

**VIENNA+20: ADVANCING THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**  
**Achievements, Challenges and Perspectives**  
**20 Years after the World Conference**

**International Expert Conference**  
**Vienna Hofburg, 27-28 June 2013**

**OUTCOME DOCUMENT**

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, Austria, in cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, organised an international expert conference entitled „Vienna+20: Advancing the Protection of Human Rights“ on 27 and 28 June 2013 in Vienna.

This document reflects the main thrust of the discussions. It has been elaborated by the Austrian hosts in close consultation with the Chairs and Rapporteurs of the Working Groups and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The conference programme is annexed. A publication with the full conference documents is in preparation and will be provided in due course.

**1. Introduction**

The conference gathered high-level human rights stakeholders from around the world, above all human rights defenders and civil society representatives, UN experts including Special Procedures mandate holders and Treaty Monitoring Body members, as well as representatives of regional and national human rights institutions, and academia. The purpose of the conference was to develop action-oriented recommendations on how to further strengthen the international human rights system and, in so doing, to give a voice to human rights defenders and civil society organisations as crucial agents for global human rights protection. The Conference was preceded by an international civil society human rights conference (25-26 June) and benefitted from its recommendations. The conference also also received valuable contributions from the OHCHR and from the annual meeting of Special Procedures in the field of human rights (Vienna, 24-26 June).

The conference was opened by Austrian Foreign Minister Michael Spindelegger and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay. The High Level Opening also included UN Deputy Secretary General Jan Eliasson, as well as international human rights activists Salil Shetty, Secretary General of Amnesty International, Ludmilla Alexeeva, Founder of the Moscow Helsinki Group, and Tawakkol Karman, Yemeni democracy activist and Nobel Peace Laureate. In their addresses, they recognised the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as an unprecedented milestone for international human rights protection, but at the same time pointed out that human rights are still not universally protected and that outrageous attacks against human dignity continue to happen worldwide. Against the background of conflict situations and humanitarian crises, such as the on-going tragic conflict in Syria, they called upon the international community to fulfil its responsibility to protect.

## **2. Cross-cutting issues**

The World Conference and its Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA) were reaffirmed, throughout the conference, as milestones in the positive evolution of the international human rights system during the past 20 years. At the same time, experts felt the need to re-emphasise key issues which the VDPA had clearly spelled out, such as the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights. The importance of affording the same standard of protection to economic, social and cultural rights and to civil and political rights was a recurrent issue in all three Working Groups of the conference. Equally, the primary responsibility of governments for the promotion and protection of human rights and the prevention of their violation was recalled. The need for stronger cooperation and integration of human rights mechanisms at national, regional and international level was underlined.

Participants highlighted that the human rights architecture of the United Nations needs to be further strengthened. International human rights mechanisms, including commissions of inquiry, the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, and human rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies, must be used to the fullest, and systematic follow-up to their recommendations must be ensured.

Moreover, while human rights standards at national, regional and international level are well developed, important implementation gaps remain, including in particular a lack of accountability for human rights violations and protection of victims. Participants called for a shift of focus to the situation of victims of human rights violations, including their right to effective remedies and reparation. Access to justice, a strong and independent judiciary as well as a professional administration of justice were regarded as key prerequisites in this context.

A central theme of the conference was the important role of human rights defenders and civil society organisations as crucial actors for the promotion and protection of human rights. At the same time, concern was expressed about governments who increasingly harass and inhibit, in law and practise, the work of human rights defenders. The international community, the UN and regional human rights mechanisms were called upon to increase their efforts for better protection of human rights defenders, and to prevent reprisals against them.

The conference underscored the role of the internet and social media as important factors for the promotion and protection of human rights, as they facilitate access to and exchange of information. Free access and an end to unnecessary restrictions to these tools must be ensured, as well as the privacy of the individual.

The conference also emphasised the interrelation between the three major themes chosen for discussion: the rule of law, women's participation in public and political life, and the importance of human rights for the post-2015 development agenda. Further progress in each of these fields is necessary and mutually reinforcing. This includes an appropriate legislative framework in line with international human rights standards, appropriate institutions with the necessary independence and professionalism, and general transparency and accountability.

