial rights in courts.</li> <li>Raising awareness of the importance of equal representation of women, minorities and people with disabilities in the justice sector through the publication of an <a href="#">easy to understand version</a> of the ODIHR policy guidance.</li> <li>Contributing to the strengthening of judicial independence in Georgia by conducting a second round of ODIHR monitoring of transparency and fairness of appointment of Supreme Court Judges in Georgia and by developing two <a href="#">monitoring reports</a>.</li> <li>Organizing the Eighth Expert Forum on Criminal Justice for Central Asia in Tashkent, Uzbekistan to provide a platform for practitioners, academics and representatives from civil society to discuss recent developments and challenges, to carry out informed dialogue and to promote the exchange of experience in the area of criminal justice in Central Asia.</li> <li>Raising awareness of the importance of equal representation of women, minorities and people with disabilities in the justice sector through the organization of a webinar on associations of women judges in Central Asia and a side event during the Criminal Justice Forum on the topic of women's representation in the justice system.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Trial Monitoring of Organized Crime and Corruption Cases</b>	South Eastern Europe	Developing, with the OSCE Field Operations in South Eastern Europe, a new methodology to monitor organized crime and corruption cases, and training trial monitors from five Field Operations on the implementation of the new monitoring methodology.

## Legislative Support

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Legislative Review Fund</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal analyses of legislation, including on gender equality (North Macedonia), constitution (Kyrgyz Republic), judicial reform (Mongolia), political parties (Georgia, Ukraine), NHRs (Armenia), youth (Serbia), DNA profiling (Switzerland), parliamentary ethics (North Macedonia) and children's rights (Ukraine).</li> <li>Follow-up events with Ukrainian counterparts and others to present key aspects of the ODIHR-Venice Commission Opinion on the draft Law of the Republic of Ukraine on Political Parties and relevant international standards on party financing, oversight, registration, regulation of internal party democracy.</li> <li>Online meeting with the Working Group on Co-ordination and Monitoring of the Implementation of Recommendations for the Improvement of the Election Process in the Republic of Serbia.</li> <li>Online assessment with stakeholders in Georgia to prepare, together with the Venice Commission, the Joint Opinion on Amendments to the Election Code, the Law on Political Associations of Citizens and the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia.</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal analyses of legislation, including on judicial reform (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia) and on the Rules of Procedure and Law on Normative (Regulatory) Acts of Armenia.</li> <li>Update and revision of the draft Guidelines on Good lawmaking.</li> <li>Fourth meeting of the <i>ad hoc</i> Expert Group on Democratic lawmaking for the development of ODIHR Guidelines on Democratic Lawmaking (online).</li> <li>Round-table discussion on issues of democratic lawmaking co-organized by the Bingham Center for the Rule of Law and ODIHR (online).</li> <li>Participation in a round table organized by the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada), supported by the OSCE PCU Office in Kyiv and National Democratic Institute on Parliament-led public consultation on international standards and good practices of organizing public consultations in the parliament.</li> <li>Preparation of the final comprehensive assessment report of the lawmaking process of Ukraine.</li> <li>Drafting of a comprehensive assessment of the lawmaking process in Armenia.</li> <li>Preparation of the preliminary assessment report on the legislative process of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</li> <li>Technical maintenance, overhaul and promotion of <a href="http://www.legislationline.org">www.legislationline.org</a>.</li> </ul>

## Democratic Governance

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Political Parties</b>	Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pioneering research on violence against women in politics in Serbia, focusing on personal experiences of women politicians and media reporting, with the aim to inform follow up awareness raising and capacity building activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commissioning two surveys and a report to support the parliament of Ukraine in the review of existing practices and strategies for improving openness and inclusiveness towards people with different types of disabilities.</li> <li>Commissioning of two surveys and a report to support the parliament of Uzbekistan in the review of existing practices and strategies for improving openness and inclusiveness towards people with different types of disabilities.</li> <li>Development of the ODIHR Comparative Study on Parliaments and Technologies, including through organization of two online roundtables with MPs, parliamentary staff and civil society organizations to explore good practices and measures adopted by national parliaments in response to the COVID-19 crisis, including through the adoption of new technology solutions.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/country	Included work on:
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b> (cont.)	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the ODIHR Young Policy Advisers course (2014-2019) to determine to what extent the course alumni have retained and applied the skills explored during the course in their daily work, in engaging effectively with their national parliaments and legislative process.</li> <li>• Two editions of the ODIHR Young Policy Advisers course (online). Participants met for three 3-day intensive lecture and discussion sessions, as well as practical exercises focused on the role of policy advising in government, policy analysis tools, effective reporting and briefing, crafting and delivering public speeches, effective policy writing, and strategic communications for government officials.</li> <li>• In line with recommendations from the ODIHR Young Policy Advisers Course evaluation, commissioning development of a training module focused on effective use of data in policy-making.</li> <li>• Commissioning OSCE-wide research on youth-serving programmes and policy areas present in democratic institutions across the OSCE region.</li> <li>• Commissioning the development of a handbook for a mentoring programme for Youth with Disabilities in Politics.</li> </ul>

