

Ciné-ONU and the Goethe Institut are proud to present

Un certain monsieur Joinet

About the film:

Louis Joinet has dedicated his whole life to protecting the human rights of people around the world. As a member of the Human Rights Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, Joinet severely criticised the totalitarian regimes of Eastern Europe and Latin America. "The documentary gives an insight into the fifty years of struggle by Louis Joinet for human rights, from the war in Algeria to Pinochet's Chile, from enforced disappearances to the fight against impunity" according to Amnesty International. The film documents the life of Mr Joinet, from his time as a social worker in France to his position as Special Rapporteur for Haiti for the United Nations.



Our Speakers:



Louis Joinet—Former independent expert on human rights situation in Haiti to the UN

During the 1970s, Joinet held various positions dealing with data protection and privacy both nationally and internationally. He worked as an expert on the topic for the Council of Europe, the OECD and the UN and was director of the CNIL, the French Data Protection Authority. For 17 years he was a member of the Human Rights Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. In 1988 Joinet drafted the first declaration for the UN Convention against Enforced Disappearances in the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. On 25 March 2002 Joinet was appointed as independent expert on the human rights situation in Haiti by the United Nations Secretary-General.



Antoine Madelin—Director for inter-governmental organizations for the FIDH.

Antoine Madelin is currently Director for inter-governmental organizations for the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), a human rights NGO representing 164 local human rights organisations in more than 100 countries. A graduate in human rights and in European political studies, Antoine Madelin initially worked for the French Administration. He joined FIDH as their permanent representative to the United Nations in Geneva. He then moved to Brussels where, for the past eight years, he has acted as FIDH's representative to the European Union and later became coordinator of FIDH's strategic advocacy to the UN in Geneva and New York, and to the EU institutions in Brussels.

**Future Cine-ONU screenings:
7 November "Submission"**

The role and tasks of a UN special rapporteur

Special procedures is the general name given to the mechanisms established by the Human Rights Council to address either specific country situations or thematic issues in all parts of the world. Currently, there are 36 thematic* and 12 country* mandates. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights provides these mechanisms with personnel, policy, research and logistical support for the discharge of their mandates.

Special procedures' mandates usually call on mandate holders to examine, monitor, advise and publicly report on human rights situations in specific countries or territories, known as country mandates, or on major phenomena of human rights violations worldwide, known as thematic mandates. Various activities are undertaken by special procedures, including responding to individual complaints, conducting studies, providing advice on technical cooperation at the country level, and engaging in general promotional activities.

Special procedures are either an individual (called "Special Rapporteur" or "Independent Expert") or a working group usually composed of five members (one from each region) . The mandates of the special procedures are established and defined by the resolution creating them. Mandate holders of the special procedures serve in their personal capacity, and do not receive salaries or any other financial compensation for their work. The independent status of the mandate-holders is crucial in order to be able to fulfil their functions in all impartiality.

Most Special procedures receive information on specific allegations of human rights violations and send urgent appeals or letters of allegation to governments asking for clarification. In 2011, a total of 605 communications were sent to Governments in 131 countries. 72% of these were joint communications of two or more mandate holders.

For more information: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Introduction.aspx>

*examples of Special rapporteurs are:

- Thematic:
- Special Rapporteur on the right to food.
 - Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.
 - Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Country:
- Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus.
 - Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea .
 - Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia