



European Network of
National Human Rights Institutions

Implementing the Council of Europe Recommendation on National Human Rights Institutions: The State of Play

The situation in Germany



Germany Country Report

Overview

Name of NHRI and mandate:

- German Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)
- NHRI and NMM

Sources:

- NHRI: [ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, Germany Country Report](#); [ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in the European Union in 2023](#)
- Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA): [SCA Report November 2015](#); [SCA Report March 2022](#)
- CoE Independent Bodies: [ECRI County Report on Germany \(2019\)](#)

Good practices and improvements:

- **CM Principle 1:** The German Institute for Human Rights (GIHR) is an A-Status Institution.
- **CM Principle 6 and 10: adequate resources, including for additional mandates:** the 2022 and 2023 substantive increases in the core budget of the GIHR by creating a considerable number of new permanent positions, by substantively increasing the research budget, and by making the CRC monitoring body of the GIHR permanent, are very positive improvements.

- **CM Principle 13:** the German NHRI reports **that measures to protect and support the NHRI, heads of institution and staff against threats and harassment and any other forms of intimidation** are in place. The possibility for the GIHR staff to block access to their addresses in the public registry is applied in practice, especially by staff working on sensitive human rights issues.

Key areas where improvement is needed:

- **CM Principle 3§4: unfettered access to all relevant premises and information :** While the SCA (2022) acknowledges that the GIHR has made use of its current mandate to protect human rights in practice, and the GIHR reports its request for information are generally observed, the SCA recommends its protection function to be strengthened, including its capacity to monitor and have access to and places of deprivation of liberty.
- **CM Principle 3§5 and 8: timely information and consultation throughout relevant legislative processes:** The GIHR can only participate in parliamentary hearings on a draft law when it is invited by a political party. Thus, it recommends that the federal parliament changes its rules extending a standing invitation to the Institute and to accept any written submission of the Institute on draft laws and to circulate them as official parliamentary documents.
- **CM Principle 4: appointment, selection and voting:** The SCA (2022) recommends the formalization and application of a consistent and uniform process that includes requirements to publicize vacancies broadly and assess applicants on the basis of pre-determined, objective and publicly available criteria. Moreover, the SCA recommends that the voting rights of members of the parliament sitting in the GIHR Board of Trustees are abolished.

Specific findings per Principle

The tables below include data on the assessment of the implementation of each Principle (i.e. the individual parts) within the Recommendation from three sources: the National Human Rights Institutions, the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of GANHRI and the Council of Europe independent bodies. Overall, the findings are considered in four overall groups: the establishment of NHRIs; the strengthening of NHRIs; a safe and enabling environment for NHRIs; and cooperation with and support for NHRIs.

I. Establishment of NHRIs

Principle 1	<p>Member States should ensure that NHRIs are in place and that they are established, accredited and function in full compliance with the Paris Principles</p>
Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI	<p><i>SCA Report November 2015, p.14</i></p> <p>In November 2015, the German NHRI was re-accredited with A status.</p> <p><i>SCA March 2022, p.35</i></p> <p>In March 2022, the SCA decided that further consideration of the re-accreditation application of the GIHR will be deferred for 18 months.</p>

<p>Principle 2</p>	<p>Member States should provide a firm legal basis for NHRIs, preferably at the constitutional level, and/or in a law which defines the mandates and functions of such institutions, guarantees their independence and provides them with the means necessary to accomplish their functions effectively, both at national and international levels, bearing in mind existing standards and recommendations on NHRIs, in particular the Paris Principles and their interpretation developed by GANHRI's Sub-Committee on Accreditation.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 2</i></p> <p>The Institute (hereinafter also referred to as "GIHR") has a legislative basis.</p> <p>For GIHR Law, see Bundesgesetzblatt BGBI. 2015 Part I, p. 1194.</p> <p>For the Statutes of the GIHR, see here.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 34</i></p> <p>The SCA welcomes the adoption of the Statutes of the German Institute for Human Rights of 24 September 2021, which complements the Law of the Legal Status and Mandate of the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMRG law) adopted in 2015 by the Federal Parliament and Federal Council.</p>

