

HUMAN RIGHTS INTEREST GROUP NEWSLETTER

See Open Human Rights Positions on page 9

Letter from the new HRIG Co-Chair, Oyeniyi Abe

Dear colleagues:

I am writing to you as the newly elected Co-Chair of the Human Rights Interest Group (HRIG). It is with great honor that I accept this esteemed position, and I am excited to contribute to the furtherance of our shared commitment to promoting human rights on both national and international platforms.

First and foremost, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the members of the HRIG for entrusting me with this leadership role. I am deeply humbled by the opportunity to serve alongside Co-Chair, Mariana Hernández, and esteemed colleagues in advancing the principles of human rights within the legal community and beyond. As Co-Chair, I am dedicated to fostering a dynamic and inclusive environment within our IG, one that encourages robust dialogue, collaboration, and action. My vision for the HRIG is anchored on three pillars: advocacy, education, and engagement. By leveraging our collective expertise and networks, we will amplify marginalized voices, advocate for policy reforms, and support initiatives that seek to uphold human dignity and equality. Through webinars, seminars, and workshops, we will provide our members with opportunities to deepen their understanding of international human rights law, emerging trends, and best practices. Additionally, we will prioritize outreach to law students and young professionals, encouraging the next generation of human rights advocates. We will actively seek collaborations with other ASIL IGs, partner organizations, and stakeholders from diverse backgrounds. I look forward to working with you all to realize the objectives and advance the mission of the HRIG.

Thank you for your support, and I await the opportunities that lie ahead.

Best wishes,
Oyeniyi Abe
Co-Chair

Message from the Newsletter Editor

We are happy to share with you the first issue of this year's HRIG newsletter. This new edition of our quarterly newsletter comes at a time when international human rights law is more present than ever in current debates. Our mission, in this context, entails the duty to continue spreading recent developments in the field of human rights and in particular to reinforce our commitment to the promotion of human rights, guided by the pluralistic and diverse environment that characterizes HRIG.

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**HUMAN RIGHTS
Interest Group**

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Views contained in this publication are those of the authors in their personal capacity. The American Society of International Law and this Interest Group do not generally take positions on substantive issues, including those addressed in this periodical.



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This issue contains information on two recent interesting publications: *Law, Migration and the Construction of Whiteness: Mobility within the European Union*, authored by Dagmar Rita Myslinska, and *Net Zero and Natural Resources Law*, co-edited by Damilola S. Olawuyi, members of our group.

In our traditional sections, you will find the latest news and developments concerning international human rights law, such as a report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the ten-year occupation of Crimea by Russia, a decision of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the lifting of the religious exception on the ban on the slaughter of animals without stunning in some regions of Belgium, and a groundbreaking judgment of the the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in which it declared for the first time the responsibility of a State for the violation of the right to defend human rights. Furthermore, this issue also contains at the end a section on employment opportunities in the United Nations in the human rights field.

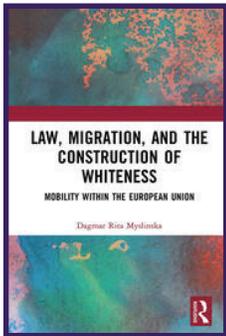
We hope you enjoy reading this newsletter as much as we enjoyed writing it. We trust in the importance of keeping up these contributions that stimulate the dissemination of current human rights problems and concerns, and that reinforce the relevance of international human rights law in the life of each one of us.

If you have ideas or suggestions for the HRIG or would like to share any information that may be relevant for the group, such as new publications, upcoming events, career opportunities, professional accomplishments, and more, please send them to ecurcio@alvarezmartinezlaw.com to include them in our next newsletter.

Best regards,
Ezequiel Curcio
Newsletter editor

I. LATEST PUBLICATIONS BY HRIG MEMBERS

1. *Law, Migration and the Construction of Whiteness: Mobility within the European Union* (Routledge, 2024).

