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A Chronology of UN Milestones for Human Rights and Development



As we move forward into the post-2015 era, the UNDG Human Rights Working Group has developed a [Chronology of UN Milestones on Human Rights & Development](#). The Chronology charts the relationship between human rights and development since the inception of the United Nations. Looking back over this history it would appear the path drawn was inevitable but each milestone represented here is punctuated by the dedication and commitment of Member States, Civil Society, and UN staff committed to the vision enshrined in the foundational documents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter for achieving equitable human development and the effective realization of human rights. The Chronology is intended to be a “living” document to be developed further and distributed for good purpose to encourage others to better understand just how developed, detailed and deeply rooted is the expectation

that human rights be upheld. **Colleagues are welcome to provide input by writing to humanrights@undg.org.**

A New Visibility of Indigenous Peoples' Issues

An interview with the Resident Coordinator of Costa Rica.

Historically, indigenous peoples in Costa Rica have faced serious obstacles (political, judicial, and economic) to the exercise of their rights and freedoms, particularly in regards to land and autonomy. In April 2011 the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples visited Costa Rica due to concerns about the situation of Indigenous Peoples in the southern region of the country affected by the planned construction of El Diquís hydroelectric project. The project, while intended as an urgently needed source of power for the country, would also leave significant portions of two indigenous territories under water, with possible negative effects to the environment throughout the area. The Special Rapporteur, [in his report](#), strongly emphasized the need for consultation of Indigenous Peoples to obtain free, prior and informed consent before any government decision on the project proceeds. At the same time, he pointed out the need to address structural issues underlying the conflict over the Diquís project, including land rights and governance in indigenous



Ms. Yoriko Yasukawa, Resident Coordinator of Costa Rica.

territories. The Special Rapporteur also called on the UN System to support an intercultural dialogue to build trust between the government of Costa Rica and the indigenous peoples of the south.

“The visit of the Special Rapporteur was of decisive importance and it was very empowering for Indigenous Peoples.”

In early 2013, the UN system, responding to the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur as well as a request from the Costa Rican government, exercised its normative mandate and convening role to support the establishment of an inter-cultural mechanism for dialogue between the Costa Rica government and Indigenous leaders. **Read the full interview with Ms. Yoriko Yasukawa, Resident Coordinator for Costa Rica, below.**

How useful was the Special Rapporteur’s visit to Costa Rica in enabling the UN Country Team (UNCT) to engage national counterparts on the issue of Indigenous Peoples’ Rights and in raising sensitive issues with the government?

Ms. Yasukawa: The visit of the Special Rapporteur was of decisive importance and it was very empowering for Indigenous Peoples. He made recommendations to the government for consultations to take place with Indigenous Peoples and that the UN System should support a process of intercultural dialogue to build a climate of trust between the government and Indigenous Peoples in order to make a constructive consultation possible. Ultimately, incidences of violence between indigenous and non-indigenous in indigenous territories over land tenure rights provided the government with a sense of urgency, an immediate trigger, to implement the intercultural dialogue process [also referred to as the ‘Mesa de dialogo’]. Additionally, The conflict over the hydroelectric project brought to the fore other broader and more deep-rooted structural problems having to do with Indigenous Peoples’ right to development, and autonomy.

How did the visit and continued engagement of the Special Rapporteur in the UN’s work in Costa Rica help bring the normative angle into the UN’s work in supporting Indigenous Peoples’ rights?

Ms. Yasukawa: The Special Rapporteur’s visit and recommendations gave clear guidelines on which human rights issues had to be addressed- particularly the right to consultation. Consultation with Indigenous Peoples is relatively new and so it was important that he clearly said that there had to be consultation on the hydroelectric project; though this might be obvious to those who work with Indigenous communities or on Indigenous Peoples’ issues it is not necessarily obvious to the general public as a whole and even to parts of the government. So it was important that the Special Rapporteur pointed this out.