II. Strengthening of NHRIs

<p>Principle 3.1</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <p>- monitor and analyse the human rights situation in the country, publish reports on these findings and address recommendations to public authorities at national, regional and local levels and, when applicable, to private entities, and present an annual report to the relevant authorities, including before parliament, for its consideration.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 3</i></p> <p>The Institute is required to submit an annual report on the situation of human rights in Germany to the federal parliament. The Institute presents this report shortly before international human rights day, and the federal parliament uses the plenary discussion on human rights on that day to also discuss the report; subsequently, the report is an agenda item of the Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid.</p> <p>Beyond its general power to give advice to parliaments and governments, which includes making recommendations, the Institute may also be invited to participate in independent commissions of experts established to formulate recommendations regarding a specific or structural human rights issue (e.g. prevention of violence in institutions for people with disabilities or police reforms).</p> <p><i>Information Provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p>

	<p>Moreover, the Institute publishes monitoring reports and analytical reports with recommendations on selected issues, following its strategic plan, in line with its mandate (Sect. 2 (2) No 1)</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by CoE independent bodies</p>	<p><i>ECRI Country Report on Germany, 2019, p. 10 (par.6)</i></p> <p>Regarding the GIHR, members of the Parliament’s Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid informed ECRI that its annual reporting contributes substantially to better informing the public about the issue of discrimination.</p>
<p>Principle 3.2</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freely address public opinion, raise public awareness on human rights and carry out education and training programmes;
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>The GIHR mandate (Sect. 2 (2)) comprises, in particular, the following tasks and functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. informing the public on the situation of human rights in Germany and abroad, from a comparative angle, where appropriate, as well as establishing and operating a specialized reference library; 2. academic research and publication; <p>[...]</p>

	<p>3. educational work at the domestic level;</p> <p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in the European Union 2023, p. 269</i></p> <p>In 2022, the Federal Parliament decided to transform the project funding of the CRC Monitoring Body of the Institute into an institutional funding, thus making this function permanent.</p> <p>In November 2022, the National Rapporteur Mechanism on gender-based violence and the National Rapporteur Mechanism on Trafficking in Human Beings were set up within the GIHR. Both Mechanisms will use data and evidence-based monitoring to make practical recommendations for action and help to implement measures against gender-based violence and human trafficking more effectively. Both National Reporting Mechanisms are project-funded for a period of four years only. In April 2023, the government announced that it would establish a legal basis for the National Rapporteur Mechanism on Trafficking in Human Beings.</p>
<p>Principle 3.3</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fully address all alleged human rights violations by all administrative authorities, other relevant State entities and, when applicable, private entities
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p>

	<p>The GIHR addresses alleged human rights violations in its reports according to its mandate (Sect. 2 (2), see above).</p>
<p>Principle 3.4</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have unfettered access to all relevant premises, including places of deprivation of liberty, and to all relevant individuals, in order to be able to carry out a credible examination of all issues covered by their mandate and to all relevant information, subject to possible restrictions stemming from the protection of other rights and legitimate interests and with due respect for the confidentiality of information obtained;
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 35</i></p> <p>While the SCA acknowledges that the GIHR has made use of its current mandate to protect human rights in practice, it notes that the GIHR also confirms that its inquiry and investigation function is limited as it has no right to access classified documents or to visit certain facilities. [...] The SCA encourages the GIHR to advocate for appropriate amendments to its enabling law to strengthen its protection mandate, including its capacity to monitor and have access to places of deprivation of liberty.</p>

<p>Principle 3.5</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor existing and draft policies and legislation with human rights implications before, during and after their adoption in order to advise the State about the impact of such policies and legislation on human rights and on the activities of human rights defenders, including by making relevant and concrete recommendations.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 3</i></p> <p>The Institute has the general mandate to give “policy advice”, i.e. to advise parliaments and governments on the federal and state levels. However, there is no legal obligation for these actors to involve the Institute in all stages of legislation or policy making with human rights implications. At the stage of draft legislation, the Institute is, in fact, generally invited along with other relevant stakeholders to comment on draft legislation. In previous reports the Institute has already raised the issue that oftentimes the deadlines for such input are very short (a few days).</p> <p>The Institute can only participate in parliamentary hearings on a draft law when it is invited by a parliamentary faction. Thus, the Institute recommends that the federal parliament changes its rules of procedure extending a standing invitation to the Institute to participate in parliamentary hearings. Moreover, the Institute recommends that all parliamentary committees adopt the practice to accept any written submission of the Institute on draft laws and to circulate them as official parliamentary documents.</p>