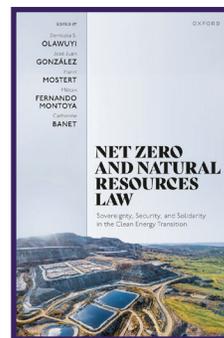


The book interrogates the history, wording, omissions, assumptions and applications of laws, policies and discourses pertinent to mobility and equality, to argue that the parameters of Central and Eastern European nationals' status within the EU have been closely circumscribed, in line with the entrenched historical positioning of the west as superior to the east. Engaging

current legal, economic, political, and moral issues—against the backdrop of Brexit and contestations over EU integration and globalization—the book opens avenues of thought to better understand law's role in producing and sustaining social stratifications. Europe is a postcolonial space, as this book demonstrates. By addressing fractures within the construct of whiteness that are based on ethnicity, class and migrant status, the book also provides a theoretically nuanced, and politically useful, understanding of contemporary European racism.

There is a 20% Discount with code AFLY01. Further details can be found [here](#).

2. *Net Zero and Natural Resources Law* (Oxford University Press, 2024), Damilola S. Olawuyi, José Juan González, Hanri Mostert, Milton Fernando Montoya, and Catherine Banet (eds)



This book explores the latest developments in natural resources law and policy in light of ongoing worldwide efforts to achieve net zero. With case studies from Africa, Asia, Europe, Australasia, and North and South America, the book analyses how legal and regulatory systems are responding, and can better respond, to the wide range of challenges and

risks in the clean energy transition. Consideration is also given to contract negotiation, drafting techniques, financing and trade integration tools needed to promote coherence and coordination in the implementation of energy transition programs.

Further details can be found [here](#).



II. UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

I. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

News from the OHCHR:

- **On February 28, 2024, the OHCHR published a report on the ten-year occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine), by the Russian Federation, which began on February 26, 2014.** Following the annexation of Crimea, Russia imposed its citizenship on residents of the region, and those residents who formally rejected citizenship were considered by Russia to be foreigners, unable to reside permanently in Crimea and at risk of deportation. Moreover, the people who refused to participate suffered limitations on the exercise of many rights and services that others had. In January 2015, a year after the occupation, Russia violated its obligation to respect the established laws of the occupied territory by repealing Ukrainian laws and imposing its own legal and administrative systems in Crimea. Regarding displacement and demographic change, the OHCHR pointed out that, according to the latest official statistics (2022), approximately 50,000 people were internally displaced from Crimea in other parts of Ukraine and, on the other hand, by 2017, 100,000 Russian citizens had been officially relocated to Crimea. On top of all of this, people who opposed the occupation suffered and still suffer repressive acts, such as intimidation, arbitrary arrests, and even torture and enforced disappearances. The Russian authorities have also suppressed expressions of cultural and Ukrainian identity and restricted religious freedom, with the number of registered religious organizations in Crimea falling from 2,083 to 907. In its conclusion, the OHCHR stated that all the violations addressed throughout the report have not been effectively investigated and that Russia continues to violate international humanitarian law. The report can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).
- **On February 13, 2024, the OHCHR published a report on the serious human rights violations that Syrians have suffered upon returning to**

their country after fleeing the war. 13 years have passed since the outbreak of the crisis and conflict in Syria, which has resulted in approximately 6,7 million Syrians that have left their country, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, it is estimated that 388,679 Syrians have returned. Many of these refugees, who have previously left their country and are now returning, are choosing to leave Syria for a second time because of all the challenges and human rights violations that they face when they return to the country. Although the right of refugees to return to their country of origin is a fundamental right and must be exercised freely and safely, the information gathered shows that the situation in Syria does not allow for a safe, dignified, and sustainable return for refugees. The OHCHR pointed out that there is still conflict and violence in the country (although there has been a decrease in large-scale military operations), there is a progressive collapse of the Syrian economy (which has been intensified by the unilateral sanctions imposed on the government), as well as humanitarian issues (such as the earthquake that occurred in southern Turkey and northwestern Syria in February 2023).

