

PROTECT

UN Human Rights Mechanism Trainer's
Handbook



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EDITED BY

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PROTECT: UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISM TRAINER'S HANDBOOK

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This book is a free publication and can be used in any youth advocacy purposes and or in case of training and research. A digital version of this book can be found in the following website.

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Preface

Inclusive Bangladesh is privileged to arrange a month-long virtual training on UN Human Rights Mechanism with the support of ILGA Asia in November 2020. The key objectives of this workshop were to introduce the grassroots level Bangladeshi gender and queer rights activists with different UN human rights mechanisms and engage them in addressing monitoring, and reporting of human rights violations of the local marginalized population.

The training remains an opportunity for those grassroots level gender rights activists who often left behind from advocacy skill development and in many cases cannot afford to attend such training sessions physically as most of them often help in the capital. As a result, we have witnessed the possibility to design virtual and easy training sessions for young advocates who will be able to get information and knowledge on UN human rights mechanisms to foster their advocacy work.

In light of this belief, we are introducing this training handbook where necessary information is compiled from various sources. Sample design of training which are included training slides, reading materials, and sample post-session quizzes. These will assist the trainers to arrange a mini-scale training session on the UN human rights mechanism with distinct minimum effort and we believe this transformation of knowledge and skills will empower the local gender advocates and advance their activism at the local, national and international level.

We believe that this handbook will assist different local and grassroots level youth activists to be autonomous in acquiring advocacy knowledge and foster their advocacy journey.

In this auspicious moment of publication, we would like expressing our heartfelt gratitude to ILGA Asia & COC Netherlands for their continuous support in our advocacy work.

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THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Under 30 articles these rights are described. A summary of the articles is given below:¹

Article 1

Right to Equality

Article 2

Freedom from Discrimination

¹ http://www.eycb.coe.int/Compass/en/pdf/6_2.pdf

Article 3

Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security

Article 4

Freedom from Slavery

Article 5

Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment

Article 6

Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law

Article 7

Right to Equality before the Law

Article 8

Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal

Article 9

Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile

Article 10

Right to Fair Public Hearing

Article 11

Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty

Article 12

Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and

Correspondence

Article 13

Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country

Article 14

Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution

Article 15

Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It

Article 16

Right to Marriage and Family

Article 17

Right to Own Property

Article 18

Freedom of Belief and Religion

Article 19

Freedom of Opinion and Information

Article 20

Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Article 21

Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections

Article 22

Right to Social Security

Article 23

Right to Desirable Work and to
Join Trade Unions

Article 24

Right to Rest and Leisure

Article 25

Right to Adequate Living
Standard

Article 26

Right to Education

Article 27

Right to Participate in the
Cultural Life of Community

Article 28

Right to a Social Order that
Articulates this Document

Article 29

Community Duties Essential to
Free and Full Development

Article 30

Freedom from State or
Personal Interference in the
above Rights

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the full document of UDHR in **English**



Scan the QR for the full document of UDHR in **Bangla**





INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

² The international human rights system is generally described in terms of its two branches. The Charter-based system has developed under the UN Charter and the various organs and bodies of the UN. The principal organs of the UN – the General Assembly (GA), the Security Council (SC) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) – all have responsibilities that relate to human rights. The principal human rights body is the Human Rights Council (HRC), established in 2006 as the successor to the Commission on Human Rights.

The Charter-based system has been responsible for the development of international human rights law, including the core human rights treaties, and of the international human rights system. The treaty-based system is built upon those core human rights treaties. Each of the treaties has a treaty monitoring body (TMB) that is responsible for the promotion of the treaty, its interpretation and monitoring compliance. The TMBs also receive and deal with complaints of treaty violation.

This session examines the international human rights system through its two branches. This session also provides an overview of the Charter-based system and the following chapters discuss different mechanisms within the Charter-based system. The treaty body system is discussed in the chapters after that.

² <https://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/IHRS/Documents/International%20HR%20System%20Manual.pdf>

HUMAN RIGHTS & THE UN

Although the Charter itself does not establish a specialized human rights body within the UN system, it provides for one to be established. In 1946, the ECOSOC established the Commission on Human Rights and, in 2006, the GA replaced that Commission with the HRC. The UN has three pillars with a high-level specialist council responsible for each pillar.

- The SC is responsible for international peace and security.
- The ECOSOC is responsible for development.
- The HRC is responsible for human rights.