<p>Principle 3.6</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <p>- contribute to an effective justice system for all, through awareness-raising measures and facilitating access to rights and remedies and, as applicable, by providing legal assistance, being a party before the courts or, when applicable, receiving individual complaints;</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 2</i></p> <p>The NHRI has the mandate to contribute to access to justice for individuals, through awareness-raising and amicus curiae briefs in human rights cases, especially before the Federal Constitutional Court (upon request by the Court, following a proposal by the Institute).</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by CoE independent bodies</p>	<p><i>ECRI Country Report on Germany, 2019, p. 9 (par.4)</i></p> <p>The German Institute for Human Rights (GIHR) [...]has no competence to receive complaints and lacks other basic support and litigation competences [...]. It cannot, for example, bring cases of racial profiling before the courts [...].</p>

<p>Principle 3.7</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs to protect and promote human rights is as broad as possible and in full compliance with the Paris Principles and that it allows them, inter alia, to:</p> <p>- encourage the signature, ratification of and accession to international human rights treaties and contribute to the effective implementation of such treaties, as well as related judgments, decisions and recommendations as well as to monitor States' compliance with them.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>The GIHR has successfully advocated for Germany's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and for the non-continuation of the reservations that Germany had entered on the CoE Istanbul Convention. Moreover, the Institute regularly monitors the State's compliance with its human rights obligations through its parallel reports submitted to UN treaty bodies and CoE expert bodies.</p>
<p>Principle 4</p>	<p>The process of selection and appointment of the leadership of a NHRI should be competence based, transparent and participatory, in order to guarantee the independence and pluralist representation of these institutions. It should also be based on clear, predetermined, objective and publicly accessible criteria.</p> <p>The duration of the appointment should be clearly set out in the founding legislation, so that the leadership posts of the NHRI do not stay vacant for any significant period of time.</p>

<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 36</i></p> <p>Section 24.1 of the GIHR Statutes outlines how members of the Board of Trustees are selected and appointed through a number of different appointing bodies, including the General Assembly, Federal Parliament, and representatives of civil society organisations or Non-Governmental Organizations. While the SCA acknowledges that the process is carried out with ‘the principles of broad publication of vacancies, transparency and participation’, it is of the view that providing for the different entities to select members according to their respective rules of procedure may result in each designating entity using different selection processes. The SCA recommends a consistent, transparent, merit-based, and broadly consultative selection process for all relevant entities. Furthermore, the process led by the Federal Parliament does not allow for the advertisement of vacancies. The SCA is of the opinion that advertising vacancies broadly maximises the potential number of candidates, thereby promoting pluralism.</p> <p>The SCA encourages the GIHR to advocate for the formalization and application of a consistent and uniform process that includes requirements to: Publicize vacancies broadly; and assess applicants on the basis of pre-determined, objective and publicly available criteria.</p>
<p>Principle 5</p>	<p>To ensure independence, the enabling legislation of a NHRI should contain an objective dismissal process for the NHRI leadership, with clearly defined terms in a constitutional or legislative text. The dismissal process should be fair and ensure objectivity and impartiality and should be confined to only those actions which impact adversely on the capacity of the leaders of NHRIs to fulfil their mandate.</p>

Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>The dismissal of the two members of the Board of Directors is subject to scrutiny by an independent labour court, which has to take into account the requirements of the Paris Principles.</p>
Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 37</i></p> <p>According to Sections 6(1) and 7 of the DIMGR Law, the Board of Directors are appointed for a period of four years, renewable. However, the term limits of the Board of Directors are not defined in the legislation, which means there is no limitation on the number of terms they can serve. This leaves open the possibility for unlimited tenure. In order to promote institutional independence, the SCA is of the view that it would be preferable for the term of office to be limited to one reappointment. The SCA encourages the GIHR to advocate for amendments to its enabling law to provide for such limits on the term of office and reappointments.</p>
Principle 6	<p>Member States should provide NHRIs with adequate, sufficient and sustainable resources to allow them to carry out their mandate, including to engage with all relevant stakeholders in a fully independent manner and freely determine their priorities and activities.</p>
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 4</i></p> <p>The Institute has successfully addressed the issue of adequate funding with political parties before the general elections of September 2021. As mentioned above, the coalition agreement of the new government coalition promises to increase the Institute’s financial and human resources. The Institute will now address this issue during the budgetary negotiations of 2022.</p>