The OHCHR collected information in the first six months of 2023 that showed numerous situations in which civilians were killed, injured, or abducted while going to work or trying to secure their basic needs. In this sense, the testimonies of refugees who have returned to the country involve much more than the conflict and violence but include a lack of access to basic services, healthy working conditions, health care, and food, among many others. Regarding work, for example, there has been a drastic drop in the purchasing power of workers' salaries, which has led many people to start working in illegal activities (such as drug trafficking). The OHCHR also addressed several issues, such as the challenges related to freedom of movement in Syria, and rights to housing, land, and property that are under the control of pro-government forces, among others. The press release and the report can be found [here](#).



III. AFRICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

[News from the ACHPR:](#)

- **On March 12, 2024, the ACHPR published a statement condemning the mass abduction of more than 300 children from their schools by armed groups.** On March 7, 2024, it was reported that an armed group abducted 280 children and teachers from two schools in Kuriga, Kaduna State, in Nigeria. This situation had already happened recently in the country, when 15 children who were also at school were abducted in the city of Sokoto, in northern Nigeria. The ACHPR, through Commissioner Solomon Ayele Dersso, the Country Rapporteur About Human Rights in Nigeria, strongly condemned these despicable acts of violence, which involved children in their learning environment and constituted serious violations of human rights under the African Charter. In this regard, the ACHPR pointed out some of the various rights that are violated in the face of mass abductions, such as the right to personal integrity, the right to freedom and personal security, the right to education, and the right to family protection, among others. Based on the above, the ACHPR urged the government of Nigeria to take all necessary measures to ensure that the abductees return safely. The statement can be found [here](#).

2. African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACtHPR)

[News from the ACtHPR:](#)

- **On February 13, 2024, the ACtHPR concluded that Tanzania violated the right to life and dignified treatment of two Tanzanian citizens concerning the mandatory imposition of the death penalty and the method of execution of such a penalty, which would be by hanging.** The petitioners in the case are Crosperry Gabriel and Ernest Mutakyawa, who are Tanzanian citizens and who were tried and sentenced to death for the crime of murder. Although the petitioners lodged an appeal to the Court of Appeal in Bukoba, it was dismissed in February 2015. The petitioners al-

leged violations of various rights, such as the right to non-discrimination, equal treatment before the law, life and dignity, among others.

The ACtHPR concluded that there had been violations of the rights to life (Article 4 of the African Charter) and dignity (Article 5 of the African Charter). In relation to the right to life, the ACtHPR recalled international human rights case-law on the criteria that should be applied to make an assessment of the arbitrariness of a death sentence. To this end, the death penalty must be provided for by law, the sentence must have been delivered by a competent court and due process must have been followed in the proceedings leading to the death sentence. According to the ACtHPR, the death penalty is provided in Article 197 of the State Penal Code; the sentence was imposed by a competent court (which is the High Court); but it did not meet the requirement of a fair criminal process because the judge's discretion to impose a sentence based on proportionality and the personal situation of the condemned persons was removed, given that the imposition of this death penalty was mandatory. As for the violation of the right to dignity, the ACtHPR reinforced what it has already expressed in numerous previous judgments: the execution of the death penalty by hanging is inherently degrading and violates dignity with regard to the prohibition of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and consequently this right has been violated. The decision can be found [here](#).

- **On February 13, 2024, the ACtHPR declared that Tanzania violated a citizen's right to liberty by removing the judge's discretion to decide on the granting of bail from the moment of arrest until conviction on the "John Mwita" case.** The facts of the case refer that John Mwita was charged by the Musoma District Court with the crime of armed robbery, which violates Article 287A of the State Penal Code. The District Court sentenced the petitioner to thirty years in prison and, despite filing an appeal against the conviction and sentence, it was rejected in a judgment handed down in September 2010. In his allegations, the petitioner stated that the State had vio-

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lated his rights to equal treatment before the law, to parole, to legal representation and to the right to be heard.

