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RESOURCES TO GUIDE A HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

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RESOURCES TO GUIDE HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING

The new strategy for Denmark's development cooperation "The Right to a Better Life" implies that a human rights based approach to development (HRBA) will be an overarching theme in Denmark's bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. This HRBA portal is a first step towards "the how": how shall Danida go about implementing HRBA in practice – in policy dialogue with governments in priority countries and multilateral agencies, situation analysis, programming, and monitoring and evaluation.

This initial guide builds on existing resources. More specific and tailor-made Danida tools will be available during the fall of 2012. The portal will eventually be turned into a "help-desk", which will also facilitate dialogue between head office and missions and between missions themselves. However, this portal already contains a Discussion Forum, which we hope that you will make use of to share knowledge and experiences.

The guiding principle for the selection of existing resources has been to identify documents that are as practically oriented and conceptually as clear as possible. Simplicity has been prioritized over complex and detailed research papers, since the objective is to provide guidance to translating HRBA into practice. In the selection of resources, attention has been paid to material from likeminded donor agencies as well as UN-agencies. Additionally, some material from global NGOs with a strong HRBA-profile and a strategic outreach has been included.

Inclusion of resources on this portal does not imply endorsement by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION TO HRBA

The documents in this section present an introduction to the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to development and will answer questions such as:

- What are human rights?
- What is HRBA?
- How did HRBA come about?
- What is the added value?
- What are the guiding values and principles?
- What are the implications of HRBA for development programming?

The HRBA has been developed over the last decade. The most general reference point for the HRBA is the UN Common Understanding on “The Human rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation” from 2003, on which UN tools and approaches are based. The strategy for Danish development cooperation “The Right to a Better Life” is informed by the UN Common Understanding but does not explicitly build on it.

The operationalization of a HRBA is called human rights-based programming. All development efforts pursue a desirable *outcome* through a legitimate *process*. In a HRBA to development, human rights standards define the desirable outcome and human rights principles ensure the legitimacy of the process. In that sense a HRBA offer both ends and means to development efforts.

Under a HRBA, all phases of the programme cycle are anchored in a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by international law. While there is no universal recipe for a HRBA, UN-agencies have agreed upon a number of essential attributes:

- HRBA means that the objectives for development policies and programmes should ultimately be to fulfill human rights. In the strategy for Denmark’s development cooperation, it is underlined that UN human rights conventions, standards, norms and instruments will guide political dialogue, concrete development interventions and partnerships.
- HRBA identifies rights-holders and their entitlements and duty-bearers and their obligations, and is directed towards strengthening both the capacities of rights-holders to make their claims and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations.
- HRBA means that principles and standards derived from international human rights treaties should guide development cooperation in the planning and programming process.

The human rights guiding principles are:

- Non-discrimination
- Participation
- Transparency
- Accountability

Each principle has programming implications. Documents describing the operationalization of the principles in the programme cycle can be found in section 2 on HRBA-Programming.

Available literature on the subject suggests that a HRBA adds important dimensions to development practice such as:

- When human development is based on a HRBA, it provides a strengthened platform for political advocacy and social mobilization, since programming goals are based on universally agreed principles and national and international legal frameworks that underline the accountability of duty bearers.
- HRBA promotes the rule of law thereby reducing impunity and increasing access to social justice.
- HRBA empowers people to exercise their rights and reduces risks of setbacks in the development agenda.
- HRBA increases focus on the most marginalized and excluded in society as their human rights are most widely denied.
- HRBA reduces the risk of elite capture of development resources and enhances the capacity to challenge underlying structures leading to inequality.
- HRBA helps to reduce the risk of violence by detecting growing conflicts and providing a legitimate framework of entitlements and obligations to address them.
- HRBA increases human rights awareness and participation of the most marginalized in development processes and therefore leads to more sustainable results.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SECTION

Amparo Thomas (2005): A Human Rights Approach to Development: Primer for Development Practitioners

This is a 23-page document written by a UNDP human rights specialist. It is an early, but also often quoted and well-known reference point among development practitioners, as it presents a HRBA in simple terms for introductory purposes and gives a concise overview of a) what is a HRBA, b) how it came about over the past decades, c) what is its added value and d) how to apply it in development programming.

OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human rights) (2006): Frequently Asked Questions on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation.

This is a 40-page document that in a straight-forward manner seeks to answer the most common questions concerning a HRBA. It has three sections: Chapter 1 “Human Rights” answers some fundamental questions relating to the nature of human rights. Chapter 2 “Human rights and Development” explains the relationship between human rights and development as well as specific thematic focus areas such as poverty reduction, good governance, and economic growth. Chapter 3 “Human Rights-Based Approach – Definition

and General Issues” describes programming implications as well as other elements of using a HRBA to development programming.

(also available online in French and Spanish)

UN (2003): The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation. Towards a Common Understanding Among UN Agencies

This short 3-page document specifically refers to a HRBA to development cooperation by UN agencies. It describes what a HRBA means for the UN and what the implications are for programming. The strategy “The Right to a Better Life” builds on the foundations laid by the multilateral agencies that have pioneered this approach, but the strategy also adapts and updates the HRBA to the reality that Danida works in.

Urban Jonsson (2010): Twelve Key Points in relation to a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)

This short 3-page document gives a good overview of what a HRBA means, what is the added value to development programming and how it is linked to the human rights legal framework. It is recommended that one reads the previous documents in this section before reading this document, since it requires a basic knowledge of HRBA.

SECTION 2: HRBA-PROGRAMMING

The operationalization of a HRBA is called human rights-based programming. It consists of the integration of human rights principles and standards into all stages in the programming process: assessment and analysis, objective setting, formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

As a tool, a HRBA draws heavily on basic elements of “good programming,” but a defining feature of a HRBA – and the most significant value-added flowing from this approach - is its explicit linkage to human rights instruments, principles and standards.

Human rights standards exist in many fields; most of them are legally binding and some of them are politically or morally binding (see Section 6 in this portal for more details). Human rights standards constitute a “roadmap” to human development goals that set minimum guarantees for development outcomes and help to identify where problems exist, and what are the capacities and functions required to address them. Such analysis should be coupled with a thorough understanding of political and economic power relations.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ website (www.ohchr.org) contains up-to date information of relevant human rights tools and data (see section 6 for further details).