	<p>The Institute recommends that: The federal parliament substantively increases the Institute’s financial and human resources in the upcoming budgetary cycle.</p> <p><i>Information provided by the NHRI for ENNHRI's report State of the Rule of Law in the European Union 2023</i></p> <p>In 2022, the Federal Parliament increased the budget of the GIHR by over 2 Mio Euro, including by creating additional 22 permanent staff positions, allocating 600.000 € in research funds and making the CRC Monitoring Body permanent. This is the first substantial increase of its core funding since the GIHR’s founding in 2001.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 37</i></p> <p>The SCA notes that GIHR reports that following the 2021 federal elections, the coalition agreement included a number of provisions that strengthened the GIHR’s core funding.</p> <p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 38:</i></p> <p>While the SCA notes that this followed significant advocacy from the GIHR, the SCA encourages the institution to continue to advocate for an increase in its baseline funding, to ensure that it can effectively carry out the full breadth of its mandate, which includes all new relevant powers.</p>
<p>Principle 7</p>	<p>NHRIs should have the authority to determine their staffing profile and recruit their own staff, as well as sufficient resources available, in order to fulfil their mandate, so as to permit the employment and retention of staff and to ensure that they receive adequate training.</p>

<i>No information</i>	
Principle 8	Member States should ensure that NHRIs enjoy adequate access to information and to policy makers and legislators , including timely consultations on the human rights implications of draft legislation and policy strategies.
Assessment of implementation by the NHRI	<p><i>See also Principle 3§3 above.</i></p> <p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 3:</i></p> <p>The Institute does not have a special right of access to information but can only use the general right of access to information. However, so far information requests by the Institute to federal and state ministries have been fulfilled mostly.</p>
Principle 9	<p>Member States should implement the recommendations of NHRIs and are encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to make it a legal obligation for all addressees of NHRI recommendations to provide a reasoned reply within an appropriate time frame,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to develop processes to facilitate effective follow-up of NHRI recommendations, in a timely fashion and - include information thereon in their relevant documents and reports.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 3:</i></p> <p>The addressees of the NHRI's recommendations are not legally obliged to provide a timely and reasoned reply.</p> <p>The Institute presents its annual report shortly before international human rights day, and the federal parliament uses the plenary discussion on human rights on that day to also discuss the report; subsequently, the report is an agenda item of the Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid. According to the Law on the GIHR, parliament "should" respond to the annual report, but is not obliged to. So far, no such response has been formulated.</p>
<p>Principle 10</p>	<p>When member States grant NHRIs additional competences to perform functions foreseen by international conventions in the field of human rights, such as the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the NHRI should have access to sufficient resources to develop the capacity to effectively discharge its functions, including having appropriately qualified and trained staff.</p>

<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 4</i></p> <p>The Institute recommends that: [...]On the state level, governments provide a legal basis as well as permanent and sufficient funding when designating the Institute as monitoring body under art. 33 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).</p> <p><i>Information Provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>In 2023, three states of the federation (Länder), <i>Berlin North Rhine-Westphalia, and Saarland, had provided for such legal basis and concomitant funding.</i></p> <p>In 2022, the state of Hesse mandated the Institute with monitoring the implementation of the CRC on its level (project-funded).</p> <p>In November 2022, the Institute received two new mandates from the federal government: that of National Rapporteur Mechanism on gender-based violence and of National Rapporteur Mechanism on Trafficking in Human Beings. Both National Reporting Mechanisms are project-funded for a period of four years only. In April 2023, the government announced that it would establish a legal basis for the National Rapporteur Mechanism on Trafficking in Human Beings.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, pp. 37-38</i></p> <p>The SCA notes that GIHR reports that following the 2021 federal elections, the coalition agreement included a number of provisions that strengthened the GIHR’s core funding. This includes the institutionalization of its CRC monitoring, the establishment of a monitoring mechanism for the Istanbul Convention aimed at violence against women and girls and human trafficking, as well as a</p>

	commitment to strengthen the funding base for human resources and the overall functions of the GIHR.
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III. Safe and Enabling Environment