With regard to the right to liberty, the petitioner based his claim on the fact that the State violated this guarantee because it held him in detention from his arrest on March 12, 2007, until his conviction on May 9, 2008, without granting him bail. The ACTHPR concluded that the State did not offer a convincing justification for such a categorical exclusion of the right to bail, which resulted in a situation where detention became the norm rather than the exception. In this regard, it was pointed out that although the African Charter does not explicitly guarantee the right to bail, this right must be a safeguard, unless there is a need to maintain the integrity of the trial or avoid the risk of flight. Finally, the ACTHPR found that the total exclusion of the competence of national courts and the elimination of judicial discretion in the assessment of bail, which is what happened in the case because it is what the State's Criminal Procedure Law provides, is in contradiction with the African Charter and, for this and other reasons, the right to conditional release provided for in Article 6 of the Charter has been violated. The decision can be found [here](#).

IV. EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)

[News from the ECtHR:](#)

- **On February 13, 2024, the ECtHR found that Greece failed to investigate effectively and violated the right to respect for private and family life in the case of “X v. Greece”, in which a British woman claimed to have been raped by a hotel bartender.** The applicant in the case is Ms. X, a British national, born in 2000. In September 2019, she was on vacation in Greece and claimed that on the 27th of that month, she was raped by a hotel bartender. On the same day, she filed a criminal complaint. Ms. X stated that she did not receive any information about what medi-

cal examinations she should take or how to proceed, nor did she receive any information about the legal proceedings. According to the victim, the police took her to the Preveza police station, where she was ordered to sign documents in Greek, even though she had no official translation.

A criminal case for rape was opened against the bartender who, after giving his statement, was released. The following year, on September 9, 2020, the prosecutor decided that Ms. X had consented to the act of intercourse and that the charges should be dropped. Ms. X tried to obtain information about the case in several ways, such as in January 2021, when she sent an email to the prosecutor's office asking for police and hospital records, who replied she was not a party to the case since she had not declared this in her statement to the police, nor had she appointed a lawyer to represent her. Therefore, Ms. X was unable to access her own case.

The ECtHR initially noted that Ms. X was not notified of her rights, such as information about the development of the investigation and her role in it, the right to receive information in a language she understood, among others. Likewise, the ECtHR found that the authorities did not carry out an effective investigation into the facts, nor did they take a sensitive approach given that it was a delicate matter, considering that the victim was allegedly raped while on vacation in a foreign country and when she was only 18 years old. The ECtHR argued that the authorities failed to analyze the particularities of the case from a gender-based perspective and failed to observe psychological factors to make a credibility assessment of the statement. Consequently, the ECtHR pointed out that all the faulty elements constituted a significant error in the outcome of the case. As a result, the ECtHR decided that the failure to investigate and the failure of the judicial authorities to respond in an adequate manner to the allegation of rape, caused a violation of the State's obligation in its positive dimension of Articles 3 (lack of effective investigation) and 8 (right to respect for private and family life) of the Convention. The press release can be found [here](#).

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European Human Rights System

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- **On February 13, 2024, the ECtHR decided that the ban on the slaughter of animals without stunning does not violate the right to freedom of religion or the prohibition of discrimination.** Since 1986, a law in Belgium banned the slaughter of vertebrates without being anesthetized or stunned, unless a religious rite prescribed the slaughter. However, on July 17, 2017, and on October 4, 2018, the Flemish and Walloon regions put an end to the exception which permitted the ritual slaughter of animals without stunning. The applicants, organizations and religious authorities representing Belgian nationals of Muslim and Jewish faith, complained before the ECtHR that their right to freedom of religion had been violated on account of the ban, given that it turned impossible for Jewish and Muslim believers to slaughter animals under the precepts of their religion.