## **3. Recommendations**

The following recommendations emerged from the discussions among participating experts regarding the three major themes of the conference:

## **a. The Rule of Law: The Right to an Effective Remedy for Victims of Human Rights Violations**

Overall, participants expressed their concerns about the significant implementation gap between the high aspirations of the universal human rights system and the sobering reality on the ground. It was pointed out in particular, that the lack of accountability for human rights violations today goes beyond States and increasingly applies to other powerful actors, including inter-governmental organisations, transnational corporations and other non-state duty bearers.

As a result, participants formulated the following recommendations, addressed at States, the UN and other stakeholders:

### **a) Within the United Nations System**

- Afford the same level of protection to economic, social and cultural rights, and civil and political rights, in light of the principles of the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights as recognized in the VDPA.
- Strive towards universal ratification of UN human rights treaties and the acceptance of individual complaints procedures, specifically by becoming party to the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), by withdrawing existing reservations to such treaties and by establishing effective national mechanisms to ensure compliance with international human rights obligations.
- Ensure the right to an effective remedy and adequate reparation for individual victims before United Nations human rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies and procedures, as well as follow-up and implementation of their respective decisions and recommendations at the domestic level.
- In order to strengthen the functioning and effectiveness of UN human rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies and procedures, increase budgetary resources, make the state reporting procedure more transparent (e.g. via webcasting), improve information sharing among Treaty Monitoring Bodies and, above all, ensure the full implementation of Treaty Monitoring Body decisions and recommendations by States Parties. In this context, support the efforts of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights as detailed in her June 2012 report.
- Support the idea of establishing a World Court of Human Rights as an additional tool of international human rights protection alongside the UN treaty body system and the regional human rights mechanisms.
- Strengthen and monitor the follow-up to the findings of international commissions of inquiry, whose establishment by the Human Rights Council and the Security Council is supported.
- Follow up on the recommendations accepted under the Universal Periodic Review procedure. Use the UPR procedure as a means to reinforce compliance with decisions and recommendations of Treaty Monitoring Bodies and Special Procedures.
- Fully respect the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, who has a central and leadership role as spearheading the UN human rights architecture, including by strengthening human rights support to Resident Coordinators in the field, safeguard the independence of her office and provide significant additional resources from the regular budget to ensure the effective realisation of her leadership role.
- Ensure the accountability of those whose responsibility is engaged in connection with violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular:
  - international governmental organisations (IGOs);
  - non-state actors, including transnational corporations (TNCs), private military and security companies and rebel groups;
  - intelligence agencies in relation to their worldwide surveillance practices,

also taking into consideration the extra-territorial obligations of States as reflected in the “Maastricht Principles”.

- Combat impunity by all appropriate means, including international criminal justice, if States are unwilling or unable to do so. All States are called upon to ratify the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court, to respect its jurisdiction and fully cooperate with it.
- Provide better and unimpeded access to UN mechanisms to marginalized and discriminated groups.
- Establish a UN-wide focal point in order to respond to reprisals against human rights defenders, under the responsibility of the UN Secretary General. The Human Rights Council is called upon to follow up on cases of reprisals and to develop a model national law on the protection of human rights defenders.
- Provide better access to the UN mechanisms to National Human Rights Institutions, including human rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies.

#### **b) Human Rights Protection at Regional and National Levels**

- Strengthen national and regional mechanisms in order to better enforce human rights obligations and the rule of law.
- Ensure the right to an effective remedy and adequate reparation for the harm suffered, including medical, psychological and all other necessary forms of rehabilitation, to all victims of human rights violations. In particular, provide full access to justice and legal aid as well as to independent medical experts where necessary. Put into place effective preventive mechanisms and guarantees of non-repetition following violations of human rights.
- Implement international human rights obligations by incorporating human rights treaties into domestic law, enacting enabling legislation, establishing human rights governance tools and ensuring that their justice system is fully human rights compliant.
- Establish National Human Rights Institutions in full compliance with the Paris Principles, ensuring they are equipped with the right to investigate human rights complaints and to monitor State compliance with international human rights obligations.
- Improve the protection of human rights defenders against undue interference and reprisals, including ensuring their rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly and their access to funding.
- Recognizing that the right to remedy and reparation for all victims needs to be primarily ensured at the national, sub-regional and regional level, respect these systems, comply with the respective decisions of courts and other human rights monitoring bodies, implement their decisions and recommendations, and refrain from seeking to undermine them.
- Increase cooperation among the national, sub-regional, regional and international human rights bodies and strengthen the coherent and consistent application of universal human rights standards.