Human rights do not simply define people’s needs, but also recognize people as active subjects and rights-holders, thus establishing the duties and obligations of those responsible for ensuring that needs are met. At the same time, a HRBA to programming pays special attention to securing that duty bearers have the capacity to fulfill their duties. Therefore, HRBA programming demands a specific dual focus on rights-holders and duty-bearers. This means:

- Identifying what specific outcome should be pursued based on the human rights framework
- Identifying who are the rights-holders and duty-bearers and what are their specific claims and obligations
- Identifying capacity gaps of both rights-holders and duty-bearers and designing strategies to address these gaps
- Monitoring the fulfillment of capacity gaps

All phases of programming should be guided by the HRBA-principles: non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability. This has a number of implications such as:

- Non-discrimination: This means identifying the most vulnerable groups among rights-holders in order to target them specifically. This often requires improving data collecting systems to reflect distinct situations among poor and excluded people.

- **Participation:** This means involving rights-holders and duty-bearers in the assessment, decision-making and implementation of development strategies and paying special attention to creating and sustaining channels of participation for poor and disadvantaged people.
- **Transparency:** This means ensuring that clear rules and procedures set up for programming, availability and direct accessibility to high quality and understandable information for all stakeholders and timeliness of disclosure. It also means ensuring that information is disseminated during the implementation and that there is transparency with respect to decision-making processes within the programme.
- **Accountability:** This means focusing on developing a conducive legal framework, identifying duty-bearers and assessing specific obstacles that they face to exercise their obligations and developing capacity development strategies to remove them. It also means identifying rights-holders and creating channels and capacity development strategies that can ensure that accountability can be demanded by them – also towards development actors such as donors and NGOs.

The documents in this section provides both check-lists and more detailed guides and examples of how to do development programming based on a HRBA

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SECTION

SIDA: The Human Rights Based Approach to Achieve Results – a Guiding Checklist

This is a 4-page checklist that provides a set of questions that can be used as a guide for HRBA-programming when assessing the impacts and outcomes of an intervention. The checklist questions mix terminology to do with the HRBA and Results-based Management.

UNFPA: HRBA Checklist of Questions.

This checklist is a part of a comprehensive manual by UNFPA/Harvard School of Public Health. The checklist can be used on its own and consists of a list of questions that can help implementing a HRBA to programming. It helps consider key human rights principles at each stage of the programming cycle: 1) Situation Assessment and Analysis, 2) Planning and Design, 3) Implementation and 4) Monitoring and Evaluation. The questions focus on the human rights principles of participation, equality, non-discrimination, accountability and rule of law. The principle of “transparency” is seen as an integral part of the principle of “accountability”.

UN (2009): Brief Explanation of a Human Rights-Based Approach from UN staff in Viet Nam for UN staff in Viet Nam.

This short 12-page UN-document is a simple and well structured guideline with illustrative examples on how to apply a HRBA through four programming steps: 1) Problem Identification/Situation Analysis, 2) Designing/Planning a Project, 3) Project Implementation

and 4) Monitoring and Evaluation. Based on a small scale project on “Reproductive Health Care” in a province in Viet Nam, the document illustrates four programming steps *with* and *without* HRBA. The document also includes a useful “Fact Sheet” on human rights and HRBA, a template on “The Right Linkages” which links project goals to specific human rights, a “HRBA Checklist” and a list of useful “Key Documents” on HRBA and “Key Terminology” on human rights and HRBA.

UNESCO et al (2008): Undertaking a Human Rights-Based Approach: A Guide for Basic Programming. Documenting lessons learned for HRBA-Programming: An Asia-Pacific Perspective. Implications for Policy, Planning and Programming.

This 40-page document is useful as a guide to undertaking a HRBA to programming as it provides lessons learned from 6 pilot projects located across the Asia-Pacific region. The projects focus on various sectors including media, mining, informal justice, education, housing and land. The document provides tips for programming in the following four steps: 1) Programming Planning, Design and Implementation, 2) Situational Assessments, 3) Capacity Building and 4) Monitoring and Evaluation. The unique value of this document is that the various tips for HRBA-programming is linked to a concrete example based on the projects described (see Section 5 for a complementary UNESCO publication on policy and planning).

Save the Children (2007): Getting it Right for Children. A practitioners’ guide to child rights programming.

This 149-page document is a very detailed guide on how to undertake a HRBA to programming. The target audience is senior national programme staff, who is interested in going into depth with HRBA programming. The guide has a specific focus on how to incorporate a child rights perspective and therefore assumes some knowledge of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). However, as a HRBA-tool, it can be used for programming in any sector and provides a relevant HRBA-framework to guide practitioners. Each chapter gives 1) Key steps and tips to help begin programming, 2) Case studies of successful practice from a range of countries and 3) A “yes, but” section with common dilemmas and solutions. The key steps and case studies are based on Save the Children’s global projects. It can be recommended to focus primarily on chapters 3-5 that concern the key stages of the programming cycle: situation analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

UNDP, Oslo Governance Centre (2006): Indicators for Human Rights Based Approaches to Development in UNDP Programming: A Users’ Guide

This 23-page document is a useful guide on how to develop indicators for HRBA-Programming. The target group is UN-practitioners, but it is useful for anyone working with development programming. The Guide contains separate sections on different aspects relating to the development and use of indicators across the key elements of HRBA-programming. The guide reviews the main existing indicators for human rights and discusses their limitations for HRBA-programming. Two hypothetical programme examples on “access to clean water” and “the prevention of torture” are used to show how indicators can be

used for HRBA-programming. Finally, the Guide offers advice on how practitioners can use indicators for all phases of programme, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and has a useful glossary of key terms.

SECTION 3: HRBA AND DIALOGUE, PLANNING AND BUDGET SUPPORT

The documents in this section concern the integration of a HRBA at the level of dialogue and planning – and also, to some extent, the relation between human rights and budget support. The full integration of a HRBA at this level is yet to be further developed and the material presented is diverse and should be considered inspirational, rather than guiding.

As emphasized in the strategy “The Right to a Better Life” human rights should guide policy dialogue between Denmark and governments in priority countries while negotiating joint priorities. Integrating a HRBA at policy level implies that human rights are taken into account systematically and comprehensively and that human rights issues, standards and principles frame consultations nationally and in the given sector. As such, human rights become a direct resource for setting objectives and defining criteria for joint actions. Moreover, human rights principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability offer guidance on the processes through which these objectives are to be pursued.