## Gender Equality

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Women in Politics</b>	Central Europe, Eastern Europe, South Caucasus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing ODIHR's first Advocacy School on Gender and Politics, a five-day online capacity building programme for young women activists from OSCE participating States.</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on existing practices and lessons learned on gender sensitivity among national parliaments of all OSCE participating States, with the aim to develop practical tools to guide them in their transition to become gender-sensitive institutions. The research was conducted in co-operation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly and resulted in responses from 46 national parliaments.</li> <li>• Publication of Realizing Gender Equality in Parliament: A Guide for Parliaments in the OSCE Region</li> <li>• Support for the Parliament of Malta in conducting a participatory gender audit engaging MPs, parliamentary staff, government representatives, independent institutions and representatives of civil society, resulting in an action-oriented Gender Audit Report to inform the parliament in the preparation of its first parliamentary gender action plan/strategy in 2022.</li> </ul>

## Migration

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Assistance for Implementation of OSCE Commitments on Migration and Freedom of Movement</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drafting and publication of Shaping Balanced Political Discourse and Constructive Narratives on Migration, a guidance document aimed at encouraging constructive and human rights-centred political discourse about migration, targeting national, regional and local political leaders and decision-makers</li> <li>• Development of animation to demonstrate key human rights risks that may emerge when states use new technologies at borders, with a particular focus on risks faced by people seeking international protection</li> </ul>

## HUMAN RIGHTS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Human Rights and Anti-Terrorism Programme</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation of the <i>Guidelines for Addressing the Threats and Challenges of 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters'</i> within a Human Rights Framework into German.</li> <li>• Publication of the <i>Guidance Tool for Detention Monitoring Bodies on the protection of human rights in preventing violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism (VERLT) in prisons</i>.</li> <li>• Webinar launch of the Guidance Tool and panel discussion on the role of independent detention monitoring in protecting human rights in prisons while preventing and countering VERLT (online).</li> <li>• Translation of the Guidance Tool into Russian.</li> </ul>
	Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building training on 'Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism Effectively' (Train-the-Trainer) in Uzbekistan (hybrid).</li> </ul>
	Western Balkan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building training on 'Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism Effectively' in North Macedonia.</li> </ul>
<b>Freedom of Peaceful Assembly Programme</b>	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coaching programme for civil society representatives on independent monitoring of the freedom of peaceful assembly.</li> </ul>
	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the <i>Guide on Law Enforcement Equipment Most Commonly Used in the Policing of Assemblies</i> in English and Russian.</li> <li>• Development of an e-learning course on freedom of peaceful assembly monitoring.</li> <li>• Webinar with CEPOL on Human Rights compliant policing of assemblies to law enforcement officials.</li> </ul>
	Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online event Law Enforcement Agencies' Response to COVID -19 in Kazakhstan and international best practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-Torture Programme</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners meeting on the development of the Nelson Mandela Rules training curriculum for prison staff (online).</li> <li>• Development of a draft training curriculum on the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules.</li> <li>• Fourth ODIHR/APT meeting for NPMs and CSOs of the OSCE region (online).</li> <li>• Development of a briefing paper on "OSCE participating States and the production, trade and use of law enforcement equipment that has no practical use or that can be readily misused for the purpose of torture or other ill-treatment" distributed at a workshop for delegations in Vienna.</li> <li>• Online workshop for NPMs on the Principles on Effective Interviewing.</li> <li>• Printing of the Russian version of the publication <i>Eliminating Incentives for Torture in the OSCE Region</i>.</li> </ul>
	Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the Russian version of <i>Eliminating Incentives for Torture in the OSCE Region</i> at the Criminal Justice Forum for Central Asia.</li> </ul>
	Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on monitoring weapons and restraints for the Austrian NPM (online).</li> </ul>
<b>Freedom of Religion or Belief Programme</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four co-ordination meetings with youth in Prnjavor and Zenica on action plans to advance the right to freedom of religion or belief for all.</li> </ul>
	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a training module for state officials and policy makers on freedom of religion or belief and Security.</li> <li>• Translation of <i>Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance</i> into Uzbek, Spanish and local languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</li> </ul>
<b>Anti-Trafficking Programme</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Handbook.</li> </ul>
<b>Human Rights Gender and Security Programme</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of the Human Rights of Armed Forces Personnel: Compendium of Standards, Good Practices and Recommendations.</li> <li>• Webinar launch of the Compendium and panel discussion in Human Rights of Armed Forces Personnel.</li> <li>• Russian translation of the Compendium.</li> <li>• Presentation of the Compendium at an online briefing with UN Office of Military Affairs of the Department of Peace Operations.</li> <li>• Presentation of the Compendium at the opening session of the 13th International Conference of Ombuds Institutions for the Armed Forces (ICOAF).</li> <li>• Development of a methodology for armed forces to conduct participatory human rights and gender assessments (based on Compendium and Gender &amp; Defence Tool).</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Human Rights Gender and Security Programme</b> (cont.)	OSCE Region (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a Training Curriculum for facilitators based on methodology for armed forces to conduct participatory human rights and gender assessments.</li> <li>• Drafting of a Guidance tool on Addressing Sexual Violence in the Military.</li> <li>• Drafting of a training curriculum on addressing sexual violence in the military.</li> <li>• Online workshop for OSCE executive structures on the Gender and Security toolkit "Promoting the Gender and Security Toolkit in the OSCE region".</li> <li>• Presentation of the Gender and Security Toolkit to European Network of Policewomen.</li> <li>• Six awareness raising webinars on The Gender and Security toolkit: "Climate Change, Gender-based Violence: Implications for the Security Sector", "Counter-Terrorism and Covid-19: Gendered Perspectives", "Stop fixing the Women: Why Institutional Transformation is Key to Women's Participation in Peace Operations", "A Security Sector Governance Approach to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Holding the Security Sector to Account on Gender Equality", "Transitional justice, gender and intersectionality" and "Mobilizing Women, Peace and Security to Reduce Military Spending".</li> <li>• Thematic workshop for monitoring mechanisms on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty.</li> </ul>
	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with Armenian HRDO on human rights protection and the security sector.</li> </ul>
	Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop for monitoring mechanisms on Preventing and Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Places of Deprivation of Liberty.</li> </ul>
<b>Human Rights Defenders Programme</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of report "The Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Selected OSCE Participating States - The Final Report of the First Assessment Cycle".</li> <li>• Design and development of a beta version (minimum viable product) of episode 1 of the online didactic game for human rights defenders; testing sessions with players to improve the product.</li> <li>• Launch of FreedomLab platform, a safe, interactive platform for human rights defenders in both English and Russian languages.</li> <li>• Development and launch of two e-learning courses on FreedomLab platform related to human rights monitoring and safety and security for human rights defenders in English and Russian languages.</li> <li>• Organizing consultations, holding working meetings and interviews with IGOs and NHRI Networks and heads of NHRIs from the OSCE region to provide input for the NHRIs Resilience Tool.</li> <li>• Finalizing the drafting and review process of the NHRIs Resilience Tool.</li> <li>• Launch of preparatory phase for the High-level meeting for all Heads of NHRIS from across the OSCE region focused on launching and raising awareness about the practical use of the NHRIs Resilience Tool.</li> </ul>
	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online meeting with the authorities, NHRI and civil society organizations of the Czech Republic, as a follow-up to ODIHR's assessment visit, focusing on the situation of human rights defenders.</li> </ul>
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment visit focusing on the situation of HRDs.</li> </ul>
	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing online training for human rights defenders working in Ukraine on Communication for Advocacy.</li> </ul>
	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing further online training for human rights defenders working in Ukraine on Communication for Advocacy.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme on ODIHR Support for and Engagement in Ukraine</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing a Kick-Off Workshop to launch and provide additional expert advice to the Dialogue Project co-ordinators to implement their Projects focused on dialogue and co-operation among civil society groups in human rights and conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Providing expert advice and overseeing the implementation of five Dialogue Projects focused on dialogue and co-operation among civil society groups in human rights and conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Organizing a final Roundtable for Dialogue Project co-ordinators to further facilitate the building of a network of CSOs and co-operation among civil society groups and to provide a platform to exchange of a good practice in dialogue on human rights and conflict resolution.</li> </ul>