#### **b. Realising Human Rights of Women Universally: Tackling the Implementation Gap**

Participants agreed that since the adoption of the VDPA in 1993, an extensive body of legal standards and recommendations on women’s human rights has developed. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provides a solid and legally-binding framework for the realization of the full range of women’s rights and the integration of a substantive gender-equality approach at all levels, in law and practice. However, participants regretted that CEDAW is neither universally ratified nor fully incorporated into national law.

The Working Group highlighted challenges relating to the role of women, including young women, in public and political life, where women are still far too often excluded from decision making processes, or threatened when defending human rights. Participants also examined violence against women as a human rights violation affecting women's capacity to enjoy all of their rights and stressed the imperative to put an end to it.

Participants formulated the following recommendations, addressed at States, national parliaments, the UN, National Human Rights Institutions and other stakeholders:

**a) Equal and effective participation and access of women**

- Implement measures to enable women to hold public office and perform public functions at all levels of government and empower them to do so.
- Establish and strengthen the legislative foundation for measures towards gender parity, including constitutional provisions and other legislative measures for positive action, for example quotas, to overcome structural barriers.
- Establish well-resourced specialised national mechanisms directed to the achievement of women's rights and gender equality.
- Ensure that women are eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies and that election lists are gender-sensitive.
- Provide accessible, quality and adequate child care to facilitate the political engagement of women and create conditions for the redistribution of care work.
- Promote and ensure the equal and effective participation of women in the economic sphere.
- Support capacity-building measures for women and girls directed at their meaningful participation in public life.
- Support the sustainability and growth of autonomous women's groups and organisations in their efforts to enable women to take an active part in society as agents of change in diverse contexts.
- Establish effective mentoring systems for women to encourage and empower them to participate in public, political and economic life.

**b) Participation of young women and girls in decision-making processes**

- Increase opportunities for young women and girls, including those belonging to marginalized groups, to undertake leadership positions, including in human rights.
- Guarantee the right of young women to freely decide on marriage and adopt a universal minimum age for marriage of 18 years for women and men.
- Guarantee equal access to education at all levels, including to higher education.
- Provide training, mentoring and civic education, including on gender equality, to girls and boys.
- Use new information technologies, including social media, to develop a culture of full participation by young women and girls in all areas of public, political and economic life.
- Increase and support the economic independence of young women and girls so that they may exercise their rights.

**c) Empowerment and protection of women human rights defenders, women journalists and other women engaged in the public sphere**

- Acknowledge the significant role played by women human rights defenders, women journalists and other women engaged in the public sphere to promote the advancement of plural and inclusive societies and recognize them as a crucial pillar of a free society.
- Ensure women human rights defenders, women journalists and other women engaged in the public sphere are able to work freely, without fear of violence or repression.

- Increase efforts to guarantee the protection of women human rights defenders, women journalists and other women engaged in the public sphere who are frequently subject to violence and retaliation for defending rights or transgressing gender norms, and end impunity for attacks against them.
- Eliminate and discourage legislation which hinders the ability of women human rights defenders, women journalists and other women engaged in the public sphere to carry out their work, and review and amend policy, legislation and practice which may limit their rights in this context.
- Adopt measures to combat negative stereotypical images in the media of women human rights defenders, women journalists and other women engaged in the public sphere.
- Support and facilitate the work of networks of women human rights defenders, including through the use of new information technologies.