Recommendations from human rights actors such as UN treaty bodies, Special Procedures and CSOs can feed directly into these processes. The UN has for the last decade worked to integrate a HRBA at policy level in Common Country Assessments (CCA) – i.e. a joint analysis of the national development situation that identifies key development issues – and UN Development Assistant Frameworks (UNDAF) – i.e. a common strategic framework for the UN’s operational activities at country level.

This analysis and framing is operationalized in Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSP), which are developed by partner countries with the participation of national and international stakeholders, and the UN has also established guidelines on how to integrate a HRBA with PRSPs. These three modalities systematically focus on the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals.

The new strategy implies that Denmark will strengthen the use of the budget support instrument as a key aid modality and a central element of the policy dialogue. Development partners work to establish the optimal interface between budget support as a predominantly technical approach and the political dimensions of a HRBA. EU’s recent obligation to align budget support with human rights is likely to drive the development of more concrete tools in this area that can facilitate context sensitivity, local ownership, coordination and legitimate sanctions in budget support activities, which take a HRBA.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SECTION

Faust et al (2012): The future of EU budget support: political conditions, differentiation and coordination

This document is a research-based policy brief, and the authors raise questions, rather than guide action. Yet, it offers a concise discussion of the prospects of HRBA integration in response to the EC’s recent obligation to open up its budget support approach to promote

democracy and human rights alongside the goal of reducing poverty. The authors point to the challenges of administering political conditionalities and the importance of ownership and receptiveness from the recipient side.

Molenaers et al. (2010): Budget Support and Policy/Political Dialogue – donor practices in handling (political) crisis

Leading scholar on budget support and aid, Nadia Molenaers, presents a poignant study on the challenges of merging budget support and governance. The study points to the tension between the classic and established technocratic approach to budget support and the tendency to use this aid modality as a leverage for democratic governance in practice. The study explores two cases from Mozambique and Zambia and cautions that technocratic and democratic agendas should be separated. “Change cannot be bought, it can only be supported”, Molenaers concludes.

SIDA (2012): Integrating and Strengthening A Human Rights Based Approach to Development in Programme Based Approaches. How to Note (DRAFT)

This is an 8-page document that offers a step-wise introduction to HRBA integration with SIDA’s Programme Based Approach. The note breaks the programming down into six phases and identifies the entry points through which HRBA can be included and promoted. Due to the programmatic focus (somewhat akin to Danida’s “Guidelines for Programme Management”), the note gives pointers on consensus building, stakeholder endorsement and sector assessment with relevance for high level policy dialogues.

OHCHR (2006): Principles and Guidelines for a Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies

This is a comprehensive guideline on a HRBA to the formulation of poverty reduction strategies, which is developed by leading human rights experts for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The guidelines are concise but rich in detail and cover both overall identification of issues, integration of principles and concrete aspects of strategy formulation such as target setting and prioritizing. The eight guidelines unpack the specific human rights standards (to work, food, education, access to justice etc) in terms of their importance to poverty reduction, their scope and strategies for their realization. Key links and references and a catalogue of indicators are also provided for each standard.

UN (2012): Examples of Strong Rights-Based UNDAFs 2010/2011

This is a relatively sketchy outline of UNDAFs from Chile, Botswana, Ecuador, Uganda, Lebanon and Azerbadjan. The text is short and in a raw format, but it concretely lists approaches and indicators chosen as good examples of HRBA integration. Experiences from the six examples show 1) that the systematic HRBA analysis of the CCA enables a meaningful consolidation of human rights standards and recommendations in the goal setting and indicator formulation of the UNDAF and 2) that both rights-holders and duty-bearers capacities are addressed.

SECTION 4: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

4.1: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

Human rights, democracy, good governance and gender equality are intrinsically linked. A HRBA to strengthening democratic processes is driven by the recognition that sustainable human development and human rights focus on the same goals, namely to build institutions, structures and processes that are accountable, enable choice, participation and inclusion and that enhance gender equality and people's capabilities to live a dignified life.

Due to its focus on the most vulnerable and excluded people, HRBA is a strong tool for empowerment of women. HRBA builds strongly on recognized gender approaches to development, and the core international human rights standards, taken together, provide a powerful normative framework for advancing gender equality.

The HRBA and the good governance agenda are both concerned with state performance and the interaction between the state, market, and society. Democracy deficits and weak institutions are among the main challenges to the effective realization of human rights.

The HRBA principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability underpin development efforts under the strategic priority of "Human Rights and Democracy". Some of the salient features of HRBA are for instance:

- A HRBA emphasizes that every citizen has an inherent right to engage in the decision-making processes that affect their lives
- HRBA facilitates bottom-up and participatory approaches that empower citizens to take active part in democracy
- HRBA pays special attention to efforts directed towards access to information and capacity building of the media which is a prerequisite for citizens to engage actively in democracy
- A HRBA calls for strengthening, institutionalizing and expanding the mechanisms and procedures that people can use to demand accountability

Programming within this strategic priority should be based on the dual approach that is integral to HRBA:

- Capacity development of rights holders to claim their rights. This includes for instance support to civil society organizations, media, parliament, voting processes, complaints and legal mechanisms etc.
- Capacity development of duty bearers to govern within a human rights framework and to meet their obligations and be accountable to the public. This includes for instance efforts to support social accountability, eliminating corruption, ensuring

accessible information, enforcing rule of law, setting up monitoring and complaints mechanisms, etc.

Within this strategic priority, “The Right to a Better Life” highlights thematic areas such as support to democratic actors like parliaments, media, and civil society, strengthening of the legal framework and access to justice, women’s empowerment and gender equality and general public sector management and decentralization. Material of relevance to HRBA within these themes is presented below.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SUB-SECTION

SADEV (Swedish Agency for Development Evaluation (2012): Demokratisk utveckling och ökad respect för mänskliga rättigheter – resultat af svenskt bistånd.