## TOLERANCE AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Prosecutors and Hate Crime Training (PAHCT) Programme</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signing Memorandum of Understanding between the Academy of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor General, and the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Armenia, and ODIHR. Leading an awareness-raising seminar on hate crimes in Armenia. Developing online materials for PAHCT training-of-trainers; delivering in person training-of-trainers and attending National Implementation Working Group meeting.</li> <li>• Consultations on developing prosecutorial guidance on hate crime for Lithuania.</li> <li>• Online roundtable with representatives of the Supreme State Prosecution Office and Judicial Training Centre of Montenegro to discuss potential implementation of PAHCT.</li> </ul>
<b>Training against Hate Crimes for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) Programme</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signing Memorandum of Understanding with the Police of the Republic of Armenia; holding an awareness-raising seminar on hate crimes and customizing the TAHCLE curriculum for a planned training-of-trainers in Armenia in early 2022.</li> <li>• Continuing discussions with the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police about ODIHR's support in organizing two training sessions on hate crime for law enforcement officers.</li> <li>• Discussions with the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine about implementation of TAHCLE.</li> <li>• Customization and update of the TAHCLE curriculum for North Macedonia and delivery of a refresher trainer-of-trainers course in Ohrid.</li> <li>• Online roundtable with representatives of the Police Academy, Ministry of Interior, Supreme State Prosecution Office and Judicial Training Centre of Montenegro to discuss further TAHCLE support and potential implementation of the PAHCT programme.</li> <li>• Update of the standard TAHCLE curriculum to include a new module on Unconscious Bias and Empathy.</li> <li>• Internal training-of-trainers for new members of staff on the TAHCLE and PAHCT curricula and for 11 team members on the new unconscious bias and empathy module.</li> </ul>
<b>Turning Words into Action to Address Intolerance</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organized a series of events on raising awareness and building effective communication between the national security institutions and Jewish communities – in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Latvia and Lithuania (events organized with the World Jewish Congress and European Commission Co-ordinator on combating anti-Semitism and fostering Jewish life).</li> <li>• With UNESCO, organized two regional conferences for policymakers and educators on addressing anti-Semitism through education (one for South-East Europe and one for Caucasus, Central Asia and the Russian Federation).</li> <li>• With UNESCO, organized a national workshop for educators addressing anti-Semitism through education for North Macedonia.</li> <li>• Provided training for Athens Bar Association lawyers to enhance their capacity to identify and respond to hate crimes and other bias-motivated incidents (event supported by the Racist Violence Recording Network of Greece).</li> <li>• Provided training to civil society organizations in Denmark, Poland, Cyprus, and Malta, introducing them to ODIHR's hate crime methodology and enhancing their capacity to address hate crimes.</li> <li>• Organized a webinar on intolerance and discrimination during the COVID-19 pandemic, bringing together civil society organizations to discuss the impact of pandemic on various minority communities.</li> <li>• Launched the guide on <i>Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes - Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities</i> in Greece.</li> <li>• Organized the first meeting of the Working Group to facilitate Inter-Agency Co-operation on Addressing Hate Crimes in Cyprus.</li> <li>• In co-operation with the Miller Center for Community Protection and Resilience of Rutgers University, organized a panel discussion on improving co-operation during crises between government agencies, civil society, and minority communities.</li> <li>• Organized an expert consultation meeting on the upcoming guide on addressing the security needs of Roma and Sinti.</li> <li>• Published a new collection of resources on Education to Address Intolerance and Discrimination on ODIHR's Tolerance and Non-Discrimination Information System (TANDIS).</li> <li>• Presented ODIHR's <i>Teaching Aids on addressing anti-Semitism through Education</i> in Italy.</li> </ul>