**d) Ensuring women's human rights are integrated in international, regional and national human rights protection systems**

- Increase cooperation and coherence among the UN Human Rights Council and its mechanisms (in particular the Universal Periodic Review, the Special Procedures and Treaty Monitoring Bodies) and the Commission on the Status of Women and promote closer coordination and collaboration between UN Women and other UN agencies working on women's rights to ensure system-wide integration of women's human rights.
- Create an effective system-wide gender integration action plan in the United Nations, building on previous plans.
- Devise electoral mechanisms for Treaty Monitoring Bodies which would guarantee balanced gender representation, with a view to ensuring that at least one third of the members is female or male.
- Strengthen the capacity of NHRIs and other independent monitoring bodies to address discrimination against women, by, inter alia, establishing a department, section or focal point within their secretariats to address women's rights. NHRIs should also ensure that their staff is gender balanced.
- Create greater spaces for civil society organizations, especially women's groups, and allow for interaction and intervention in decision-making procedures.
- Encourage Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and the human rights Treaty Monitoring Bodies to take joint and common positions to counter normative and political threats to equality and non-discrimination, and publicly speak out about such threats.
- Ensure that there is a balanced gender representation in States' delegations to diplomatic/international fora, on all issues and levels, and not just on women's rights.

**e) Strengthening women's participation in peace and transitional processes, and ensuring the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations**

- Implement all Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (WPS) and allocate the necessary financial and human resources to all aspects of the WPS agenda, as stipulated in the UNSCR 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2106.
- Link sexual violence against women in conflict with the broader WPS agenda.
- Fully include women, including those who have been affected by conflict, in peace negotiations, conflict settlements, constitutional reforms and other law-making processes.
- Ensure that there is no impunity for perpetrators of violence, including sexual violence, in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- Ensure that a gender-sensitive approach is taken in all post-conflict and recovery programmes, including by deploying gender experts, increasing the number of female peacekeepers and female managers of refugee and IDP camps, and involving affected women and women's organizations to the largest extent possible in programmes.

#### **f) Combating all forms of violence against women**

- Allocate adequate resources and take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women.
- End impunity for violence and exercise due diligence to prevent violence and actively protect women from all forms of violence.
- Address the intersection of gender based discrimination, poverty, socio-economic marginalization and violence, as well as the links among trafficking in human beings, corruption, terrorism, militarism, small arms and gender-based violence. Give special attention to women and girls in all situations of vulnerability and multiple forms of discrimination who are particularly at risk of gender-based violence.
- Provide women survivors of violence and their children, including women with disabilities, women belonging to minorities, undocumented migrant women asylum seeking women and other marginalized groups of women with services that empower them, including access to women's shelters and to justice.
- Provide adequate funding to independent women's organizations working to prevent violence against women and supporting survivors and prevent any attempts to marginalize, discredit or discriminate against, women's organizations defending women's rights and to prosecute these organizations for their work.
- Provide UN personnel, particularly in field missions, with effective human rights training on preventing and combating violence against women, and ensure accountability for all forms of violence and exploitation committed by UN staff.
- Prevent and eliminate all forms of harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, and make such acts punishable in national legislation and ensure their prosecution.
- Scale up awareness-raising and public education efforts directed at educating men and boys about violence against women, including existing legislation, and engage them as part of the solution in ending violence against women.
- Improve data collection on violence against women as well as the research on its causes and effects and means of prevention.

#### **g) General recommendations**

- In order to enable better access to justice for women, develop gender-sensitive procedures, policies and practices to promote equal access to justice, in formal, informal and alternative justice systems, transitional justice mechanisms and other adjudicatory mechanisms.
- Enhance training for judges and monitor decisions regarding gender equality in the justice system for achieving well-informed and unbiased judicial decision-making.
- Engage men and boys in measures directed to ensuring gender equality for women and girls.
- Encourage media to promote women's equality and depict positive images of women.
- Effectively address and combat gender stereotyping at all levels, including in schools, with specific attention to women suffering from multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.
- Improve, collect and share age and sex disaggregated data.