The Charter itself establishes the SC and the ECOSOC and they, together with the GA, are considered principal organs of the UN. Of the three councils, only the HRC has no direct basis in the Charter. It is dependent upon a GA resolution for its establishment, its mandate and its membership. There have been proposals for the HRC to be made a principal organ of equal status with the other two councils but that would require amending the UN Charter, which is a complex and cumbersome process.

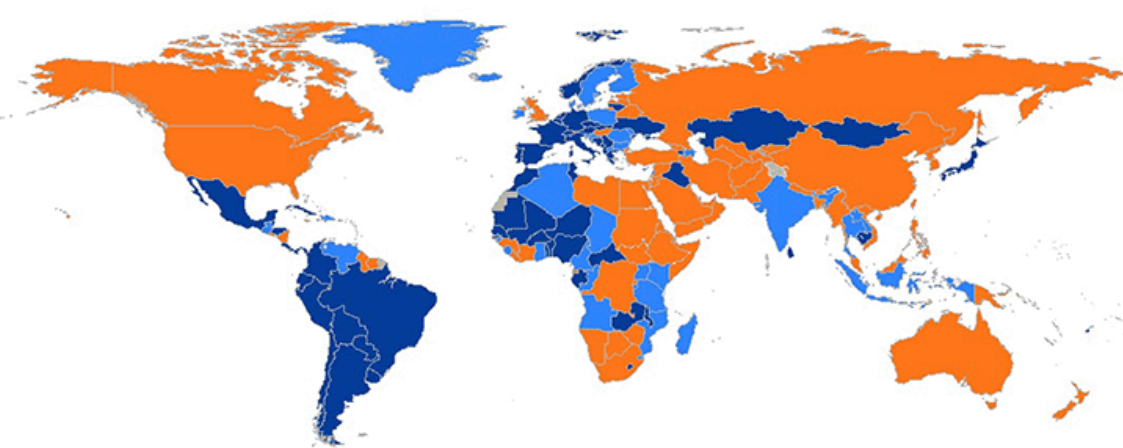
Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the full **document** on **International Human Rights System** in English



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **Overview of the International Human Rights System**





RATIFICATION

³Ratification consists of the deposit—through a formal letter—of the instrument of ratification nationally executed by the State with the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the depositary of the Convention in accordance with article 41.

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the full **document** on **Ratification** in English



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **Ratification**





FUNCTIONS OF TREATY BODIES

⁴The human rights treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation of the core international human rights treaties. Each State party to a treaty has an obligation to take steps to ensure that everyone in the State can enjoy the rights set out in the treaty.

Currently, there are nine human rights international treaties, and one optional protocol, from which 10 treaty bodies have been established. The treaty bodies are composed of independent experts of recognized competence in human rights, who are nominated and elected for fixed renewable terms of four years by State parties.

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the full **document** on **Treaty Bodies** in English



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **Functions of Treaty Bodies**



⁴ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx>



⁵The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field."

By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and
- to ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the full **document** on **CEDAW** in English



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **CEDAW**



⁵ <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>



THE REPORTING PROCEDURE

⁶These human rights mechanisms have different mandates, procedures and activities, which in turn shape the ways in which

- (i) States in their capacity as duty-bearers,
- (ii) Individuals as the rightsholders,
- (iii) Other national or international stakeholders (NHRIs, CSOs etc.), and
- (iv) the United Nations Country Teams (UNCT),

engage with them. Independently of their functions, all three mechanisms generate recommendations to the States with the aim of contributing to short-term and long-term changes in legal and policy frameworks to improve human rights protection. As to the reporting procedures, all States are required to report periodically both to the Treaty Bodies (under those international human rights treaties which a State ratified or acceded to) and the Human Rights Council (under the UPR) on their progress in meeting their human rights obligations or commitments. This gives an important opportunity to the State for the following:

1. self-assessment of its performance in complying with treaty provisions, recommendations and decisions and overall, in realizing human rights and identifying any remaining gaps and challenges;

⁶ https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/PTS20_HRTB_Training_Guide_Part1.pdf

2. stimulation of national dialogue and buy-in with all relevant stakeholders on international and regional human rights obligations and commitments in preparation of reports, reinforcing national ownership of human rights; and

3. benefitting from good practices from other countries and expert advice through active engagement with the international human rights system.

Reviews by the UN human rights Treaty Bodies and the UPR should complement and reinforce each other. While the UPR reports cover all human rights issues, the treaty-specific reports comprise issues relevant to the specific treaty, and therefore tend to be more specific and analytical. Each mechanism makes use of reports and recommendations from the other mechanism to obtain a comprehensive picture of the human rights situation in the State under review. The UPR review and recommendations often follows up on Treaty Bodies' concluding observations, and vice versa.