This 55-page report presents the consolidated findings of an evaluation of Swedish support to strengthening democracy and human rights. The report structures the main part of the evaluation according to seven broad themes from SIDA’s democracy and human rights policy “Change for Freedom”: Freedom of expression, Democratic institutions and procedures, Public administration, Rule of law and access to justice, Civil society, Gender equality, and General human rights strengthening. Under each category, one finds a statistical overview of the funds spent on the particular thematic area, a description of programme activities, and an evaluation of achieved results and lessons learned. Although, it is clear from SIDA’s democracy and human rights policy that development cooperation should be built on the HRBA-principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability, the consolidated findings do not include findings with regard to HRBA process indicators. For more detailed evaluation of process indicators, it is recommended to read the specific country evaluations of Guatemala and Kenya that the consolidated report are based on.

SIDA (2011): HRBA, Democratic Governance and Human Rights

This short 4-page brief from SIDA provides guidance on how to apply a HRBA to democratic governance and human rights programme support. The advice is rather general but gives a quick overview of possible areas of support and points to special areas of attention in development efforts directed towards: “Openness and transparency”, “Accountability”, “Meaningful participation and empowerment” and “Non-discrimination”.

UNDP (2005): Programming for Justice: Access for All. A Practitioner's Guide to a Human Rights-Based Approach to Access to Justice

This comprehensive 244-page guide aims to help practitioners design HRBA access to justice projects. It introduces a holistic model of access to justice, provides guidance on how to programme and prioritize access to justice strategies, and maps capacity development strategies of justice system institutions and processes such as: 1) capacity for inclusive legal frameworks, 2) capacity of institutions to provide services; and 3) capacity of people to seek and obtain remedies for grievances. The needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are

given special emphasis. Chapter 2 describes in some detail 10 programming steps of how to develop programmes that ensure access to justice using a HRBA.

UNDP (2009): Primer on Rights-Based Local Development Planning. Based on Experiences of the UNDP Rights-Based Municipal Development Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This 65-page primer on a HRBA to local governance is intended for development practitioners and provides best practices, methods and lessons learned from a UNDP Rights-Based Municipal Development Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has a clear focus and presents the specific value-added of integrating HRBA into local development planning. The primer has three sections: 1) Local development and human rights – key concepts, 2) Local development and rights-based municipal development programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 3) Human rights lens on local development planning.

BMZ (2010): Human Rights in Practice: Fact sheets on a human rights based approach in development cooperation.

The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has produced a series of 2-3 page fact sheets on HRBA across the sectors that they work in. The fact sheets are easily accessible and very briefly introduce the added value of HRBA to the given sector, the main substantive elements and the most central practical implications. A short list of further readings is also included. The fact sheets that are relevant for the strategic priority on Human Rights and Democracy include:

- Democracy, Civil Society and Public Administration: Decentralization and Municipal Development
- Democracy, Civil Society and Public Administration: Judicial Reform
- Democracy, Civil Society and Public Administration: Fighting Corruption

4.2: GREEN GROWTH

A HRBA to growth focuses on equality, the most vulnerable groups, a proper redistributive agenda, decent work, sustainability, accountability, a conducive policy environments in accordance with human rights etc. This qualification also entails a continued focus on macro-economic prudence, new technologies, innovation and a commitment to private sector-led growth.

A HRBA to green growth builds on environmental human rights that are both substantive in terms of ensuring a healthy and safe environment, and procedural in terms of ensuring public access to and judicial review of environmental decisions. The linkages between environment and human rights have been reaffirmed in a number of human rights instruments. Realization of many human rights – such as the right to life and the right to food – are frustrated by an unhealthy environment.

Equitable access to lands and markets are central to pro-poor growth. A HRBA strengthens the focus on the entitlements of women, indigenous people and other groups prone to

exclusion. The establishment of an institutional and legal framework, which protects land rights and which is accessible and acceptable to the poorest and most vulnerable, can enable these groups to access economic development and direct their own future.

The strategy “The Right to a Better Life” highlights agriculture, energy, water and the private sector as central themes within this strategic priority area. Material of relevance to HRBA within these themes as well as a few more general studies on the relation between growth and human rights have been selected below.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SUB-SECTION

Foresti et al. (2010): Human Rights and Pro-poor Growth

In this 4-page project brief, senior analysts from UK-based Overseas Development Institute outline the linkages between human rights and pro-poor growth strategies. Despite conceptual discussions, the analysis emphasizes participation and a holistic approach to poverty as defining characteristics of the pro-poor growth paradigm. It is subsequently argued that human rights and pro-poor growth are complementary and compatible, most clearly in terms of common concerns with equality and non-discrimination. The analysis also points to the skepticism about human rights as an entry point for growth – e.g. in terms of prioritization, unrealistic expectations and lack of on-the-ground evidence of HRBA effects. Despite these challenges, the analysis argues that human rights hold potential for pro-poor growth and mentions six practical entry points for bringing human rights and pro-growth agendas together including employment policies and labour rights and social protection and food policies.

Stuart, Oxfam (2011): Making Growth Inclusive: Some lessons from countries and the literature

This is a 40-page analysis of inclusive growth by a senior policy advisor from Oxfam International, which critically examines the relation between growth and poverty reduction. The analysis advocates for “inclusive growth” which is not captured by elites and whose benefits are widely shared and sustainable. On the basis of case studies from Brazil, Ghana and Vietnam, it is concluded that there is no simple prescription for inclusive growth, but three productive ingredients are highlighted: A proper redistributive agenda, macro-economic prudence and a policy environment conducive to pro-poor private investment. The analysis does not take a distinct HRBA focus, but the strong emphasis on equality, legitimacy and participation offers inspiration to a HRBA to economic growth.

SIDA (2011): HRBA brief on Infrastructure, Water and Energy Sector Support

SIDA has produced a few concise briefs to guide country teams’ efforts in applying HRBA to concrete sector support activities. The brief both offers a general background to the linkage between the selected sectors and HRBA as well as short suggestions on how the principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability can be integrated in sector programming. The brief also has a section on relevant links.

BMZ (2010): Human Rights in Practice: Fact sheets on a human rights based approach in development cooperation.