### **c. Mainstreaming Human Rights: A Human Rights Based Approach to the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

Participants formulated the following recommendations:

#### **a) Gaps analysis and challenges for the post-2015 development agenda**

- Work towards a shift from a development model based on charity and aid to a rights-based model and a duty bearer and rights holder approach, based on accountability.
- Effectively integrate the universally applicable normative framework of international human rights into the post-2015 development agenda. It shall also be aligned with environmental law since a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is integral to the full enjoyment of human rights.
- The broad consultations undertaken so far for the drafting of the post-2015 development agenda are welcomed. In order to further improve this inclusive approach, integrate National Human Rights Institutions, vulnerable and/or marginalized groups, civil society organizations, popular movements and humanitarian as well as development actors in the ongoing and future consultations.
- Base each future goal of the post-2015 development agenda on respective human rights obligations. The progress made in the report of the High Level Panel is welcomed, however, it does not specifically refer to the human rights legal framework and methodology.
- Use a multi-dimensional approach to poverty reduction and add the concept of disparity reduction and non-discrimination to poverty eradication in the post-2015 development agenda.
- Develop a specific sustainable development goal with regard to equality in the post-2015 development agenda. Add a specific target on social protection/security, which is crucial to development and inclusion.
- Address global governance issues in the fields of trade, finance, taxation, social standards and migration, and strengthen participatory global governance in order to address structural inequalities and create a people-centred global enabling environment.
- Place the principle of transparency at the core of the post-2015 development process but also of all policy processes related to development, including budgetary and fiscal processes where participatory budget making is strongly recommended.
- Align the Rio+20 sustainable development process and the post-2015 development agenda.

#### **b) Strengthening the integration of human rights in the planning and implementation of development objectives: A Human Rights-Based Approach/Framework**

- Reaffirm the primacy of all human rights as envisaged by Article 1 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action in the post-2015 development agenda. Strengthen the relationship between human rights, development and democracy in order to avoid regression from the commitments made in the VDPA.
- Use human rights as a binding legal framework (with a focus on core human rights obligations) and apply minimum thresholds for the progressive realization of rights. Apply a holistic approach towards human rights, requiring the indivisibility of civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, and recognise the inalienability of human rights. Additionally, recognise the extraterritorial nature of human rights obligations.
- Strive towards universal ratification of UN human rights treaties, specifically by becoming party to the optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and to the UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants.
- Consider the right to development as a common concern of humanity to be realized based on partnerships and the mutual recognition of responsibility and accountability of all



partners. Therefore, and in light of the VDPA and the Millennium Declaration, include a firm commitment to move the right to development to an operational framework in the post-2015 development agenda. On its basis all development actors shall be held accountable for realizing all human rights as part of national and international development policies and programmes.

- Ensure human rights based policy coherence built on international law and a common understanding of the human rights-based approach according to the UN common understanding reached in 2003. Thus, the human rights-based approach shall be applied throughout all stages of development work, including the planning stage, and all policy areas, in order to strengthen their legitimacy and credibility.
- Increase cross-policy human rights coherence of international and national policies as well as of policies of different actors including international organizations, international financial institutions and States.
- Improve the engagement and cooperation between the human rights community and development actors, including development economists and the private sector.
- Include the private sector as an important duty bearer regarding development, on the basis of a framework that upholds its full responsibilities to respect human rights, avoid infringing on the human rights of others, and address adverse human rights impacts of its activities.
- Increase cooperation between human rights, humanitarian and development actors. Align the human rights-based approach to the post-2015 development agenda with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and its follow-up process, by ensuring mutual reinforcement between human rights and aid effectiveness principles.
- At the national level, develop national action plans and programmes with benchmarks for a progressive realization of the human rights-based approach. To this end, identify best practices.

#### **c) Empowerment of rights holders, in particular marginalized and vulnerable groups**

- Empower marginalized groups through the application of the human rights-based approach, in order to give them ownership of the process, provide them with access and ensure equality.
- Include civil society organisations and social movements in a multi-stakeholder approach in the post-2015 development process at all stages, i.e. planning, implementation and monitoring, in order to strengthen global governance.
- Recognise the importance of the right to education for the empowerment of individuals and the full realization of all rights, including the right to development, and for global citizenship, income generation and skills development.
- Integrate human rights learning in all issues and processes of the post-2015 development agenda.
- Ensure the right to information and participation in the development and implementation of public policies, as enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration to guarantee empowerment.
- In light of the principle of freedom from fear, ensure access to justice for individuals and groups in order to enjoy and claim their rights without fear of adverse consequences.

