



Selected Resources on Human Rights-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

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I. Articles and reviews on human rights-based monitoring and evaluation

Joachim Theis (2003), Rights-based Monitoring and Evaluation – A Discussion Paper, Save the Children, Bangkok.

This paper proposes a rights-based approach to monitoring changes in human and children's rights, accountability, participation and equity. This is being done by measuring different dimensions of change. These dimensions of change should be applied consistently to programme goals, priorities, objectives and become the basis for monitoring changes at different levels.

http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/publications/hrbap/RBA_monitoring_evaluation.pdf

Save the Children Denmark (2004), Child Rights Based Monitoring Review, Copenhagen.

This report considers the lessons learned from a project undertaken by Save the Children Denmark (SCD) in 2004 aimed at the development of a Child Rights Based Monitoring System. Drawing on these lessons, the report recommends a number of specific measures for the creation of an effective system and tools for participation and data collection which vary from questionnaires and interviews through focus group discussions, mapping exercises to observation. Examples therefore are the Risk & Resource Map and a Circle diagram, social maps, time use matrices, role-playing, focus group discussions, Venn diagrams and problem trees.

<http://portals.wi.wur.nl/files/docs/ppme/ChildRightsMonitoringReview.pdf>

II. Guidelines for human rights-based programming that cover monitoring and evaluation

Hanne Lund Madsen (2003), Rights-based Navigator for Rights Analysis, Programming and Evaluation.

The paper examines the evaluation of human rights more with specific reference to a rights-based approach to both programming and evaluation. Madsen's RBA Navigator provides a guide for analysis, programming, and monitoring and evaluation. It calls for programming in three steps— situation/rights analysis; role and responsibility analysis; and capability analysis.

In order for a programme to be effective at improving human rights it must capture all four dimensions based on a concrete assessment of the failures and potentials within each dimension. Programme components should, accordingly, be designed to complement each other within the overall framework.

<http://humanrights.dk/files/doc/edu/RBA%20Navigator%20-%20Intro%20and%20Matrix.doc>

SDC (2007), Human Rights-Based Approach to Development in Practice: Key Questions for Programming, Berne.

The aim of this tool is to provide key questions to development practitioners, with a view to apply a human rights based approach to programs and projects. By answering these key questions, the user should be able to see the program/project concerned from a human rights perspective, and then identify the potential to develop a human rights based approach to this particular program/project. The key questions refer to the specific phases of the project cycle management (analysis of context, goals and objectives, strategic design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation). It can be used at all levels of programming (i.e. for country strategies, sector programmes, and individual projects).

http://www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_160216.pdf

UNDP (2005), Human Rights in UNDP – Practice Note, New York.

In this Note UNDP presents its policy of integrating human rights with human development. One of three strategic areas of intervention is promoting the application of a human rights-based approach to development programming. This is then further detailed in chapter 6, which also covers monitoring and evaluation. The guide is somewhat generic, but still contains some useful elements, for example the six areas to look at in a human rights-based evaluation on page 24.

http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/HRPN_English.pdf

UN Practitioners Portal on HRBA Programming – Resources on Monitoring and Evaluation

A growing collection of resources on applying a human rights-based approach to monitoring and evaluation and M&E techniques for assessing the impacts of human rights-based programmes.

http://hrbaportal.org/?page_id=2479

III. Guidelines and indicators for evaluating projects in support of democracy and human rights

Erik André Andersen, Hans-Otto Sano (2006), Human Rights Indicators at Programme and Project Level – Guidelines for Defining Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation, Danish Institute for Human Rights, Copenhagen.

The objective of this manual is to provide human rights workers with a set of tools by which to plan, monitor and evaluate human rights projects. The manual contains three types of information: 1) a presentation and discussion of basic concepts concerning indicators as well as monitoring and evaluation, 2) suggestions for monitoring procedures at the Danish Institute for Human Rights, and 3) a discussion of relevant human rights indicators applicable to the design and implementation of human rights programmes and projects.

<http://www.humanrights.dk/files/pdf/indikatorMANUALwebPDF.pdf>

International IDEA/ SIDA (2007), Evaluating Democracy and Human Rights Support – Methods and Experiences, Stockholm.

This book introduces some recent and experimental contributions to the debate on how to improve the evaluating of democracy support. At the beginning questions are asked as why evaluate, what should be evaluated and how. It notes some recent efforts to get along with the methodological challenges of doing evaluations in this context, before finally concluding with some remarks on the direction that democracy support assessments might take in the future.

<http://www.adb.org/evaluation/documents/EvaluatingDemocracySupport.pdf>

Karin Dawidson, Karolina Hulterström (2006), Improving democracy and human rights support – Recommendations for the use of indicators based on the case of Mozambique, SADEV report 2006:1, Västerås.

This report explains methods for improving the planning, follow-up and evaluation of democracy support, a field in which knowledge of results needs significant improvement. The study presents a set of guidelines for decision-makers and practitioners in their use of indicators (i.e. measures of inputs, outputs, processes, outcomes and effects), and should also be of interest to other development cooperation areas.

http://www.sadev.se/Documents/Publikationer%202006/SADEV%20Report%202006_1.pdf

OECD (2008), Measuring Human Rights and Democratic Governance: Experiences and Lessons from Metagora, OECD Journal on Development: Volume 9 Issue 2, Paris.

(Complete Edition - ISBN 9264049436, to be obtained from www.sourceoecd.org)

This special issue of the *OECD Journal on Development* focuses on robust methods and tools for assessing human rights, democracy and governance. This publication presents key results, policy relevance and methodological implications of several pilot experiences and illustrates the feasibility and usefulness of measuring human rights and democratic governance with combined quantitative and qualitative approaches. It provides decision makers, policy actors, analysts and civil society with first-hand materials and selected examples on how statistics and indicators can be created and used in this field.

IV. Guidelines for human rights impact assessments

Human Rights Impact Resource Centre (2009), Human Rights Impact Assessment Guide

An online guide to human rights impact assessments that can be applied both ex-ante and ex-post to analyse the impacts of government policies, development interventions or corporate operations. It applies an eight-step approach that cover plan - do - check - adapt activities.

<http://www.humanrightsimpact.org/hria-guide/>

International Finance Corporation, International Business Leaders' Forum, Global Compact (2010): Guide to Human Rights Impact Assessment and Management

The on-line guide provides guidance to managers of business enterprises on how to assess and manage the human rights risks and impacts of their business activities through an iterative, dynamic and interconnected process divided into seven stages: (1) preparation and scoping of assessment, (2) identification of human rights risks, (3) engagement with stakeholders, (4) assessment of human rights risks and impacts, (5) mitigation of risks, (6) management, and (7) monitoring and evaluation. (For full access registration required.)

<http://www.guidetohriam.org/>

V. Indicators for assessing the implementation of human rights at national level

OHCHR (2008), Report on indicators for promoting and monitoring the implementation of human rights (HRI/MC/2008/3), Geneva.

See Annex 1 for list of indicators at policy, process and outcome level for selected human rights standards. The indicators are meant for monitoring human rights compliance at country level. Still they can be used as a source of inspiration for project-level indicators as well.

Human rights standards covered include: the right to life, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to adequate food, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the right to not be subjected to torture, the right to participate in public affairs, the right to education, the right to adequate housing, the right to social security, the right to work, the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to a fair trial.

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/icm-mc/docs/HRI.MC.2008.3EN.pdf>