The Special Rapporteur also pointed to key structural issues, including land rights in indigenous territories. 38% of the land in the 24 territories legally recognized under the Indigenous Law of Costa Rica enacted in 1977 is in non-indigenous hands and the Special Rapporteur has indicated that this is an unacceptable situation. Agreement was reached at the Mesa de



Use of widely distributed advocacy material, such as the above infographic, was an important element in public education on Indigenous Peoples’ issues: <http://www.nacionesunidas.or.cr/>

dialogo on a methodology for clarifying the land tenure situation in the 7 territories of the southern region (the region where the hydroelectric project would be built) with a view to recovering land in non-indigenous hands.

From your experience in Costa Rica, how have the Mesa de diálogo contributed to promoting Indigenous Peoples' rights?

Ms. Yasukawa: Definitely, that is the whole point of the Mesa de dialogo. For the first time there was a permanent space for dialogue between the highest level of government leaders and Indigenous leaders. In July 2014, the UN Secretary-General took his first official trip to Costa Rica, and noted that he wanted to prioritize Indigenous Peoples' issues in his visit. We suggested that he meet with indigenous leaders from all of Costa Rica's 24 territories, including those who had participated in the Mesa de diálogo. This was an important gesture from the Secretary-General and the UN and highly appreciated by Indigenous leaders. It sent an important message to the country that the UN Secretary-General cared about Indigenous Peoples' issues.

I understand from my Costa Rican colleagues that this issue has been prominent in the media as never before. Indigenous issues have been largely absent in public policy priorities and national collective thinking. We have tried to build on this growing interest to further raise awareness on the situation of indigenous peoples; for examples, we developed an infographic to broaden understanding of Indigenous Peoples' issues through statistics that we distributed widely [*See infographic above*].

Indigenous Peoples' Rights and UN Support

The [UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) and [ILO Convention 169](#) have become the cornerstones of the UN's efforts to ensure the rights of the more than 5 million indigenous and tribal peoples, constituting a population of more than 370 million currently living in more than 70 different countries around the world, are respected.

Both documents cover a wide range of issues that affect the lives and wellbeing of these peoples, recognizing indigenous peoples' right to own and use their traditional lands and territories; to conserve, protect and develop their resources; to take part in decision-making in all matters that affect them; to set their own priorities and directions for the development of their communities; and to select who represents them and to have their own indigenous decision-making processes respected, among other rights.

International human rights norms and standards require Governments to seek indigenous peoples' views and opinions and work together with them through their chosen representatives in order to gain their free, prior and informed consent before any laws, policies or programs are put in place that will affect indigenous peoples, including the lands, waters or other resources they own or use. Governments are also required to legally recognize and protect indigenous lands and resources, and to respect indigenous peoples' laws and traditions, even in non-indigenous legal systems.

The [UNDG Guidelines on Indigenous People' Issues](#) offers a comprehensive guide for the UN-system in mainstreaming and integrating indigenous peoples' rights into the operational activities and programmes at the country level.

In the context of this initiative, what has been the contribution and added value of inter-agency collaboration in the process of supporting Indigenous Peoples' rights and how can this serve as a model for the UN across the region to leverage the recommendations of human rights mechanisms, supporting follow-up and thereby strengthening normative-operational linkages?

Ms. Yasukawa: I strongly believe the normative role of UN is important, and that the UN can play an important role in instances of grave violations of human rights. Even in situations that are much more conflictive and polarized than the one in Costa Rica, it is possible for the UN to play a constructive role in defending human rights and mitigating conflict while maintaining relationships of trust with all the actors concerned, including government and civil society.

The Mesa de diálogo has been a positive experience overall where we have been able to mobilize the strength of the UN Agencies and Resident Coordinators' Office – In particular in providing training on the Right to Consultation there was excellent collaboration between OHCHR, ILO, UNDP and the RCO. UNFPA and UNICEF provided important collaboration on issues to do with indigenous women. The UN Country Team as a whole has agreed to focus its collective messaging and advocacy on the issue of the universality and equality of rights and social inclusion, including the rights of indigenous peoples. In addition to disseminating key data and information on these issues and calling for greater social inclusion, reducing inequalities and advancing towards equality and universality of rights, we have also jointly spoken out when there have been serious violations of human rights, including violence against Indigenous Peoples over land rights.