The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has produced a series of 2-3 page fact sheets on HRBA across the sectors that they work in. The fact sheets are easily accessible and very briefly introduce the added value of HRBA to the given sector, the main substantive elements and the most central practical implications. A short list of further readings is also included. The fact sheets that are relevant for the strategic priority on Green Growth include:

- Water and Sanitation
- Food Security and Agriculture
- Energy Sector
- Sustainable Economic Development
- Protecting the Environment and Natural Resources

Cameron, World Bank (2011): Development, Climate Change and Human Rights: From the Margins to the Mainstream

In this 20-page working paper from the World Bank's Social Development Department, human rights' "urgent and ambitious response to climate change" is reviewed. The author unpacks the recent embrace of human rights by vulnerable communities threatened by climate change and the uses of human rights as a transformative socio-political strategy in this field. The study thereby takes a non-legalistic perspective on human rights as it is offering a new vocabulary, a new normative framing, a mobilization strategy etc. to climate change responses (for a complementary and more legalistic analysis see the WB study by Lankford et al 2011). A HRBA to climate change response is dealt with specifically in the section "instrumental value for development practitioners". It is concluded that human rights have become relevant, but that proponents are now called to merge human rights with the "practical arts of crafting sound policies on mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance".

GIZ (2011): Selected Resources on Sustainable Development, Business and Human Rights

This 3-page document is produced by GiZ and the German Institute for Human Rights to support the realization of human rights in German development cooperation. Much akin to the resource-collection presented here, central HRBA documents within these particular sectors are briefly described with the relevant links provided (a similar resource collection on "energy, environment and climate" is available online).

Ruggie, UN Special Representative on Human Rights and Business (2011): Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework

John Ruggie (UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises) is mandated to

explore the challenges related to business and human rights. He has consequently developed the framework of the state's duty to protect, the corporate responsibility to respect and the need for victims of human rights violations to access effective remedy. These three pillars are essential and interrelated to the linkage between human rights and business. In March 2011, Ruggie presented this final report which includes the commented guiding principles as to how this framework can be operationalized. It is since then the most prominent reference document in this area.

FAO (2005): Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Food

The right to food guideline adopted by FAO in 2004 remains a reference document in this area. It concisely provides practical guidance to states in developing national strategy, policies, programmes and activities, taking into account human rights principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability.

4.3: SOCIAL PROGRESS

The value added from integrating a HRBA in the strategic priority of social progress comes across more strongly than in most other areas. Programming in this area has been relatively substantial during the last 10 years and Treaty Bodies have to a great extent described and qualified the standards relating to programmatic areas such as education, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation. These standards constitute a useful and practical "road map" for both objective setting and monitoring of development programmes aimed at Social Progress (see section 6 for more details).

A HRBA aims to support effective and more sustainable development outcomes by analyzing and addressing the inequalities, discriminatory practices and unjust power relations which are often at the heart of development problems. In a HRBA to Social Progress, the capacity development of duty bearers to provide adequate services do not stand alone but is supported by a dual approach of capacity building of rights-holders to claim their rights to these services. Increased awareness of rights among citizens can lead to social mobilization and reduce the risk of setbacks in times of scarcity and political reprioritization.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SUB-SECTION

SIDA: HRBA and Education

This 6-page brief provides guidance to Sida country teams on how to apply a HRBA to education sector programmes. The brief describes on a general level how a HRBA makes education available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable to all learners, and empowers them to participate actively in societal development. The main recommendation to Sida is to actively promote the following three aspects: The right *to* education: Issues relating to removing structures that constitute barriers for access to education; the right *in* education:

Issues relating to the learning environment; and the right *through* education: Issues relating to HR-education and the involvement of civil society.

BMZ (2010): Human Rights in Practice: Fact sheets on a human rights based approach in development cooperation:

The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has produced a series of 2-3 page fact sheets on HRBA across the sectors that they work in. The fact sheets are easily accessible and very briefly introduce the added value of HRBA to the given sector, the main substantive elements and the most central practical implication. A short list of further readings is also included. The fact sheets that are specifically relevant for the strategic priority of Social Progress are:

- Education
- Health
- Water and Sanitation

UN (2009): Brief Explanation of a Human Rights-Based Approach from UN staff in Viet Nam for UN Staff in Viet Nam

This short 12-page UN-document is a concise and well structured guideline with simple examples on how to apply a HRA through 4 programming steps in a reproductive health project: 1) Problem identification/Situation analysis, 2) Designing/Planning a project, 3) Project implementation and 4) Monitoring and Evaluation. This document is also referred to in the Section 2 on HRBA-programming.

UNFPA & Harvard School of Public Health (2010): A Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming. Practical Implementation Manual and Training Materials.

This manual provides an extensive 312 pages step-by-step guidance on how to apply a, human rights-based approach to programming. The manual is designed for UNFPA staff, but can be useful for others working in the fields of population and development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and women's empowerment. It also covers how to apply such an approach in the context of a humanitarian emergency, and includes a training package. Despite its specific thematic focus, it is useful for a detailed and in-depth understanding of HRBA to reproductive health and gender. It is recommended to focus on Part 2, module four and five.

SIDA (2011): HRBA and Health and HIV/AIDS

This 5-page brief provides guidance on how to apply a HRBA to the health sector with specific focus on HIV/AIDS. It includes a set of recommendations, a short background on the human rights standards relevant for the health sector, a description of the implications of the four HRBA-principles (openness and transparency, accountability, participation, non-discrimination) for programming in the sector and a short list of references.

4.4: STABILITY AND PROTECTION

When conflict escalates into violence and the use of arms, severe and widespread human rights violations comes with it. Human rights violations and abuse may also lead to armed and violent conflict – e.g. in relation to discrimination and exclusion, power-relations and unequal access to economic and natural resources and land. Situations of fragility and conflict render development efforts complex and call for tailor-made analysis and interventions.

There is today a strong international focus on situations of conflict and fragility, and there is an understanding for the even stronger need to anchor any international engagement in a thorough understanding and analysis of the local context and conditions that are causing the conflict.

A number of countries experiencing on-going armed conflict, or coming out of situations of conflict, have joined as a group – the ‘G7+’ under a common framework entitled the ‘New Deal’ through which stability and protection can be pursued more systematically and on which international engagement can be based.

The ‘New Deal’ has defined five state and peace-building goals that all relate to human rights issues: 1) Legitimate Politics, 2) Justice, 3) Security, 4) Economic Foundations and 5) Revenues and Public Services.