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **The Report on the State Party**



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **The Reporting Cycle**



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **How to Prepare a State Party Report**



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **Preparing for Constructive Dialogue**



⁷The Special Procedures are individual independent human rights experts, or groups of such experts, who report and advise on human rights issues related to a particular theme or a specific country.

Unlike the Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures can examine the situation in all countries, unless their mandate is focused on a single state.

As of March 2017, the Human Rights Council oversees 43 thematic and 13 country-specific mandates.

Special Procedures may be referred to by various names, including Special Rapporteurs, Special Representatives, Working Groups, and Independent Experts.

Their responsibilities vary, but include: awareness-raising efforts, country visits, making recommendations to states, conducting thematic studies, and organizing expert consultations or seminars related to their mandate.

Additionally, Special Procedures mechanisms can contact Governments directly when they receive allegations of human rights violations through a communications procedure.

The reports of Special Procedures, including compilations of the communications sent to governments, are presented annually to the Human Rights Council or to the UN General Assembly. Their tasks are defined in the resolutions creating or extending their mandates.

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the **document** on **The Special Procedures**



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **The Special Procedures**



⁷ <https://ilga.org/special-procedures>



UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

⁸The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations.

As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed. The ultimate aim of this mechanism is to improve the human rights situation in all countries and address human rights violations wherever they occur. Currently, no other universal mechanism of this kind exists.

Practical Resources for Trainers

Scan the QR for the **reading material** on **Universal Periodic Review**



Scan the QR for the training **PowerPoint** slide on **Universal Periodic Review**



⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/uprmain.aspx>



TRAINING SAMPLE TIMETABLE

Sample Virtual Training Schedule and Agenda

	Topic	Duration
Day-1	Overview of Human Rights Systems and Ratification	90 min
Day-2	Functions of Treaty Bodies and CEDAW	90 min
Day-3	The Reporting Procedure	90 min
Day-4	Special Procedures and IE on SOGIESC	90 min
Day-5	Universal Periodic Review	90 min
Day-6	Monitoring, Recording and Documentation Process	90 min

***An interval of 5-7 days between 2 training days are recommended.

***Pre reading materials should be sent at least 3 days before the sessions.

***Quiz form should be sent within 24 hours of the training sessions.



QUIZ!

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR QUIZ

QUIZ on the UN Human Rights System

1. Which of the following human rights mechanisms were established under the Human Rights Council?

- a. Special Procedures
- b. Treaty Bodies and the Universal Periodic Review
- c. Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review
- d. A and B

2. How many core human rights treaties are there?

- a. Six
- b. Nine
- c. Ten
- d. Fourteen

3. Which of the following Human Rights Treaties are supplemented by one or more Optional Protocols?

- a. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Convention against Torture (CAT); and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
- b. The Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD);
- c. The Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICCPED); the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (CMW); and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- d. A and B

4. How many Treaty Bodies are there?

- a. Six
- b. Nine
- c. Ten
- d. Fourteen

5. How many members are on the Human Rights Council?

- a. 23
- b. 52
- c. 104
- d. 47

6.What is the Universal Periodic Review?

- a. A unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States once every 4,5 years
- b. Mechanisms established by the Human Rights Council to address specific country situations and thematic issues in all parts of the world
- c. Created by the General Assembly in 2006 to replace the Human Rights Commission
- d. Legally binding treaties negotiated and adopted by States within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly

7.In which date the Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted?

- a. 06 December, 1947
- b. 10 December, 1948
- c. 08 December, 1946
- d. 05 December, 1949

8.Which article of the UDHR talks about the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association?

- a. 18
- b. 20
- c. 22
- d. 24

9.Which one of the following covenants cover Civil, Political, Social and Cultural Rights?

- a. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- c. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- d. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

10.What is the main function of Universal Periodic review?