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Turning Words into Action to Address Intolerance</b> (cont.)	OSCE Region (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivered a coalition-building online workshop to members of civil society organizations that are part of the Roma Coalition in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Presented publications and tools on education to address anti-Semitism and coalition building to members of the European Network for Countering Antisemitism through Education (ENCATE).</li> <li>• Supported four civil society organizations to implement ODIHR's Hate Incident Reporting Platform.</li> <li>• Translated <i>Understanding Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes and Addressing the Security Needs of Jewish Communities: A Practical Guide</i> into Serbian.</li> <li>• Translated ODIHR's <i>Anti-Semitic Hate Crime Factsheet</i> into Bosnian, Croatian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Serbian.</li> <li>• Translated ODIHR's ten <i>Teaching Aids on addressing anti-Semitism through Education</i> into Italian and Macedonian.</li> <li>• Translated <i>Addressing Anti-Semitism in Schools: Training Curriculum for Primary Education Teachers</i> into Macedonian.</li> <li>• Translated ODIHR's <i>Understanding Anti-Muslim Hate Crimes - Addressing the Security Needs of Muslim Communities: A Practical Guide</i> into Italian and Greek.</li> <li>• Translated ODIHR's <i>Anti-Muslim Hate Crime Factsheet</i> into Serbian and Albanian.</li> <li>• Translated ODIHR's <i>Guide to Addressing Hate Crime at the Regional Level</i> into Polish.</li> <li>• Translated <i>Anti-Roma Hate Crime Factsheet</i> into Bosnian, French, German, Italian and Spanish.</li> <li>• Translated <i>Racist and Xenophobic Hate Crime Factsheet</i> into Bosnian, German, Italian and Romani language.</li> <li>• Translated the <i>Gender-Based Hate Crime Factsheet</i> into French, Serbian, Polish, German and Italian.</li> </ul>
<b>EStAR – Enhancing Stakeholder Awareness and Resources for Hate Crime Victim Support</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two online diagnostic workshops with policy makers, prosecutors, judiciary, police and CSO experts in Spain and Croatia to assess national structures and services for hate crime victim support.</li> <li>• Publication of <a href="#">Model Quality Standards for Hate Crime Victim Support</a>.</li> <li>• Virtual study visit to France for hate crime victim support practitioners on individual needs assessment (INA) of hate crime victims and referrals.</li> <li>• Publication of <a href="#">Model Guidance on Individual Needs Assessments of Hate Crime Victims</a>.</li> <li>• Three online roundtables to raise awareness supporting marginalized communities and co-operation with the media to address hate.</li> <li>• Webinar on restorative justice solutions for hate crime.</li> <li>• Virtual study-visit to Germany for hate crime victim support practitioners on government and civil society co-operation models for hate crime victim support.</li> <li>• Publication of <a href="#">Model Guidance on Sensitive and Respectful Treatment of Hate Crime Victims in the Criminal Justice System</a>.</li> <li>• Regional webinar on improving national hate crime victim support systems in Eastern Europe and Western Balkans.</li> <li>• Publication of <a href="#">Compendium of Practices on Structural Frameworks for Individual Needs Assessment (INA) of Hate Crime Victims and Referrals</a>.</li> <li>• Publication of <a href="#">Diagnostic Tool for Assessing National Hate Crime Victim Support Systems</a>.</li> <li>• Launch of the digital assessment tool (<a href="http://diagnostic.estar-project.org">diagnostic.estar-project.org</a>) that enables national stakeholders to identify strengths and shortcomings in their national hate crime victim support systems.</li> <li>• Online pilot-training for police officers in Norway on sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims.</li> <li>• Two regional pilot-training events for CSO support providers on specialist support services for hate crime victims.</li> <li>• Translation of the publication <a href="#">Understanding the Needs of Hate Crime Victims</a> into Polish and German.</li> </ul>