The newly adopted doctrine on “Responsibility to Protect” is another important framework, as it is the transitional justice tradition focusing on impunity with regard to gross violations of human rights. Yet other international instruments are those focusing on the particular vulnerable situation of women and children.

In violent conflicts, international humanitarian law is applied to ensure that the necessary outreach of humanitarian assistance and international criminal law will be invoked to counter situations of impunity for atrocities. However, even if international human rights law may be restricted in its application, a HRBA has much to offer to conflict prevention and transformation:

- The emphasis on non-discrimination and participation in a HRBA addresses issues of social, economic and political exclusion and may assist in better understanding the underlying causes of a conflict. A HRBA is therefore especially apt at addressing the rights of excluded groups such as minorities and displaced people. These principles assist in developing effective strategies for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution.
- The focus on transparency and accountability directs the attention towards the distribution of economic and natural resources and situations of abuse and violations of human rights.
- A HRBA will always focus on changing structural conditions, the role and capacities of duty-bearers, systems of governance and power relations and seek to empower marginalised groups. A HRBA thereby holds the potential to assist in identifying the

root causes of armed and violent conflict and effectively guide transformation processes.

- A HRBA seeks to manage conflicts by focusing on the development of legitimate and accessible conflict resolution and redress mechanisms to prevent conflict from turning violent and security preparedness and response based on principles of rule of law.

A HRBA promotes local ownership of these processes and by its focus on inclusion and participation, transparency and accountability, legitimacy poverty reduction and the strengthening of effective human rights protection. A concrete example is to ensure that these principles are embedded in the constitution and applied during the constitution-making process. In general, a HRBA to state-building will focus on:

- Ensuring the protection of individuals and communities
- Supporting the development of resilient institutions that can sustain democratic governance with the dual attention to rights-holders and duty-bearers and to both processes and outcomes
- Strengthening the capacity for equal access to public services and participation in peace- and state-building processes – e.g. with special attention to women and children as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1888

Developing a justice system based on the principles of international human rights, rule of law and access to justice for all including legitimate informal conflict resolution mechanisms and justice institutions able to handle criminal cases of atrocities to avoid situations of impunity.

- Security Sector Development and Reform based on principles of rule of law, civilian oversight and turning the perspective from being a security force to public security service delivery.

Due to its particular cross-cutting character the strategic priority of Stability and Protection overlaps with much of the material available in the other three sub-sections – especially Human Rights and Democracy. A few central references are selected here which focus on definitions and linkages between human rights and fragility.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SUB-SECTION

BMZ (2010): Human Rights in Practice: Fact sheets on a human rights based approach in development cooperation.

The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has produced a series of 2-3 page fact sheets on HRBA across the sectors that they work in. The fact sheets are easily accessible and very briefly introduce the added value of HRBA to the given sector, the main substantive elements and the most central practical implications. A short list of further readings is also included. The fact sheets that are relevant for the strategic priority on stability and protection include:

- Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

Evans (2009): Human Rights and State Fragility: Conceptual Foundations and Strategic Directions for State-Building

In this rich 27-page research-based analysis, Evans suggests a programmatic framework for state-building that integrates human rights, development and security in response to state fragility. The text is thorough and theoretical, but also practical and explicitly directed towards development practitioners. Evans argues that a human rights perspective places the protection of individuals, cultures of democratic governance and equitable access in the driver's seat of development efforts to reduce state fragility.

Report of the UN Secretary-General (2009): "Implementing the Responsibility to Protect"

The NGO coalition for the responsibility to protect (ICRtoP) here offers a 5-page summary of the Secretary-General's report on the responsibility to protect (R2P) from February 2009. The reference document emphasises the three pillars of R2P, which includes 1) states' responsibility to protect their citizens, 2) the commitment to provide international assistance and capacity building, and 3) timely and decisive responses for the international community. R2P is thereby defined not simply as a humanitarian response, but also as a measure of prevention and capacity building that the international community is obliged to support.

Stewart and Brown, CRISE (2010): Fragile States – Overview

This introductory 42-page paper from the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity in Oxford defines fragility and its components in relation to failure of authority, service delivery and legitimacy. One section of the report deals with the relationship between state fragility and other approaches to development – including human rights and social exclusion.

ODI (2011): Getting better results from assistance to fragile states

This 3-page evidence-based review of what has worked, and not worked, in terms of development cooperation in fragile states do not touch directly on human rights. However, the brief's findings support commitment to the "New Deal" and offers a list of recommendations relevant to a HRBA focus: transparency should be emphasised and local ownership and local institutions supported – not undermined – by development interventions in fragile states.

Parlevliet, BMZ (2011): Connecting Human Rights and Conflict Transformation: Guidance for Development Practitioners

In this 121-page document, leading conflict resolution expert, Michelle Parlevliet, merges human rights and conflict transformation approaches in a guide/tool box format. The guide argues that a HRBA strengthens conflict analysis by highlighting standards and legal entitlements, focusing on the capacities of both rights-holders and duty-bearers and integrating the principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability. The guide concretely shows how development practitioners can use conflict analysis, negotiations and dialogues with explicit linkage to human rights. References and further readings are also suggested.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC): Human Rights Guidance Note for Humanitarian Coordinators

This 23-page guidance note is written specifically for Humanitarian Coordinators but can be used for anyone who are involved in peacebuilding efforts. It is developed by IASC, which is a UN inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making. The document provides information on how to integrate human rights into humanitarian action and has a specific section on the implication of a HRBA and clarifications as to what it is and what it is not.

SECTION 5: LESSONS LEARNED

The documents in this section present an illustrative sample of experiences from working with a HRBA.

HRBA was introduced a decade ago, but actual HRBA programming is still a fairly recent phenomenon and assessment of the impact of a HRBA on a large-scale programming level is still limited. Yet, the documentation of lessons learned by development practitioners, who have worked with a HRBA, is growing. On the basis of concrete experiences with HRBA, practitioners and analysts have identified good practices, challenges as well as the value added by a HRBA to programming across partners, sectors and regions. Most of this documentation comes from UN agencies and INGOs, but some bilateral donors (e.g. Sweden and Germany) have also started documenting their experiences with the HRBA.