#### **d) Women in the post-2015 development agenda**

- Introduce a women's human rights goal and mainstream women's human rights in all other goals of the post-2015 development agenda, based on sex-disaggregated data on women's empowerment and gender equality, including time-bound targets and indicators regarding women and girls.
- Interlink gender equality with all other goals, including areas related to climate change and energy. Include a right of equal access to resources, services, social protection, education

and markets, the same as the goal of eliminating any form of discrimination at the household, additionally to the public level.

- Fully recognise women's sexual and reproductive rights, which include non-discrimination in regard to one's sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Analyse and address cultural, traditional, religious ideologies and beliefs discriminating women as root causes of poverty and as a violation of women's human rights.
- Ensure the effective participation of women in the development of relevant laws, policies and programmes, and strengthen mechanisms for accountability, including in conflict and post-conflict situations.

#### **e) Accountability**

- Base each goal and target of the post-2015 development agenda on related human rights obligations.
- Emphasise human rights accountability and access to justice including just compensation as implementing principles.
- Make consistent use of human rights impact assessments and human rights audits in order to guarantee accountability.
- Ensure a correlation between ex ante human rights impact assessments of policies and monitoring, review and evaluation processes.
- Develop and implement specific indicators for the human rights-based approach to development. They shall be based on existing legal human rights obligations that will thereby be operationalized. A hybrid approach shall be followed, i.e. quantitative and qualitative indicators, and the criteria according to which success is measured, harmonised. This will require a comprehensive disaggregation of data. Narrow socio-economic indicators shall be transformed into indicators developed with a human rights perspective, in particular with regard to participation, rule of law, non-discrimination, and personal security, and gender sensitivity.
- Ensure comprehensive accountability for the implementation of the post-2015 development, at the global and the national level, as well as of state and non-state actors, in particular the private sector. Guarantee the application of the UN Guidelines and Principles on Business and Human Rights for the private sector.
- Base effective enforcement mechanisms for the human rights-based approach at the international level on the rule of law. Use existing United Nations human rights mechanisms such as Special Procedures, Treaty Monitoring Bodies and the Universal Periodic Review to this end. Apply the Universal Periodic Review also to the European Union and other international and regional organizations, including international financial institutions.
- Grant civil society organizations a central role not only in the development but also in the monitoring of the implementation of the human rights-based approach to the post-2015 development agenda.
- Strengthen the role of National Human Rights Institutions in developing indicators and monitoring compliance, since they are bridging the gap between the national and the international levels and are key partners regarding accountability.

#### **4. Follow-up**

All participants agreed that the conference had generated renewed momentum to strengthen the global human rights movement and that efforts must be made to translate this momentum into concrete activities by all participants. In her concluding remarks, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights underlined that most of the fundamentals necessary for effective promotion and protection of human rights were in place. Problems were primarily linked to inadequate implementation, political will and resources.

There was broad support by all participants for ensuring the appropriate follow-up to the results of the conference, in particular in fora such as the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly of the UN. Recommendations from the conference will be pursued by participants in their respective fields of activity and inspire further work undertaken in the framework of international organisations. Together with papers presented at the conference, they will be published by the organizers. The conference hosts will also forward the results to the international organizations involved.