## ROMA AND SINTI

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Assisting participating States to Effectively Implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided professional development opportunities for young Roma and Sinti activists, hiring and hosting two Junior Experts for a period of six months.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building of Roma civil society organizations to mobilize Roma to participate in public and political life</b>	North Macedonia and Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two training courses for Roma on Human Rights, Mobilization and Public Participation in Serbia and North Macedonia.</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting the Roma Leadership Academy “Nicolae Gheorghe” for Roma and Sinti in elected and appointed positions, and those working in executive structures and civil society.</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity building of the police officers working in multi-ethnic environments, including Roma communities, and prevention of ill-treatment by the police</b>	Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting an online needs assessment in order to identify the issues affecting relations between police and Roma at national level, and adapting the training “Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing” curriculum accordingly.</li> <li>• Conducting two training-of-trainers courses on “Police and Roma – Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing”.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme on ODIHR Support for and engagement in Ukraine</b>	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a training programme on human rights monitoring and reporting for Roma human rights defenders.</li> <li>• Supporting a capacity building programme on human rights monitoring for selected participants from the training.</li> <li>• Organizing an initial online discussion for Ukrainian Roma human rights monitors.</li> <li>• Holding a joint meeting &amp; security brief for Ukrainian Roma human rights defenders /monitors.</li> <li>• Human rights monitoring capacity building meeting for Roma civil society in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Conducting online a final workshop within the Human Rights Monitoring Capacity Building Programme for Roma Civil Society in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Conducting an initial online discussion around the capacity building needs of the Roma coalition in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Conducting a Coalition Building Training for the Roma coalition in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Conducting a regional workshop on Police and Roma.</li> <li>• Organizing one online training-of-trainers session on policing in Roma communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Promoting a Human Rights Compliant and Gender Responsive Security Sector</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of the Report Outline for the publication <i>Addressing the Security Needs of Roma and Sinti: A Practical Guide</i></li> </ul>

## HUMAN DIMENSION MEETINGS

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Enhanced Registration and Conference Management for ODIHR-organized Events in the Human Dimension</b>	OSCE Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing registration for human dimension meetings and improving conference management tools, to support the organization of in-person, online and hybrid events.</li> </ul>

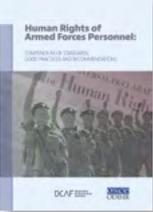
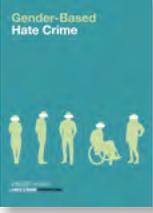
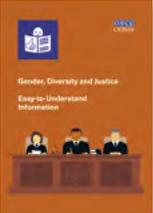
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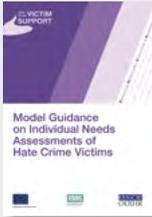
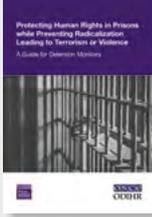
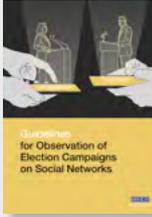
Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>Programme on ODIHR Support for and Engagement in Ukraine</b>	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating in regular donor co-ordination meetings in Ukraine in the areas of support to civil society, gender equality and parliamentary technical assistance.</li> <li>• Conducting a series of communication for advocacy training programmes for Ukrainian human rights monitors.</li> <li>• Developing recommendations on the adaption of the Children's Justice Centre concept to the Ukrainian context.</li> <li>• Organizing a training programme for Ukrainian police on child protection in the digital environment.</li> <li>• Preparing a curriculum and conducting a Gender Advisers' Course at the request of the Government Commissioner on Gender Policy.</li> <li>• Organizing a first meeting of the Gender Advisers' Network in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Supporting translation of important public documents into an easy-to-read format in Ukrainian and disseminating these documents among disabled people organizations and institutions providing support to persons with disabilities.</li> <li>• Organizing online human rights monitoring and reporting training for Roma human rights defenders in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Organizing an event aimed at increasing the capacity of the Roma Coalition in Ukraine to work together for human rights advocacy.</li> <li>• Conducting online training-of-trainers on "Police and Roma - effective and human rights-compliant policing" for trainers and lecturers from police schools and academies in Ukraine.</li> <li>• Conducting a capacity building programme on human rights monitoring for Roma human rights defenders.</li> <li>• Implementing a programme on dialogue and co-operation among civil society groups in human rights and conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Organizing translation and design of the Ukrainian version of the <i>Guidance Document on the Nelson Mandela Rules</i>.</li> <li>• Supporting the organization of the International Human Rights School for Human Rights Activists from Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine as a platform of ideas and experience exchange for young human rights defenders.</li> </ul>