However, it is important to point out that the results achieved in the Mesa de diálogo is a product of the commitment of the parties to the dialogue, that is, the government of Costa Rica and the Indigenous leaders. There was a real spirit of constructive engagement and respect among all the participants of the Mesa that was admirable and not always easy to achieve in a context of conflict. Thanks to the commitment of the parties, the Mesa de diálogo reached important agreements on the issue of protection of the indigenous territories, social and economic development of the indigenous communities, governance and the right to consultation, and development plans were formulated for each of the seven territories of the southern region with active participation of the communities.

"I strongly believe the normative role of UN is important, and that the UN can play a big role in instances of grave violations of Human Rights."

From your perspective, what are the main challenges that remain in protecting the rights of indigenous communities in southern Costa Rica and what role can the UN play, in particular through its normative mandate, in helping to address these issues?

Ms. Yasukawa: There are many challenges that remain and the slow pace of progress in the implementation of agreements reached in the Mesa de diálogo could risk the collaboration, buy-in and the sense of ownership of Indigenous Peoples. The gender dimension is a challenge. Representation of women in the Mesa de diálogo is low with only 2 representatives out of a group of 7 being women. Mainstreaming human rights has allowed the UN system to establish a more direct relationship with women leaders from Indigenous communities, and to support them in expressing their concerns.

Despite these challenges, the experience of the Mesa de diálogo represents a good practice that I think is relevant for other countries as well as other issues to do with the inclusion of excluded populations in decision making. It is essential that the work begun under the Mesa de diálogo on land recuperation in indigenous territories, social and economic development in indigenous communities, governance, autonomy and the right to consultation be continued and concluded.

“Sometimes in the UN system we underestimate the authority and capacity that this (human rights) mandate gives us...I think we can be much more active on issues of human rights, while at the same time being respectful of national sovereignty.”

We as the UNCT are representing the UN, and, by extension, the commonly shared values of all countries in the world. And this, I think gives us the mandate and responsibility to advocate for these shared values and principles including human rights. Sometimes in the UN system we underestimate the authority and capacity that this mandate gives us, and this in turn sometimes makes us unnecessarily timid in defending and promoting human rights. I think we can be much more active on issues of human rights, while at the same time being respectful of national sovereignty. The UN has helped foster a new visibility of Indigenous Peoples’ issues in a country that has had a tradition of mestizo and white identity. By so doing, we also hope to promote greater understanding and acceptance of a more diverse identity for the country that is more in line with reality.

The Blue in our Helmet? Introducing the undg-hrwg’s message “Implementing Human Rights Post-2015” and Statement on the Indicator Framework for the Post-2015 Agenda

by Kate Gilmore

Q: What makes us distinctively the UN? What is the heart of our specific identity? The essence of our unique “brand”? For what does the “blue” in our helmet stand? A: Human rights – universal and indivisible! At the end of 2014, the undg-hrwg took a high level snapshot of the undg’s work - across the board – to get a better feel for what’s happening operationally to the UN’s core values of human rights. We wanted a clearer idea too of the undg’s vision for how these UN constants – as compared to the many pending changes – would be carried forward through “fit for purpose” and the new SOPs for “Delivering as one” into the era of the SDGs.



UN Photo/Albert González Farran

To do so, we undertook a simple survey of the UN funds', programmes' and specialized agencies' strategic plans; reviewed undg inputs to the Open Working Group's process and took a sneak preview of the various USGs' inputs to the end-of-year CEB discussions. And a clear picture emerged. The undg has big plans for human rights now and beyond 2015. Across our diverse mandates and under authority of human rights obligations that are the distinctive qualities of the UN development system, it is clear that post-2015 human rights are not only a question of the "whats" (or goals of the new development agenda), for the UN it is also immutably about the "how" we do business and the for "whom" we act: for the undg, human rights are "means" as much as they are "ends".

