



General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 May 2017

English only

Human Rights Council

Thirty-fifth session

6-23 June 2017

Agenda item 10

Technical assistance and capacity-building

Written statement* submitted by the Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[15 May 2017]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.17-08585(E)



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Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the countries of the Horn of Africa

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

In its resolution 18/18, the Human Rights Council decided to hold an annual thematic discussion during the actual 35th session to promote the sharing of experiences and best practices and technical cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights. Pursuant to its resolution 33/28, the Council will hold its annual thematic panel discussion at its thirty-fifth session on the theme “A decade of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council: challenges and the way forward”, which will be informed by the report of OHCHR on progress and the challenges encountered in the main activities aimed at enhancing technical cooperation and capacity-building undertaken since the establishment of the Human Rights Council by OHCHR, other relevant United Nations agencies and, where applicable, regional organizations to support efforts by States to promote and protect human.

The “Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)” believes that, the discussion should focus on the situation in the Least Developing Countries and their needs to enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council has to harmonize in its work the 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible which have been approved by the world leaders. Especially never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavor across such a broad and universal policy agenda.

The new Goals and targets came into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions the international community take over the next fifteen years. The Council should do the best support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on national regional and global levels, taking into account the needs of LDCs and its own national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

First, he said, the timing of the annual thematic discussion is important as this year marked the first second year of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and also a half-way through the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA), which was adopted in 2011 as the international community's vision and strategy for the sustainable development of LDCs for the next decade.

The “Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA) recommend that the discussion should focus on the crisis in the Horn of Africa where millions of people in the Horn of Africa—Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea and eastern Uganda affected by a devastating drought and have been facing economic, social constrains and obstacles. At this very moment, a mother is faced with the unbearable choice of which child to let die and which one to keep alive.

On this regard, OIPMA believe that, If we genuinely want to address the crisis and prevent it from ever happening again, there is a responsibility for the international community to adopt several measures including:

1. To enhance technical assistance and capacity-building and to encourage donors to provide this forgotten countries adequate financial resources for the emergency operation as a collective duty of the international community.
2. To help some of these countries in the issue of Conflict Prevention, Post-conflict Peacebuilding in order to pave the way for sustainable development, because sustainable development cannot be realized without

peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. As you are aware that, the Agenda 2030 recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

3. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict LDCs including those of the Horn of Africa, including through ensuring that women have a role in peace-building and state-building
 4. Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and target in the countries of the Horn of Arica.
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