## CHANGE 2021

Fund/Programme/Project	Region/Country	Included work on:
<b>CHANGE – Capitalizing on the Human Dimension mandate to Advance Gender Equality</b>	OSCE region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting CHANGE target country selection from among the OSCE participating States.</li> <li>• Commissioning the design of a capacity building curriculum for self-advocates targeting women from under-represented groups, including Roma, women with disabilities, as well as women who are under-represented in their sector, e.g., justice or politics.</li> <li>• Commissioning the design of CHANGE capacity building training for human rights defenders and those working on gender equality, including video material available on FreedomLab.</li> <li>• Commissioning the design of the Young Women's Political Academy training curriculum targeting young women in politics.</li> <li>• Delivering the Young Women's Political Academy capacity building training.</li> <li>• Commissioning the design of the Hackathon model for gender inclusiveness and pluralism.</li> <li>• Organizing a side event on Women and Justice in Tashkent as a hybrid event to support women's networks across the justice systems.</li> <li>• Implementing CHANGE project baseline country reports as an overview of key gender data, status of implementation of OSCE and other international commitments to gender equality, and opportunities and challenges regarding efforts to advance gender equality.</li> </ul>

# ODIHR PUBLICATIONS IN 2021

Title	Month of publication	Description/Languages
 <p><b>Integrating the Issue of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Detention Monitoring: A Guidance Note for Oversight Mechanisms</b></p>	January	<p>Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a persistent problem in places of deprivation of liberty. This guidance note is designed to help all detention monitoring mechanisms integrate the issue of SGBV in their ongoing work. The document summarizes the importance of monitoring for SGBV and provides practical suggestions on how to incorporate these considerations into monitoring work without further endangering those at risk.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b> <b>Русский</b></p>
 <p><b>Human Rights of Armed Forces Personnel: Compendium of Standards, Good Practices and Recommendations</b></p>	March	<p>This Compendium presents an overview of legislation, policies, and mechanisms for ensuring the protection and enforcement of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of armed forces personnel. It includes many examples and good practices from across the OSCE region that have proven successful. It also contains recommendations which can help participating States ensure that their policies and practices are in full compliance with international human rights standards and OSCE human dimension commitments.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b> <b>Русский</b> <b>Srpski</b></p>
 <p><b>Gender-Based Hate Crime Factsheet</b></p>	March	<p>Gender-based hate crimes are a consequence of gender inequalities and disproportionately affect women, as well as anyone perceived as not complying with prevailing gender norms. Gender-based hate crimes often seek to intimidate and suppress ways of life or expressions of identity that are perceived as not complying with traditional gender norms. This factsheet provides background on this form of hate crime.</p> <p>Languages: <b>Deutsch</b> <b>English</b> <b>Français</b> <b>Italiano</b> <b>Polski</b> <b>Русский</b> <b>Srpski</b></p>
 <p><b>Democracy and Human Rights in the OSCE: The ODIHR Annual Report 2020</b></p>	March	<p>This report highlights the impact of activities carried out by ODIHR in 2020.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b> <b>Русский</b></p>
 <p><b>Model Quality Standards for Hate Crime Victim Support</b></p>	May	<p>Victim support is vital to healing the trauma of crime by helping victims to manage the harms inflicted and deal with the aftermath if seeking justice. This guide provides benchmarks used to specify the quality of services required to meet states' obligations to victims of hate crime. Its quality standards can also be used as guidelines for the development of new services, and as criteria to assess the quality of existing services.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
 <p><b>Gender, Diversity and Justice: Easy-to-Understand Information</b></p>	May	<p>This easy-to-understand version of <a href="#">Gender, Diversity and Justice: Overview and Recommendations</a> was produced as part of the ODIHR project Strengthening Inclusive and Accountable Democratic Institutions in the OSCE Region.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>

Title	Month of publication	Description/Languages
	June	<p>This model guidance provides information on what an Individual Needs Assessment (INA) of hate crime victims entails and how to set up a system in which INAs are both effective in achieving their goals, and sensitive and respectful to the specific needs of the victims. It serves as a tool to guide relevant state institutions, victim support services and civil society organizations working in the field of hate crime victim support in designing, adapting and implementing an effective INA process.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	July	<p>This guide shares the technical knowledge monitors need to accurately and independently document the presence and manner of use of law enforcement equipment during public assemblies. Enhanced awareness of law enforcement equipment can help assembly monitors to identify and document weapons or equipment used by law enforcement officers during assemblies.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	July	<p>Preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) is an area of increasing focus at the international, regional and national levels. This also applies to the prison context, due to fears that prisons may represent breeding grounds for VERLT. This guide provides detention monitors the information they need to understand this phenomena.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b> <b>Русский</b></p>
	August	<p>Hate crimes motivated by racism and xenophobia can take a range of forms, targeting people from diverse groups across the OSCE region. While some communities are particularly vulnerable, any ethnic or racial group can be the target of racism. This factsheet explains this form of hate crime.</p> <p>Languages: <b>Bosanski</b> <b>Deutsch</b> <b>Deutsch</b> <b>English</b> <b>Español</b> <b>Français</b> <b>Italiano</b> <b>Русский</b></p>
	October	<p>This publication provides key guidance to law enforcement and criminal justice professionals to aid them in positively and effectively ensuring the sensitive and respectful treatment of hate crime victims within the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	October	<p>This policy brief provides an overview of the implications of collecting and sharing information in the context of border management and how the introduction</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	October	<p>Online social networking sites have moved election campaigns into a new era of communication, in which voters have wider channels to express their opinions. While social networking sites provide space for voters to enhance their direct participation in campaigns and enable electoral contestants to better mobilize support, the use of social networks, especially during election campaigns, carries a wide array of challenges. This publication provides guidance on how to observe this quickly evolving part of election campaigns.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>