## **Conference Programme**

***Wednesday, 26 June 2013***

19:00           **PRESENTATION of the documentary film project “Everyday Rebellion”**  
by Arash and Arman T. Riahi about non-violent resistance movements around  
the world. Followed by panel discussion and reception (venue: Urania Cinema)

***Thursday, 27 June 2013***

from 9:00       REGISTRATION

10:00 – 11:00 **HIGH LEVEL OPENING “Vienna+20: Achievements, Challenges and  
Perspectives”**

Opening Addresses:

- Michael Spindelegger, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for European and International Affairs, Republic of Austria
- Navi Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Moderator: Eugen Freund, Austrian Broadcasting Corporation

Panel:

- Tawakkol Karman, Yemeni journalist, women’s rights activist, Nobel Peace Laureate
- Salil Shetty, Secretary General of Amnesty International
- Ludmilla Alexeeva, Russian human rights defender; founder, Moscow Helsinki Group

Concluding Remarks:

- Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations

11:00 – 11:30 COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 12:30 **HIGH LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION**

**“The Legacy of the World Conference on Human Rights”**

Moderator: Eugen Freund, Austrian Broadcasting Corporation

Panel:

- John Shattuck, President and Rector, Central European University (Ass. Secretary of State for Human Rights, Deputy Head of the U.S. Delegation at the World Conference)
- Adama Dieng, UN Secretary General’s Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (Secretary General, Int. Commission of Jurists at the World Conference)
- Charlotte Bunch, Founding Director, Center for Women’s Global Leadership, Distinguished Professor, Rutgers University (NGO Representative at World Conference)
- Mark Thomson, Secretary General, Association for the Prevention of Torture (NGO Coordinator at the World Conference)
- Zdzislaw Kedzia, Professor of Human Rights, Adam Michiewicz University (General Rapporteur of the World Conference)

12:30 – 13:30 **EXPERT PANEL**

**“Vienna+20: The Way Forward”**

Chair: Helmut Tichy, Legal Advisor, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Panel:

- Rolf Künneemann, Human Rights Director, FIAN International: Recommendations resulting from the civil society conference “Vienna+20: Strengthening the Human Rights Movement Globally” (Vienna, 25/26 June 2013)
- Manfred Nowak, Professor of Human Rights Law, University of Vienna: Recommendations resulting from the *COST Action* Research Programme “The Role of the EU in UN Human Rights Reform”
- Chaloka Beyani, Chair of the Coordinating Committee, Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council: The contribution of UN Special Procedures to better promote and protect human rights

Presentation of the key issues for the Working Groups:

- Sanji Monageng, Judge, International Criminal Court: Strengthening the Rule of Law: The Right to an Effective Remedy for Victims of Human Rights Violations (WG 1)
- Liesl Gertholtz, Executive Director, Women’s Rights Division, Human Rights Watch: Realising Human Rights of Women Universally: Tackling the Implementation Gap (WG 2)
- Rajeev Malhotra, Professor and Executive Director, Centre for Development and Finance, O.P. Jindal Global University: Mainstreaming Human Rights: A Human Rights Based Approach for the post-2015 Development Agenda (WG 3)

13:30 – 14:30 LUNCH

14:30 – 18:00 **PARALLEL WORKING GROUPS**

19:00 RECEPTION

***Friday, 28 June 2013***

09:00 – 11:00 **PARALLEL WORKING GROUPS (continued)**

11:00 – 11:30 COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 12:00 **PRESENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS from the Working Groups and Conference Summary**

Chair: Christian Strohal, Special Envoy for the Conference, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Panel:

- Philippe Kirsch, former President, International Criminal Court (Chair, WG 1)
- Manfred Nowak, Prof. of Human Rights Law, University of Vienna (Rapporteur, WG 1)
- Marcia Kran, Director, Research/Right to Development Division, OHCHR (Chair, WG 2)
- Brigitte Holzner, independent human rights and gender expert (Rapporteur, WG 2)
- Luis Alfonso de Alba, Perm. Representative of Mexico to the IOs in Vienna (Chair, WG 3)
- Wolfgang Benedek, Prof. of Human Rights Law, University of Graz (Rapporteur, WG 3)

12:00 – 13:00 **CONCLUDING PLENARY DISCUSSION**

**“Vienna+20: Towards a Human Rights Agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”**

Chair: Hans Kyrle, Secretary General, Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

Panel:

- Remigiusz Henczel, President of the UN Human Rights Council
- Mbedle Lawrence Mushwana, Chair, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutes, Director, South African Human Rights Commission
- Morten Kjaerum, Director, EU Fundamental Rights Agency

Concluding Remarks:

- Navi Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

13:00            **CONCLUSION**