Validating our snapshot first with our Human Rights Working Group members, we set it out in a document entitled "[Implementing Human Rights Post 2015](#)". You will see that our findings make for a unifying vision of "how" the UN will undertake its duties to the SDGs i.e. by upholding human rights and for "whom" it will do so, i.e. by standing with those who have the least; those who are subjected to stigma and discrimination; those who most gravely are denied their human rights.

The HRWG has already drawn on these messages to guide our [statement to the Expert Group Meeting on an indicator framework for post-2015](#). Our statement provides both substantive input and conceptual clarity about critical issues that must be incorporated for a human rights-based indicator framework.

As each of you takes your work forward at the national, regional and global levels, we urge you to also fully utilize these overarching messages so that, as is required of us by the UN Charter, we stand firmly on our founding values and behind the promises that we have given to their advancement.

Whatever the final post 2015 framework, the UN will implement it by upholding human rights. Whatever the targets and indicators are, the UN will work on those through human rights. In support of a universal and integrated sustainable development agenda, the UN will uphold human rights. To do otherwise would be to drain the very blue from our helmet and thus to be the UN no longer.

Strengthening National Human Rights Protection Systems in Malawi

An interview with the Resident Coordinator and the Human Rights Adviser in Malawi



UN Resident Coordinator Ms. Mia Seppo (centre) joins UN Volunteers and other UN officials in saying No to Gender Based Violence.

The United Nations in Malawi has partnered with the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) through the signing of a memorandum of understanding that considers the work of all UN agencies. This partnership reflects the UN coming together as one to support national protection systems and build national capacity to better realize, protect and promote human rights. **Read below the interview with Ms. Mia Seppo, Resident Coordinator for Malawi, and with Mr. Neal Gilmore, Human Rights Adviser (HRA) for Malawi.**

What did you feel were the key reasons for why the UN needed joint programming, replacing the individualized work plans of the UN agencies, to support the work of the MHRC?

Ms. Seppo: Before we entered into the joint work plan, the UN agencies each had separate plans with the Malawi Human Rights Commission. There was also a number of other things that came together in a very good way to make joint UN programming possible in the area of human rights. The first is that human rights are an issue that is mainstreamed across the UN system, that all agencies follow principles of rights-based approaches, and this is combined with the emphasis on human rights that comes from Headquarters and the Human Rights up Front Initiative. Secondly, this tallies very well with the UN reform agenda, with the Standard Operating Procedures of “Delivering as one” approach, and the emphasis on joint work plans. For these reasons we decided to start with human rights and gender where there is the most commonality and shared interest in the UN system.

“Our efforts to streamline our cooperation with the MHRC illustrated UN reform in practical terms and they saw the UN development system putting the human rights agenda up front”

- Mia Seppo, Resident Coordinator for Malawi

Mr. Gilmore: We are able to work in a much more coordinated and coherent way and reduce transaction costs, duplication of work, and eliminate competition amongst UN entities. The joint work

NHRIs and the Paris Principles

Established under different names (Commission, Ombudsman, Procurator, Defender, Advocate, etc.) and working under different settings, in different parts of the world, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are administrative bodies set up to protect and promote human rights in a country. Their mandate stemming from the Constitution or legislation, they are part of the State apparatus and are funded by the State, but they operate and function independently from Government. Core functions of NHRIs include complaint handling, human rights education and making recommendations on law or policy reform.

Effective NHRIs are an important link between government and civil society, in so far as they help bridge the ‘protection gap’ between the rights of individuals and the responsibilities of the State, which is why more than 100 countries have already established such institutions, and many others are working towards establishing such an institution now. To ensure that NHRIs are independent and effective, the Vienna Conference of 1993 established the [Paris Principles](#) as the standard against which national human rights institutions (NHRIs) legitimacy and credibility could be measured, based on six main criteria: mandate and competence; autonomy from Government; the independence guaranteed by its statute or legislative mandate; pluralism in terms of membership and cooperation; adequate resources; and adequate powers of investigation.