	Title	Month of publication	Description/Languages
	<b>Anti-Roma Hate Crime factsheet</b>	October	<p>Intolerance and discrimination have affected Roma and Sinti communities for centuries, and continue to be a concern in the OSCE region, including harmful discourse and stereotyping. Too often, this intolerance can morph into anti-Roma hate crimes, ranging from anti-Roma graffiti to racially-motivated violence. This factsheet highlights the impact of anti-Roma hate crime and provides guidance on identifying such crimes.</p> <p>Languages: <b>Български</b> <b>Bosanski</b> <b>Deutsch</b> <b>English</b>  <b>Magyar</b> <b>Italiano</b> <b>Română</b> <b>Romani</b>  <b>Русский</b> <b>Slovenčina</b></p>
	<b>Handbook for the Observation of Election Campaigns and Political Environments</b>	October	<p>An essential part of election processes are election campaigns, in which candidates compete for voter support. During election campaigns political actors energize society, invigorate and mobilize the electorate, but at the same time these are periods when fundamental freedoms are put to the test. This Handbook provides information necessary for observing this important part of election processes.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	<b>Shaping Balanced Political Discourse and Constructive Narratives on Migration: Guidance and Good Practice from the OSCE Region</b>	November	<p>With the aim of encouraging constructive and human rights-centred political discourse, this guidance targets national, regional and local political leaders and decision-makers to help them resist pressure to produce toxic narratives, react to instances of xenophobic and racist language, and re-shape migration discourse.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	<b>Compendium: Practices on Structural Frameworks for Individual Needs Assessment (INA) of Hate Crime Victims and Referrals</b>	November	<p>This compendium illustrates the main features of an effective individual needs assessment (INA) of hate crime victims, using existing practices and initiatives that have been developed. The publication shows that a more robust approach to developing an INA as an essential post-victimization tool is necessary, and that greater recognition is required of the importance and utility of this tool in securing victims' rights and enabling their access to relevant services to address needs.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	<b>Diagnostic Tool for Assessing National Hate Crime Victim Support Systems</b>	December	<p>The Diagnostic Tool is a practical tool for assessing shortcomings and strengths in national hate crime victim support structures and services. The primary purpose of the Tool is to enable hate crime victim support practitioners, officials, activists and policymakers to identify areas in their national systems that require improvement to enhance protection and support for victims of hate crime.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b></p>
	<b>Realizing Gender Equality in Parliament: A Guide for Parliaments in the OSCE Region</b>	December	<p>This practical guide is intended to support the full range of parliamentary actors — from parliamentary leadership teams, members of parliament, and political and parliamentary staff, to parliamentary practitioners and civil society organizations dealing with gender equality issues — in transforming these institutions into gender-sensitive parliaments.</p> <p>Languages: <b>English</b> <b>Русский</b></p>

# LEGISLATIVE REVIEWS

Released in 2021 (available at [www.legislationline.org](http://www.legislationline.org))

	Country	Full name of Legal Review	Publication date
1	Poland	Urgent Opinion on the Draft Law Amending the Code of Proceedings in Petty Offence Cases of Poland	2 March 2021
2	Georgia	Joint Opinion on Amendments to the Election Code; the Law on Political Associations of Citizens and the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia	20 March 2021
3	Georgia	Joint Opinion on Draft Article 79 of the Election Code	20 March 2021
4	Ukraine	Joint Opinion on the Draft Law of Ukraine on Political Parties	23 March 2021
5	Armenia	Urgent Joint Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia and Related Draft Amendments and Supplements	21 April 2021
6	Armenia	Opinion on The Draft Law Amending Article 8 of the Law on the Human Rights Defender	12 May 2021
7	Georgia	Urgent Joint Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Election Code	18 June 2021
8	North Macedonia	Opinion on Draft Law on Gender Equality of North Macedonia	1 July 2021
9	Armenia	Opinion on Certain Provisions of the Constitutional Law on the Human Rights Defender, the Law on the Public Service and the Law on the Civil Service	19 July 2021
10	Switzerland	Opinion on the Amendments to the DNA-Profiling Act	5 August 2021
11	Poland	Urgent Opinion on Draft Amendments to the Aliens Act, and the Act on Granting Protection to Aliens on the Territory of the Republic of Poland and Ministerial Regulation of Temporary Suspension of Border Traffic at Certain Border Crossings	10 September 2021
12	Italy	Urgent Opinion on Draft Rules Governing the Activity of Representation of Interests	21 September 2021
13	Hungary	Joint Opinion on the 2020 Amendments to Electoral Legislation	18 October 2021
14	Serbia	Opinion on the Law of Youth	8 November 2021
15	Poland	Urgent Opinion on the Effect of Legislative Acts Introducing a State of Emergency on the Mandate of the Commissioner for Human Rights	15 November 2021
16	Italy	Opinion on the Draft Law on the National Commission for the Promotion and the Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and the Fight against Discrimination	19 November 2021
17	Uzbekistan	Comments on the Draft Law on Mass Media	30 November 2021
18	North Macedonia	Opinion of draft Code of Ethics and the Guidelines for the implementation of the Code of Ethics of the National Assembly of North Macedonia	6 December 2021
19	Ukraine	Joint Opinion on the Draft Law "On Improving the Procedure for Establishing the Impossibility of Holding National and Local Elections, All-Ukrainian and Local Referendums Certain Territories and Polling Stations"	13 December 2021
20	Italy	Opinion on Draft Provisions on Conflict of Interest	15 December 2021
21	Kazakhstan	Comparative Analysis of Roles and Functions of Judicial Councils as Independent and Self-Governing Bodies	16 December 2021
22	Italy	Opinion on Draft Legislative Measures against Hate Speech on the Internet	17 December 2021
23	Mongolia	Opinion on the Revised Law on Judiciary	23 December 2021