The ECtHR decided that the ban constituted an interference with the applicants' freedom of religion but that this interference pursued a legitimate aim, as is the protection of animal welfare, which is necessary in a democratic society. According to its recount, the parliamentary work concluded that no less radical measure could sufficiently achieve the objective of reducing the harm to animal welfare at the time of slaughter. The ECtHR highlighted that the Flemish and Walloon regions did not prohibit the consumption of meat from other regions or countries in which stunning before the killing of the animals was not a legal requirement and that the applicants had not shown that access to such meat had become more difficult. Therefore, the authorities concerned had not exceeded their margin of appreciation regarding Article 9 (freedom of religion) of the European Convention on Human Rights. On the other hand, the ECtHR concluded that there had been no violation of the prohibition of discrimination given that the decrees provided for reversible and non-lethal stunning, which was an alternative stunning process in the case of special methods of slaughter prescribed by religious rites. The press release can be found [here](#) and the decision (in French) [here](#).

V. INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

I. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)

News from the IACHR:

- **On March 14, 2024, the IACHR released a report on social cohesion and the challenge of consolidating democracy in Bolivia, which analyzes the challenges and social transformations in the country.** In the report, the IACHR highlighted that Bolivia has made several important advances in recent years, following the new Constitution in 2009, regarding gender equality, the rights of indigenous peoples, and economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR). Although it has been possible to reduce some inequalities, these advances have faced serious challenges due to historical institutional weakness and political polarization. This democratic instability affects the rule of law, freedom of expression, access to information, and citizen participation, among many others. In light of all these factors, the report contains a range of observations and recommendations for the safeguarding of human rights and efforts towards decolonization, due access to ESCR, and justice reforms, following the IACHR's on-site visit, which took place between 27 and 31 March 2023.

The report addressed the framework of Bolivia at a legal, economic, and demographic level (with a focus on social dynamics and the tendency towards legal polarization), structural transformations, and human rights challenges (with a special focus on the historical structural discrimination of indigenous and tribal peoples), the various forms of discrimination on gender grounds and challenges in accessing ESCR. In addition, the IACHR also highlighted the situation of democratic institutions (focusing on the functioning and relations between the organs of public power), the electoral system, and political participation, as well as the situation of freedom of expression, polarization, and social conflict.

The IACHR pointed out that it is essential to examine polarization to understand the main hu-

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man rights challenges and to adopt measures to understand them. The most visible cause of this polarization is the division between those who believe there was fraud in the 2019 electoral crisis and those who believe there was a coup d'état. In this sense, the IACHR stated that people in leadership positions have a responsibility to contribute to the process of reducing social gaps, as well as to adopt measures to address this challenge as a matter of urgency. Among its recommendations, the IACHR called for the implementation of a national strategy to strengthen institutional capacities centered on techniques of dialogue, negotiation, and peaceful conflict resolution, with an intercultural focus that takes into account each community's forms of organization, among many others. The report (in Spanish) can be found [here](#) and the press release (in Spanish) [here](#).

- **On February 14, 2024, the IACHR published its new report “Inter-American Standards Concerning Freedom of Religion or Belief”, aimed at contributing to the debate needed to ensure greater respect for this right in a democratic society.** The purpose of the report is to present the Inter-American standards on the right to freedom of religion and belief, in relation to the latest developments in international human rights law. The IACHR recalled that freedom of religion and belief encompasses various dimensions, such as individual, relational, and institutional, and that people must be able to exercise it individually or in the community, in the private and public spheres. It was identified, however, that a significant number of violations of the right to freedom of religion or belief, as well as other human rights, are being recorded in the Americas. The IACHR provided the legal framework for the right to freedom of religion and belief, mainly those instruments that protect these rights, such as the Inter-American Charter against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance and the American Convention on Human Rights itself. The report also addressed the general aspects of this right, stressing that it protects not all religions or beliefs, but also the right to not profess any religion or belief. Furthermore, the IACHR pointed out that there are many freedoms included

within the right to freedom of religion and belief, such as the freedom to celebrate festivities in accordance with the precepts of one's religion and the freedom to change one's religion or beliefs.