- a. Country visits
- b. Individual complaints
- c. Reporting
- d. All of them

QUIZ on the Ratification of Treaties

1. Which of the following is not a part of the international measures for ratification??
 - a. Ratification
 - b. Confirmation
 - c. Signature
 - d. Accommodation
2. How many measures for Ratifying and Implementing the Convention we have learned?
 - a. six
 - b. five
 - c. seven
 - d. nine
3. Which is not the key way of transparent and inclusive domestic ratification process?
 - a. National interest Analysis
 - b. Wide international consultation
 - c. Awareness Rising
 - d. Wide national consultation
4. How many approaches are there to incorporate the convention in national system?
 - a. Six
 - b. Nine
 - c. Three
 - d. Two
5. From the following which treaty has not been signed by Bangladesh?
 - a. CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
 - b. CED - Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
 - c. CESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - d. CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

QUIZ on the Functions of Treaty Bodies

1. Which of the following treaty does not have an optional protocol?

- a. ICERD-International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- b. ICCPR-International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- c. ICESCR-International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- d. CEDAW-Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

2. How many core human rights treaties are there?

- a. Six
- b. Nine
- c. Ten
- d. Fourteen

3. Which of the following Human Rights Treaties are supplemented by one or more Optional Protocols?

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- b. The Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD);
- c. The Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICCPED); the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (CMW); and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- d. A and B

4. Through which function Treaty Bodies interpret the treaties and prevent human rights violations?

- a. Reporting procedure
- b. General comments
- c. Inquires
- d. Country visit

5. Which of the following does not involved in the reporting procedure?

- a. State parties (SP)
- b. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- c. Treaty Body (TB)
- d. National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)

6. Which one is not a condition for making individual complaint?

- a. State must be a party to the treaty in question

- b. Individual must make the complaint to TB before any local remedies
- c. State must have agreed to be bound by the individual complaint procedure
- d. Exhaustion of all the legal remedies at the national level

7. Which one is placed in wrong sequence for an individual complaint procedure?

- a. Admissibility
- b. Communication
- c. Merit
- d. Offer Remedy

8. Which treaty body exercises country visit?

- a. The Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
- b. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- c. The Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- d. The Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICCPED)

9. Which treaty does not conduct confidential investigation of grave or systematic violations by a State party?

- a. CAT
- b. CEDAW
- c. CRPD
- d. CERD

10. Which treaty body exercise general recommendation?

- a. CAT
- b. CEDAW
- c. ICCPED
- d. All of them

QUIZ on CEDAW

1. What does CEDAW stand for?
 - a. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - b. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
 - c. Convention on Ending Discrimination against Women
 - d. None of the above
2. CEDAW applies to:
 - a. Women only.
 - b. Girls and women of all ages.
 - c. Adolescent girls and women only.
 - d. both a and c
3. By 2010, how many countries had ratified CEDAW?
 - a. 24
 - b. 186
 - c. 99
 - d. 120
4. CEDAW says:
 - a. All discrimination against girls and women must end.
 - b. There should be equality between girls/women and boys/men.
 - c. Girls have a right to participate without any discrimination in all aspects of life.
 - d. All of the above
5. CEDAW says:
 - a. Girls should not go to school when they have housework.
 - b. Girls can go to school, but only boys should get professional training.
 - c. Girls and women have a right to education on an equal basis with boys and men.
 - d. None of the above
6. Which human rights agreements describe girls' rights:
 - a. Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - b. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - c. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - d. both a and c
7. Based on CEDAW, it is enough for governments to:
 - a. Make laws and policies to end discrimination faced by girls and women.
 - b. Change customs and traditions that discriminate against girls and women.
 - c. Take all actions required so that girls and women actually experience equality in their lives.
 - d. None of the above

8. Regarding marriage, CEDAW says:

- a. Marriage can take place at any age, if parents of the bride and groom agree.
- b. Governments should specify a minimum age for marriage.
- c. If local customs and traditions are followed, marriages do not need to be registered.
- d. All of them

9. Boys and men should:

- a. Know about girls' and women's rights.
- b. Support girls and women to claim their rights.
- c. Not care about CEDAW because it is about girls' and women's rights.
- d. All of the above

10. The Optional Protocol to CEDAW:

- a. Is an international agreement.
- b. Allows girls and women to bring complaints to the attention of the CEDAW Committee.
- c. Further protects the rights of girls and women.
- d. All of the above

QUIZ on The Reporting Procedure

1. What is the word limit for initial reporting?
 - a. 32000
 - b. 31800
 - c. 42300
 - d. 24600

2. Which one of the following is not under general framework for the protection of human rights?
 - a. Acceptance of international norms
 - b. Legal framework for the protection at the national level
 - c. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level
 - d. Reporting process at the national level

3. Which one of the following is not a part of the initial reporting process?
 - a. How is the right protected in national legislation?
 - b. What policies are in place to implement the rights?
 - c. Information on implementation of previous recommendations
 - d. What mechanisms are in place to monitor the status of implementation of the right?