The lessons learned predominantly take an instrumental focus on a HRBA i.e. how and to what extent is a HRBA effective? There is also a more legalistic dimension to a HRBA i.e. that human rights are law and hence are to be followed accordingly. And there is a more intrinsic dimension to a HRBA i.e. that it is based on a moral imperative of being “the right thing to do”, since all people have a right to make choices about their own lives and take part in development processes. The two latter dimensions are generally implicit here.

General observations based on the documented lessons learned are:

- The integration of a HRBA is demanding in terms of capacity and process, but also rewarding in terms of local ownership and buy in.
- Concrete experiences with a HRBA indicate increased sustainability due to meaningful participation and capacity building of claim holders and duty bearers.
- Stakeholders need comprehensive introduction to the approach and analysis and involvement take time. Conceptual clarity is still lacking.
- Disaggregated data to underpin HRBA analysis is sparse and need to be developed progressively as part of programme activities.
- Pragmatism, flexibility, context sensitivity and coordination between partners continue to be highly important for any development activity – also for a HRBA.
- HRBA yields new and promising results as programmes have a strengthened focus on structural aspects of poverty, as human rights standards and principles become a significant resource with which to define and drive processes and objectives, and as activities become anchored in increasingly legitimate and meaningful procedures and institutions.
- Local partners may consider a HRBA as too political and too Western. Accordingly, political sensitivity, attention to progressive realization of human rights and references to national laws and Constitutions are important to establish common ground and trust between partners. Yet, HRBA equally offers a framework within which pertinent problems can be addressed comprehensively.

Most of these experiences are based on projects or programme implementation, but some UN documents also refer to the integration of HRBA in larger scale planning and policy processes.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE DOCUMENTS IN THIS SECTION

Gauri and Gloppen, World Bank (2012): Human Rights Based Approaches to Development: Concepts, Evidence and Policy

World Bank senior economist, Varun Gauri, and Professor of Comparative Politics, Siri Gloppen, here offer a recent 28-page status on HRBA and, quite clearly, defines the concept as targeted interventions towards resource redistribution and regulation. The authors introduce the theoretical underpinnings of HRBA (including a few critical ones) and assess the current evidence of the effects of three different strategies to a HRBA: 1) pushing for compliance with human rights instruments (limited direct effect); 2) A HRBA to policy and programming (varying effect); and 3) Constitutionally based legal mobilization (marked effect). The promising results of litigation strategies build on the influential comparative study made by Gauri and Brinks in 2008 (*Courting Social Justice: Judicial Enforcement of Social and Economic Rights in the Developing World*).

GiZ, BMZ, DED and German Institute for Human Rights (2009): Promising Practices on the Human Rights-based Approach in German Development Cooperation

This is a collection of 3-5-page case descriptions of projects funded by German development aid that have integrated a HRBA. The cases generally concern small scale projects and programmes, which are different from Danida's current modalities. However, the descriptions flesh out 1) concrete processes of using human rights standards, 2) the processes involved, and 3) impacts, challenges and lessons learned across sectors, partners and countries from a bilateral perspective. Among others, the cases include water and sanitation for the urban poor in Kenya, local accountability (service charters) in Indonesia, HIV/AIDS interventions in Tanzania.

Ringold et al, World Bank (2012): Citizens and Service Delivery – assessing the use of social accountability approaches in human development

In this 152-page substantial evidence-based study World Bank economists assess the effect of accountability approaches to development efforts in the areas of health, education and social protection. The rationale of accountability programming is that service delivery improves as informed citizens hold service providers accountable. To influence policy makers, citizens require information (transparency) and opportunities to use it (participation) – e.g. through tools such as score cards, social audits and redress mechanisms. The study concludes that accountability programming is appealing and promising but that such initiatives cannot stand alone. New technologies like scorecards are not a panacea and programmes need to be context sensitive and properly designed. The

study has almost no direct reference to human rights, but nevertheless the substance of accountability programming overlaps significantly with a HRBA.

SADEV (2008): Integration of the Rights Perspective in Programming. Lesson learned from Swedish-Kenyan development cooperation

This comprehensive 2489-page evaluation of SIDAs experiences with HRBA across different sectors in Kenya focuses specifically on the capacity of the local embassy and the extent to which the principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability have been integrated in the supported programmes and sectors. The evaluation covers agriculture, health, urban development, governance and justice, and roads. The evaluation lists significant sector specific findings, but some of the general conclusions include: that the integration of the principles of transparency and accountability have been relatively weak; that capacity at the embassy has been enhanced (stressing the importance of leadership commitment); that sustainable linkages to national resource institutions remain weak; and that the Kenyan government's commitment to a human rights agenda has been an important enabling factor.

SIDA HRBA Helpdesk (2010): Lessons Learnt on HRBA in Sub-Saharan Africa

This is a 10 page document on SIDA staff's experiences with HRBA in Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Mozambique written by external consultants on the basis of interviews. The document lists twelve lessons learned ranging from "end confusion and jargon" to "HRBA and Climate Change" in an easily accessible learning material format. Recommendations and active links are included. Some of these recommendations are specific to SIDA programmes and processes, but most are of a general nature.

UK Interagency Group on Human Rights Based Approaches (2007): The Impact of Rights-based Approaches to Development. Evaluation/Learning Process. Bangladesh, Malawi and Peru.

This 64-page evaluation is distinctly INGO focused and offers an evaluation of rights-based approaches to development on the basis of field studies and learning labs with project partners in Bangladesh, Malawi and Peru. The sampled projects are managed by different UK-based INGOs (including CARE) and target education, health, water, child labour and other themes. The conclusions are overly positive on the basis of a fairly limited data material, but the assessment offers an interesting, direct comparison between projects that have used HRBA and projects that have not. The evaluation consequently includes a comprehensive list of the value added of HRBA, which is inspiring also for larger scale activities.

UN Systems Staff College: Experiences in Applying Human Rights Based Approaches (2010)

This is a 21-page document, which collects UN staff experiences of working with HRBA in planning and programming processes. The text is interview-based and the involved officials and experts give a brief introduction to the background of their work, the strategies they

chose to follow in applying HRBA, the impact it had, the challenges they faced and the lessons learned. Each section includes a few links to relevant UN resources. The case-examples are global, but mostly from poor, development countries. The points are general and overall, but attention to challenges is refreshing and straight forward.