The IACHR also linked the right to freedom of religion or belief to various others, such as the right to equality, non-discrimination, and education. On the right to equality and non-discrimination, for example, the IACHR recalled that it has recommended States to adopt and implement concrete measures to prevent cases of religious intolerance against Afro-descendant and ethnic communities. Furthermore, the IACHR clarified that States have an obligation to enforce a policy of controlling groups that commit discriminatory acts, promote religious hatred, and carry out acts of religious persecution. In a further chapter, the IACHR addressed groups in situations of vulnerability and the right to freedom of religion and belief. The groups covered in this segment are the following: LGBTI, children and adolescents, indigenous peoples and tribal Afro-descendants, human rights defenders, and people deprived of their liberty. The report (in Spanish) can be found [here](#) and the press release [here](#).

2. Inter-American Court on Human Rights (IACtHR)

News from the IACtHR:

- **On March 14, 2024, the IACtHR decided that Brazil is internationally responsible for the extrajudicial execution by the Military Police of 12 people during “Operation Castelinho”, in São Paulo.** In the case “Honorato et al. v. Brazil”, 12 men were incited by undercover informants to rob a plane supposedly carrying valuables. On March 5th, 2002, the 12 men drove to the airport but when they arrived at the tollbooth police officers stopped the traffic, surrounded the cars, and fired at them for 10 minutes. All 12 people died from internal bleeding caused by the gunshots. Although the facts were investigated by the Civil Police and the Military Police, both failed to bring accountability, since in 2004 the Military Police

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investigation was closed and in 2017 the **São Paulo** State Court of Justice confirmed the acquittal of the criminal complaint that had been filed by the Public Prosecutor's Office after the Civil Police investigation.

The IACtHR considered that the clash-in-transit plane was fictitious, created by the Group for the Repression and Analysis of Intolerance Crimes (GRADI) so that the attempted robbery could actually take place. In this regard, it also found that the argument that there had been an exchange of gunfire between the parties was false, considering the evidence in the case which indicates that the victims were not even armed on the day of the incident, which is why there was a violation of Article 4 (right to life), due to the deprivation of life and extrajudicial execution perpetrated against the 12 victims. The IACtHR declared that Articles 8.1 (right to a fair trial) and 25.1 (right to judicial protection) were violated because the investigations were carried out by the Military Police, a body to which the agents involved in the case belonged, which is why there was no impartiality or independence, and no access to justice. As a result of the executions, the damage caused to the personal integrity of the victims' families was proven, which is why a violation of Article 5.1 (right to humane treatment) was found. The decision (in Spanish) can be found [here](#) and the press release (in Spanish) [here](#).

- **On March 18, 2024, the IACtHR declared for the first time the responsibility of a State for the violation of the right to defend human rights.** In the case, *Miembros de la Corporación Colectiva de Abogados "José Alvear Restrepo" v. Colombia*, the State agencies carried out arbitrary intelligence activities to the detriment of CAJAR members and their families. CAJAR is a human rights non-governmental organization that represents various victims before the Inter-American system. Since the 1990s, the authorities collected and kept various information, including personal data, of different natures on the victims, who, to date, have not been guaranteed access to their data. The authorities have been denying them the possibility of updating, rectifying, or eliminating their data. The information obtained as a result of

the intelligence work was also shared by the State with paramilitary organizations, which created a situation of risk for the life and personal integrity of the victims. To this was added a scenario of impunity due to the lack of investigation and the lack of accountability for the acts of violence, threats, and harassment.