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

# ODIHR ELECTION REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

Released in 2021

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

1. ODIHR Election Assessment Mission (EAM) Final Report

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

2. ODIHR EAM Final Report

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

3. ODIHR Limited Election Observation Mission (LEOM) Final Report

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

4. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

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

5. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **General elections, United States, 3 November 2020**

6. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

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

7. ODIHR Special Election Assessment Mission (SEAM) Final Report

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

8. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement
9. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **Early presidential election, Kyrgyz Republic, 10 January 2021**

10. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement
11. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

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

12. ODIHR Election Expert Team (EET) Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, The Netherlands, 17 March 2021**

13. ODIHR Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) Report
14. ODIHR EET Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Bulgaria, 4 April 2021**

15. ODIHR NAM Report
16. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
17. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement
18. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Albania, 25 April 2021**

19. ODIHR NAM Report
20. ODIHR LEOM Interim Report
21. ODIHR LEOM Preliminary Statement
22. ODIHR LEOM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Cyprus, 30 May 2021**

23. ODIHR NAM Report
24. ODIHR EET Final Report

## **Presidential election, Mongolia, 9 June 2021**

25. ODIHR NAM Report
26. ODIHR SEAM Preliminary Statement
27. ODIHR SEAM Final Report

## **Early parliamentary elections, Armenia, 20 June 2021**

28. ODIHR NAM Report
29. ODIHR Election Observation Mission (EOM) Interim Report
30. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
31. ODIHR EOM Final Report

## **Early parliamentary elections, Bulgaria, 11 July 2021**

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

## **Early parliamentary elections, Moldova, 11 July 2021**

35. ODIHR EOM Interim Report
36. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement
37. ODIHR EOM Final Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Norway, 13 September 2021**

38. ODIHR NAM Report

## **Parliamentary elections, Russian Federation, 19 September 2021**

39. ODIHR NAM Report

**Early federal elections, Canada,  
20 September 2021**

40. ODIHR NAM Report

**Parliamentary elections, Iceland,  
25 September 2021**

41. ODIHR NAM Report

**Parliamentary elections, Germany,  
26 September 2021**

42. ODIHR NAM Report

**Parliamentary elections, Czech Republic,  
8 and 9 October 2021**

43. ODIHR NAM Report

**Local elections, Georgia ,  
2 and 30 October 2021**

44. ODIHR EOM Interim Report

45. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement

46. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement 2nd round

**Local elections, North Macedonia,  
17 and 31 October 2021**

47. ODIHR EOM Interim Report

48. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement

49. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement 2nd round

**Parliamentary elections, Uzbekistan,  
24 October 2021**

50. ODIHR NAM Report

51. ODIHR EOM Interim Report

52. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement

**Parliamentary elections, Kyrgyz Republic,  
28 November 2021**

53. ODIHR EOM Interim Report

54. ODIHR EOM Preliminary Statement

**Early parliamentary elections, Portugal,  
30 January 2022**

55. ODIHR NAM Report

**Presidential and early parliamentary elections, Serbia,  
3 April 2022**

56. ODIHR NAM Report

## NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSIONS UNDERTAKEN IN 2021

	Country	Election type	Election date
1	Netherlands	Parliamentary	17 March 2021
2	Albania	Parliamentary	25 April 2021
3	Cyprus	Parliamentary	30 May 2021
4	Mongolia	Presidential	9 June 2021
5	Armenia	Early Parliamentary	20 June 2021
6	Iceland	Parliamentary	25 September 2021
7	Uzbekistan	Presidential	24 October 2021
8	Russian Federation	Parliamentary	19 September 2021
9	Germany	Parliamentary	26 September 2021
10	Norway	Parliamentary	13 September 2021
11	Czech Republic	Parliamentary	8, 9 October 2021
12	Canada	Early Federal	20 September 2021
13	Portugal	Early parliamentary	30 January 2022
14	Serbia	Presidential	3 April 2022

## ELECTION FOLLOW-UP VISITS IN 2021

	Country	Follow-up type	Dates
1	Italy	Presentation of the final report on the 2018 parliamentary elections	29 November to 2 December
2	Albania	Presentation of the final report on the 2021 parliamentary elections	29 September to 1 October