The International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs (ICC) reviews and accredits NHRIs as being in full compliance with Paris Principles (“A” status), not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles (“B” status), or not compliant with the Paris Principles as (“C” status). NHRIs are reviewed every five years. There are currently 71 institutions with an “A” status. OHCHR and UNDP have developed a [toolkit to assist UN Country Teams in collaborating with NHRIs](#) with policy advice, technical assistance, and capacity development support from the pre-establishment phase. It includes information on country planning processes and capacity assessments, identifies challenges and

opportunities NHRIs may encounter, and suggests how to deal with situations which threaten to undermine their effectiveness.

plan involves the combined effort of UN agencies to strengthen the capacity of the MHRC to address human rights issues by sharpening its focus on existing areas and introducing new areas such as business and human rights, and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) provides a framework for cooperation and facilitates collaboration between the UN and the MHRC.

How do you feel the adoption of a joint work plan will enable the UN system to more effectively leverage the expertise of individual agencies in supporting the MHRC addressing so many human rights issues- civil, political and economic and social rights, rights of children, women etc.?

Ms. Seppo: It is critical. It brings transparency at several levels: it brings transparency between the UN agencies in terms of what the programme activities are, what the funding support is and it gives the MHRC a very clear sense, from how in just one document, what support is available from the UN system. Having one work plan is especially important in that it gives partners a clear sense of what the UN is doing. There was also positive response from the donor community in our efforts to streamline our cooperation with the MHRC. It illustrated UN reform in practical terms and they saw the UN development system putting the human rights agenda up front.

Furthermore, it will lead to a much better focus on joined up action where it comes to mainstreaming human rights and in particular when it comes to rights-based approaches. It brings into distinct focus the indivisibility of human rights. It's not just UNICEF's expertise working with the Rights of the Child, it's taking into account the human rights issues that the rest of the system is supporting.

We have a commitment with the MHRC to do quarterly reviews during the first year of the joint work plan to monitor support that is provided to the MHRC, our interfacing with the MHRC, but also how the UN system comes together to support human rights. For the technical working group this is going to be an excellent tool because it gives the colleagues focusing on human rights a very different basis for actually monitoring across the UN system as well as seeing where people can come together and work jointly on human rights issues.

"We are able to support and build the capacity of the Malawi Human Rights Commission in all these areas by leveraging, in a powerful way, the expertise of UN agencies."

- Neal Gilmore, Human Rights Adviser

Mr. Gilmore: The work of the MHRC covers a wide range of human rights issues including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights as well as women's rights and gender, the rights of the elderly, and persons with disability. We are able to support and build the capacity of the MHRC in all these areas by leveraging, in a powerful way, the expertise of UN agencies.

How valuable do you see the role of the Malawi Human Rights Commission in supporting the better respect, protect and promotion of human rights in the country?

Ms. Seppo: This is the independent, constitutionally mandated body on human rights, it is an absolutely key institution. It is also an institution where our support serves the purposes of ensuring that its credibility is safeguarded, in the sense that where there are capacity gaps, we as the UN need to step in and support the MHRC meet those challenges.

Mr. Gilmore: There are definite examples where it will have a direct impact on the overall enjoyment of human rights in Malawi.

In the area of civil and political rights, we will be supporting the MHRC advocate for the adoption of an HIV Aids Management Bill and also to advocate for the review of the Sodomy Law in accordance with international human rights law. In Malawi, there has been a de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty since 1992. We will be



UN Photo/Malawi

holding a conference on the death penalty jointly with the MHRC and which is being organized to push for ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which aims for abolition of the death penalty.