4. What step comes after state party submits written replies to list of issues?
 - a. The committee issues its concluding observations on the report
 - b. The committee presents list of issues to the state parties
 - c. Constructive dialogue between the committee and state party
 - d. Follow up and implementation of the committee's recommendation

5. What NHRIs and CSOs can do during constructive dialogue between the committee and the state party?
 - a. Join the meeting and discuss specific issues
 - b. Oppose some of the points from the state party report
 - c. Ask questions to both state party and the committee
 - d. Provide oral information and meet

6. Who should be involved in the beginning of the state party report drafting?
 - a. Various government departments/agencies
 - b. UN agencies
 - c. Local level NHRIs and CSOs
 - d. Other State parties

7. Which one of the following is required for a successful state party reporting?
 - a. Political will
 - b. Broad consultation and use of multiple sources

- c. Human and material resources and time
- d. All of them

8. Who lead the state party delegate at the constructive dialogue?

- a. UN agency head
- b. Senior State figure
- c. NHRI representative
- d. Both a and c

9. The constructive dialogue with CEDAW lasts for?

- a. 4 hours
- b. 5 hours
- c. 6 hours
- d. 7 hours

10. Which one of the following does not involve in a state party human rights follow-up process?

- a. Government bodies
- b. National human rights institution
- c. Parliamentary human rights committees
- d. Various UN agencies

QUIZ on SPECIAL PROCEDURES

1. Independent Experts are also known as?
 - a. Special Rapporteurs
 - b. Special Representatives
 - c. Working Groups
 - d. All of them
2. How many thematic mandates are there?
 - a. 27
 - b. 28
 - c. 29
 - d. 30
3. Which one is not the function of the Special procedure?
 - a. Urgent appeals
 - b. Country visits
 - c. Inquires
 - d. Normative work
4. Who does not submit an urgent appeal?
 - a. State Party
 - b. Victim
 - c. Lawyer
 - d. NGO
5. Special Procedures can be used preventatively.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. After the country visit to whom the IE submits the report?
 - a. UN HRC
 - b. GA and Sec-Gen
 - c. UN HRC and GA and Sec-Gen
 - d. UN HRC and GA and State Party
7. Many SPs attempts to develop norms and standards and further develop jurisprudence in the thematic area.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Which item doesn't contain in SP's Annual report?
 - a. Details of urgent appeals and government responses

- b. Reports on country visits
- c. Observations on normative content of right
- d. Reports on inquiries

9. What does SOGIESC stand for?

- a. Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Sex Characteristics
- b. Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics
- c. Sexual Order, Gender Identity, Gender Expression
- d. None of the above

10. Which one is not the mandate of IE on SOGIESC?

- a. Assessing implementation of human rights standards
- b. Identifying best practices and gaps
- c. Raising awareness of these issues
- d. Initiate inquiry for State party on SOGIESC Issues.

QUIZ on UPR

1. Under which resolution UPR was established?
 - a. Resolution 50/351
 - b. Resolution 60/251
 - c. None of them
2. What makes UPR so unique?
 - a. It pressurizes the State's on certain things
 - b. It systematically and periodically scrutinizes a state member on the fulfilment of its obligations and even voluntary commitments
 - c. It is a part of UN Mechanism
3. Which country evaluates UPR?
 - a. Only who register for UPR
 - b. Every country member of UN
 - c. Country member who violates human rights
4. What is 'Troika'?
 - a. The troika assists the UPR Working Group (WG)
 - b. Facilitator of written questions by governments through the Human rights council Secretariat to the concerned state
 - c. All of the above.
5. When UPR was established?
 - a. 15 March 2006
 - b. 20 March 2007
 - c. 18 March 2009
6. Which was the last cycle that Bangladesh participated in?
 - a. Second Cycle in 2013
 - b. Third cycle in 2018
 - c. None
7. The outcome of the review may include –
 - a. Voluntary commitments by the country concerned
 - b. Assessment of the situation of human rights in the reviewed country
 - c. All above.
8. How NGOs can participate in UPR?
 - a. Participation in the National consultation prior to development of national report
 - b. Draft and Prepare the State Report

- a. Cannot take part in UPR process.

9. Who conducts the review?

- a. UPR working group
- b. UN Authorities only
- c. Troika only

10. What is the outcome document?

- a. Report by the UPR Working Group containing a summary of the review process and a listing of recommendations.
- b. Report by Troika containing a summary of the review process and a listing of recommendations.
- c. Report by UN Human Rights Council

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