<p>Principle 11</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that NHRIs can operate independently, in an environment which is conducive to them carrying out their mandate in an effective manner and in a climate of impartiality, integrity, transparency and fairness.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023.</i></p> <p>The GIHR emphasizes that the Board of Trustees serves as an accountability body for the Board of Directors, which is the leadership of the Institute. As the Board of Trustees elects the two members of the Board of Directors, the presence of 2 members of parliament within the Board of Trustees (out of 18, all others from civil society and academia) ensures direct democratic legitimacy of the Board of Directors.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI</p>	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 37</i></p> <p>The SCA notes however, that two members of the GIHR’s Board of Trustees are members of the Federal Parliament, and these members still have voting rights. [...] the SCA recognizes that it is important to maintain effective working relationships, and where relevant, consult with government. However, this should not be achieved through the participation of government representatives in the decision-making body of the NHRI. Where government representatives or members of parliament are included in the decision-making body, they should be excluded from attending parts of the meeting where final deliberations and strategic decisions are made, and they should not be able to vote on these matters. Reiterating its previous recommendation in November 2013 and 2015, the SCA encourages the GIHR to advocate for the necessary changes in its governance structure and accordingly amend the law.</p>

<p>Principle 12</p>	<p>Member States should foster awareness and the co-operation of all relevant public authorities in relation to the mandate, independence and role of NHRIs, including through training and awareness-raising activities.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 3</i></p> <p>The relevant state authorities have good awareness of the NHRIs' mandate, independence and role.</p>
<p>Principle 13</p>	<p>Member States should take all measures necessary to protect and support NHRIs against threats and harassment and any other forms of intimidation, including through ensuring functional immunity. Any cases of alleged reprisals or intimidation against NHRIs, their membership and staff, or against those who co-operate or seek to co-operate with them, should be promptly and thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.</p>
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>ENNHRI, State of the Rule of Law in Europe in 2022, p. 4</i></p> <p>Measures are in place to protect and support the NHRI, heads of institution and staff against threats and harassment and any other forms of intimidation. Among others, where necessary, the Institute staff can apply to the authorities and have access to their address in the public registry blocked. Some staff working on sensitive issues such as right-wing extremism have made use of this possibility. The Institute supports such applications with an official letter from the director.</p>

Principle 14	Member States should ensure that confidential information collected by NHRIs in the context of their mandate is privileged and is not unduly made public .
<i>No information</i>	

IV. Co-operation and Support

<p>Principle 15</p>	<p>Member States should take effective measures to enable NHRIs to communicate and co-operate with, in addition to the various levels of administration in the member States, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. counterpart institutions, where appropriate through networking and exchange of information and practices, as well as through regular meetings such as those taking place within the framework of ENNHRI and GANHRI; b. civil society stakeholders, in particular non-governmental organisations and human rights defenders, who should enjoy easy and safe access to NHRIs as part of an enabling environment; c. other human rights structures, including regional, local and/or specialised institutions, notably Ombudsman institutions and equality bodies and their respective networks, where appropriate through jointly organised activities; d. international and regional organisations working in related or similar fields.
<p>Assessment of implementation by the NHRI</p>	<p><i>Information provided by the NHRI in 2023</i></p> <p>When the Director of the GIHR served as GANHRI Chairperson (2016-2019), the federal government supported that additional work by funding two additional staff positions within the GIHR.</p>

Assessment of implementation by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI	<p><i>SCA Report March 2022, p. 34</i></p> <p>The GIHR is encouraged to continue to actively engage with the OHCHR, GANHRI, ENNHRI, other NHRIs, as well as relevant stakeholders at international, regional, and national levels to continue strengthening its institutional framework and working methods.</p> <p>The GIHR mandate includes [...]</p> <p>e) facilitating dialogue as well as national and international cooperation with human rights relevant actors;</p>
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