UNESCO et al (2008): Undertaking a Human Rights-Based Approach: Lessons for Policy, Planning and Programming

This 32-page report documents the over-all findings from a UN interagency lessons learned project in the Asia-Pacific. Six selected projects are analyzed and lessons learned are compiled in a narrative on experiences of embedding human rights in analysis, capacity building, programming and evaluation and of understanding human rights in local contexts. The report presents evidence of the sustainability of a HRBA and the incremental realization of human rights and draws attention to the need for both bottom-up and top-down approaches in HRBA activities. The material is somewhat UN specific and small-scale, but discussions are nuanced and accessible (see Section 2 for a complementary UNESCO publication on programming).

UNICEF (2012): Global Evaluation of the Application of the Human Rights-based Approach to UNICEF Programming

The evaluation offers a comprehensive 180-page analysis of HRBA programming experiences in UNICEF. It is noted that even this leading agency in HRBA application struggles with the conceptual clarity and uneven application across focus areas and programming steps. Yet, UNICEF's successes in creating an enabling environment for and around HRBA application are commended. The weakest aspect of the application is organizational accountability, and the evaluation identifies a need for policy development, training and alignment between human resources management and HRBA.

SECTION 6: THE HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK AND HRBA INTERNET SOURCES

In a HRBA, the UN human rights conventions, standards, norms and tools should be systematically integrated into development cooperation. They should guide both policy dialogue, concrete development programming and partnerships. This means that:

- The realization of human rights is the ultimate goal of development programmes
- HRBA influences the identification of strategic priorities
- Programming is informed by the recommendations of International HR bodies and mechanisms

For example, the objective of a programme on education would be “to ensure universal and free primary education”. It will not be simply “to ensure sufficient and adequate educational infrastructure”. Particular attention would therefore be required for groups whose right to education is most endangered – including girls, children in rural areas, and ethnic and racial minorities.

Human rights standards help to define the precise elements of the development objectives, which otherwise would be too general and open ended. For example, the objective of ensuring food security requires that food is accessible, affordable, and biologically and culturally acceptable. These qualifying and directive standards are elaborated in the human rights framework. Thus, the observations and recommendations of international human rights mechanisms are essential tools for analysis and programming.

However, when using a HRBA, it is important not to be caught in a “analytical trap”, where one gets “stuck” in analyzing legal and policy contexts – especially the human rights legal context of development problems – and finds oneself unable to connect this analytic work to inputs from communities or the policy work of government counterparts. In order to avoid this trap, it is suggested to work with local experts and inter-disciplinary teams to adapt existing analysis to local contexts and not begin to analyze the international human rights framework “from scratch”.

Assessing the human rights situation in a country is ideally carried out collaboratively with government partners in the spirit of shared goals for successful national development. Nonetheless, there may be sensitivities around certain aspects of data. Creative solutions and a pragmatic approach therefore need to be pursued.

The following set of resources provides an overview of relevant HRBA-websites and UN-based HR tools that are relevant for the implementation of Danida’s strategy “The Right to a Better Life”.

SHORT INTRODUCTION TO WEBSITES AND HR-TOOLS

THE FOLLOWING PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE MOST RELEVANT WEBSITES FOR INFORMATION RELATED TO HRB AND THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

<http://www.hrbportal.org>

This UN HRBA portal features a large collection of resources designed to assist practitioners to integrate a human rights-based approach into their programming work. The portal is supported by the UNDG (United Nations Development Group) Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism. The portal has a large variety of guides, practice-notes and lessons-learned in both English, French, Spanish, Arabic and other languages.

<http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=1447>

This website is managed by United Nations Development Group and contains various HRBA-tools. This particular site contains UN's "Common learning package (CLP)" that aims to strengthen the capacity of UN staff to apply a human rights based approach (HRBA) to UN common country programming. The entire learning package is somewhat complex, because there is a lot of material. The material is available in English, French and Spanish

http://www.hrea.org/index.php?doc_id=1124

This website is managed by Human Rights Education Associates (HREA) which is an international non-governmental organization that supports human rights learning. The website hosts "The Electronic Resource Centre for Human Rights Education" which provides a large selection of human rights education and training materials, on-line forums, databases and links to other organizations and resources.

<http://www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/human-rights/rights-based-approaches>

This website is managed by GSDRC (Government and Social Development Resource Centre) which is a consortium of twelve organizations with a blend of expertise in governance, conflict, and social development. Three partners operate the core services of the resource centre: University of Birmingham, International Development Department; Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex **and** Social Development Direct Limited. The website provides an online guide to a large number of documents and tools structured according to development themes, including HRBA. The guide includes useful one-paragraph summaries of key texts.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/HumanRightsBodies.aspx>

This website of The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides extensive and detailed information about UN Charter-based bodies, including the Human Rights Council, and bodies created under the international human rights treaties and made up of independent experts mandated to monitor State parties' compliance with their treaty obligations. This website is “a must” for anyone working with a HRBA to development programming.

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/Pages/HumanRightsintheWorld.aspx>

On this webpage of OHCHR (above), one can find country specific human rights information on the UN Charter-based bodies and Treaty bodies.

<http://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>

This website provides easy access to country-specific human rights information emanating from international human rights mechanisms in the United Nations system: both the Treaty Bodies, the Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The Index allows the user to find out about human rights issues worldwide, and to see how the legal interpretation of international human rights law has evolved over the past ten years.

THE FOLLOWING PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF USEFUL DOCUMENTS:

Information sheets on Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies:

These short information sheets provide a short introduction to the specific HR-mechanism, notes on how to use it in development programming and relevant websites that can guide more specifically. The following Information Sheets are available:

- Universal Periodic Review
- Special Procedures
- Treaty Bodies

Fact sheets on the normative content of human rights

The treaty bodies can develop “General Comments” (also called General Recommendations) that are interpretations of the content of the human rights presented in each Convention. These are used to form standards that can be used in development programming. The following information sheets on normative content of human rights are available:

- The right to education
- The right to food
- The right to health
- The right to participate in public affairs and the right to vote

- The right to decent work
- The right to non-discrimination
- The right to social security
- The right to adequate housing

An country example of relevant human rights tools for a specific country

This information sheet shows the relevant human right information that can be found with regard to Uganda from 2002 onwards. The material is listed in a table as an example of how to use the UN tools for country programming.