The IACtHR concluded that States must comply with different standards when carrying out intelligence activities. In addition, since intelligence activities involve the collection and analysis of information, including personal data, international standards also cover the collection, custody, preservation, and access to such information. Based on this, there should be assessments of the relevance and accuracy of the personal data collected, as well as supervision of its processing. The IACtHR also developed the content of the right to informational self-determination and concluded that States must ensure that there are adequate means to meet requests for access to and control of personal data.

The IACtHR declared Colombia responsible for the violation of Articles 11.2 and 11.3 of the American Convention on Human Rights (right to privacy), and Article 13.1 (right to freedom of thought and expression), to the detriment of the members of CAJAR and their families, due to the arbitrary intelligence actions, and to the fact that before 2005 no law allowed to know and foresee the scope of the State's powers in intelligence matters. Since it was found that the complaints filed by CAJAR were not properly resolved, the Court declared the violation of Articles 8.1 (right to a fair trial) and 25.1 (right to judicial protection). The IACtHR also concluded that the Colombian state violated Articles 4.1 (right to life), 5.1 (right to humane treatment), 17.1 (rights of the family), and 22.1 (freedom of movement and residence) for the threats and harassment against the human rights defenders and their families. Additionally, the State was found responsible for violating Articles 4.1, 5.1, 8.1, 13.1, 16.1, and 25.1, for the right to defend human rights. This was the first time that the IACtHR declared the violation of this right. The decision (in Spanish) can be found [here](#) and the press release (in Spanish) [here](#). ■



INFORMATION ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

This section of the newsletter presents a list of some open human rights positions at the United Nations that may be of interest to you. It should be noted that neither

the HRIG nor ASIL are part of the election processes for these positions, and therefore their listing is for informational purposes only.



1. High-level positions requiring nomination by a State

This category lists the upcoming elections for members of treaty bodies within the United Nations System. These are honorary and part-time positions. When the term of office of one or more of the members of these bodies is about to expire, the Secretary-General sends a note verbale to the States Parties to the respective treaty, inviting them to

submit their nominations by note verbale by a specified deadline. Thus, to apply for one of these positions, it is necessary to be nominated by a State Party to the respective treaty. After States submit their nominations, their representatives meet in a scheduled session to vote and elect the new members.

Position available	Positions available	Elections	Application deadline	Website with more information
Member of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture	13	October 24, 2024	Not yet available	When available, it will be published here .
Member of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances	5	It will be held in 2025. The precise date is not yet available.	Not yet available.	When available, it will be published here .
Member of the Committee on Migrant Workers	7	It will be held in 2025. The precise date is not yet available.	Not yet available.	When available, it will be published here .
Member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	9	It will be held in 2025. The precise date is not yet available.	Not yet available.	When available, it will be published here .
Member of the Committee against Torture	5	It will be held in 2025. The precise date is not yet available.	Not yet available.	When available, it will be published here .

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Information On Employment Opportunities *—continued from page 9*

2. Mid-level and entry-level positions

This category presents a list of some positions available at the United Nations, which do not relate to membership as experts in treaty bodies or in the Special Procedures of

the Human Rights Council, but are related to human rights issues. The application for these positions is conducted freely and online.

Position available	Department	Functions	Application deadline	Website with more information
Assistant Human Rights Officer (NO-A)	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Participates in implementing the project's activities in two to three governorates, respectively, in the North and the South of the country, promoting civic space, researches and collects information pertaining to human rights matters, including their gender dimensions from a variety of data sources (e.g., communications, publications, the press) to keep abreast of issues/events and provide up-to-date information, among others.	June 8, 2024	Available here.
Associate Human Rights Officer (NO-B)	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Monitors, researches and collects information pertaining to the implementation of the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security Programme, phase II, including its gender dimensions from a variety of data sources (e.g. communications, publications, the press) to keep abreast of issues/events and provide up-to-date information, among others.	May 24, 2024	Available here.