

## Types of Diplomatic Support

The following table summarises the main types of support available for HRDs, as foreseen by one or several of the existing guidelines. While this is a consolidated analysis of the different guidelines, and can serve as a reference, diplomats should consult the original guidelines considering support for specific cases.

General support for the protection and empowerment of HRDs	Targeted support for particular HRD(s) in a specific situation	Exceptional or emergency support
<p><b>1. Monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation</b> Includes monitoring transnational repression risks such as harassment, surveillance, or attacks targeting HRDs or their families abroad.</p> <p><b>2. Engaging with HRDs on an ongoing basis: meetings, visits and invitations</b> Regular meetings with HRDs to hear about human rights concerns and recommendations; attending their events and visiting their workplaces; and inviting them at missions or neutral places.</p> <p><b>3. Supporting capacity and well being of HRDs</b> Providing/facilitating trainings, and/or fellowship/internship opportunities, well-being support services; Assisting in building up and strengthening of networks of HRDs; Providing financial support to HRDs.</p> <p><b>4. Preventing reprisals</b> Preventing reprisals for HRD engagement with UN mechanisms through assistance with safe return to/entry into home country from meetings abroad;</p>	<p><b>1. Informal diplomatic measures</b> Engaging with local authorities discreetly through established networks and mechanisms, particularly in sensitive transnational repression cases.</p> <p><b>2. Formal diplomatic measures</b> Formal enquiries Official meetings Official protest (<i>démarche</i>) Other firmer diplomatic measures</p> <p><b>3. Public interventions/Actions</b> Official public statements, declarations, press releases, media interventions, open letters, op-eds, news conferences, and social media postings. Observation of court cases involving matters of principle with regard to HRDs. Visit of the HRDs under threat, prison visits and visits to persons under house arrest, including families if relevant. Call for cooperation with the international community such as like-minded governments, and relevant regional and international organisations.</p>	<p><b>1. Assistance with accessing short-term protection/emergency shelter</b></p> <p><b>2. Assistance with temporary relocation by issuing ‘short-term visas through an accelerated procedure’</b></p> <p><b>3. Assistance with issuance of ‘temporary residence permit’ in exceptional circumstances and on humanitarian grounds</b></p> <p><b>4. Assistance with relocation by allowing applications for asylum without being in the country of the mission</b></p> <p><b>5. Using other protection tools and urgent response mechanisms</b> Providing for financial resources Housing and accompanying programmes (‘shelter cities’)</p> <p><b>6. Knowing relocation initiatives</b> Establishing a connection with other relocation initiatives and CSOs that specialise in providing emergency assistance</p>

Facilitating stays in shelter cities for HRDs who have been under threat for an extended period of time for rest, respite and capacity development.

**5. Increase visibility and public recognition of HRD work**

Use media, public statements, campaigns, and awards to raise the profile of HRDs and highlight risks, including in cases involving transnational repression.

**6. Promotion of respect for HRDs in and through multilateral forums**

Cooperation with key regional and international actors at local level, working with like-minded governments to discourage restrictive laws/regulations that affect HRDs; Facilitating the access and participation of HRDs to multilateral forums, including with visas.

**7. Promote respect for HRDs through diplomacy and partnerships**

Advocate for HRD protection in bilateral and multilateral forums; engage with authorities, national human rights institutions, UN and regional bodies, businesses to foster legal, policy, and practice reforms that create an enabling environment for HRDs.

**4. Engaging specific companies**

Informal or formal interventions with companies linked to or contributing to a threat against a HRD - or by their business partners and suppliers - including in cases of transnational repression.