In the area of economic, social and cultural rights, substantive joint activities are planned to advance sexual and reproductive health rights, including supporting legal and policy reform, given that Malawi has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world. In the area of Gender and Women's Rights the UN is supporting the MHRC, which has a major role in the implementation of the groundbreaking Gender Equality Act, which prohibits traditional harmful practices, gender based violence, sex discrimination, sexual harassment, and includes provisions on participation of women in decision-making positions in all spheres of life. We will also organize, jointly with the MHRC, a national conference on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to push for implementation of the Guiding Principles.

An overarching theme of the joint work plan is to strengthen the MHRC's engagement with UN human rights mechanisms, including the UN Treaty Bodies. We are providing support to the MHRC to follow-up on recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, for example by integrating these holistically in Malawi's future National Human Rights Action Plan. As part of this process we have also built into the joint work plan, for example, activities to support the capacity of the MHRC to prepare alternative reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

How has the HRA supported you and the UN Country Team in taking this project forward and how do you see this role in supporting the implementation of the work plan?

Ms. Seppo: Any project in any UN agency would benefit from dedicated human rights capacity to support it and the substantive guidance that comes from having a HRA. The HRA played a key role in getting everyone together in scrutinizing their work and in getting the work done together. It is critical that the advice expected from the HRAs is not agency specific, that it takes into account all rights and

emphasizes the indivisibility of rights and looks at the totality of the human rights agenda. Advice from the HRA provides the backbone of the commitment of the technical working group in carrying out quarterly reviews by ensuring that those reviews are substantive.

“The Human Rights Adviser played a key role in getting everyone together in scrutinizing their work and in getting the work done together. It is critical that the advice expected from the Human Rights Advisers is not agency specific, that it takes into account all rights and emphasizes the indivisibility of rights.”

- Mia Seppo, Resident Coordinator for Malawi

The intense flooding that recently happened in Malawi is a good example of where the advice of the HRA rises above specific agency concerns and where a range of issues are brought together in a more comprehensive protection response from several UN agencies. For example, on the protection side you have very specific issues that are dealt with by various agencies and it's very important to ensure the protection of women against violence, to the girl child, to children, to disabled are handled holistically.

Systemizing Engagement between UN Country Teams and Human Rights Mechanisms

To strengthen and systematize the engagement between UN country teams and human rights mechanisms the HRWG, under the lead of OHCHR, has prepared and sent individualized letters to each Resident Coordinator outlining the key dates for the visits and reviews of the main United Nations human right mechanisms to their host country – the Universal Periodic Review, The Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and the Human Rights Treaty Bodies. 131 individualized letters were sent to RCs covering all five regions- Africa, Latin American and the Caribbean, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, and Europe and CIS. RCs have noted their appreciation for this effort to ensure that they are updated and informed on these mechanisms and supported in their efforts to engage. The HRWG will continue and build on these effort in the years to come. **For further information please contact humanrights@undg.org.**



UN Photo/Michos Tzovaras

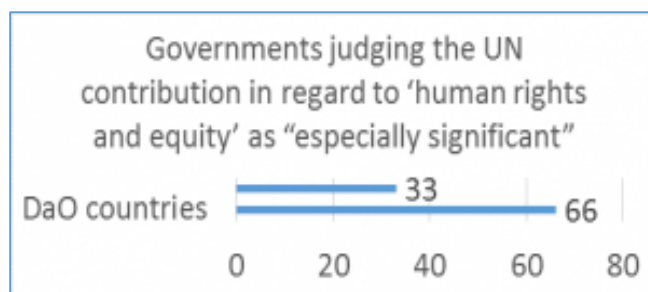
Embedding Human Rights into Development: Standard Operating Procedures for “Delivering as One”

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed using good practices and lessons learned from the many countries that have adopted the “Delivering as one” UN approach. The objectives of the SOPs are to provide Resident Coordinators (RCs), UN Country Teams (UNCTs), Governments and in-country partners an integrated package of clear, straight forward and internally consistent guidance on programming, leadership, business operations, funding and communications for country-level development operations. The shared values, norms and standards of the UN system, including human rights, are one of the [six principles that guided the development of the SOPs](#). Consequently the SOPs present concrete opportunities for ensuring that human rights are embedded strongly into the UN development system processes, and offer practical steps to address the multi-dimensional challenges that often frustrate the realization of human rights and development.



One Programme

- Ensuring that a human rights-based approach is systematically applied to UN common country programming, including the UNDAF. Specifically that:
 - National analysis led by the Government or the UN is informed by the country’s existing human rights obligations such as ratified international human rights treaties as well as recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, and that human rights norms and standards are used as a basis for joint outcome formulation, and are drawn upon in the M&E framework.
 - The UN Country Team determines its comparative advantages, through an independent assessment that includes an analysis of its relevance and capacity in terms of normative and operational activities in relation to development priorities and needs, as well as the activities of other development actors. This will help to position/reposition the UNCT as necessary in relation to supporting the country meet its human rights obligations and to identify where additional support may be needed.
 - The One Programme promotes human rights principles, including participation, accountability, and non-discrimination, through indicator’s based on disaggregated data, and supporting multi-stakeholder engagement in the development process and the implementation of the One UN Programme.



Taken from the 2014 UNDESA – QCPR Survey of Programme Country Governments.

Communicating and Advocating as One

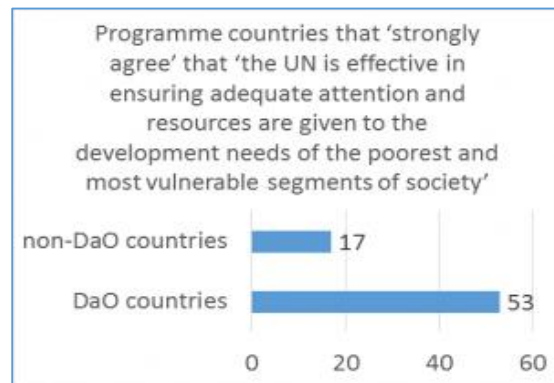
- Communicating and advocating as one on specific human rights issues and concerns in the country, drawing on the relevant international human rights commitments and recommendations of human rights mechanisms to the country; as shown in a [recent QCPR survey on programme countries](#) the UN's "advocacy for international norms and standards" is seen as the most relevant of the UN's attributes for programme countries' needs.

One Leader and UN Team Leadership

- UN Country Teams under the leadership of the RC, advocate for the goals, norms and standards of the UN; ensure a HRBA to all development activities; and support national efforts to promote human rights.

Operating as One

- Integrating human rights principles into business plans and procurement drawing on the [UN guiding principles on business and human rights](#).



Taken from the 2014 UNDESA – QCPR Survey of Programme Country Governments.

One UN Fund

- The normative and standard-setting work of UN agencies should be considered to avoid any conflict of interest when mobilizing resources for joint activities; in addition, allocation criteria of project proposals under the One Fund could include the need to explicitly demonstrate human rights mainstreaming.

Links & Resources

- [A Chronology of UN Milestones for Human Rights and Development](#) (UNDG-HRWG)
- [Implementing Human Rights Post-2015](#) (UNDG-HRWG)
- [Statement on the Indicator Framework for the Post for the post-2015 Development Agenda](#) (UNDG-HRWG)
- [Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the "Delivering as One" Approach](#) (UNDG)
- [Mainstreaming Human Rights in Development – Stories from the Field](#) (UNDG)

Stay Engaged:

- The [UN Practitioner's Portal on Human Rights-Based Approaches to Programming](#) offers resources, human rights standards, tools, case studies, and more!
- For live news and resources follow the UN HRBA Portal's twitter feed: [@RightsPortal](#)
- Check out the [UNDG Human Rights Working Group's website](#) for background documents and an overview of our work.

Thank you for reading the first edition of the Human Rights in Development bulletin of the UNDG-HRWG. Please write to humanrights@undg.org with any feedback or if you would like to contribute to the next edition.
