

Human Rights as an Agenda of International Organizations

Jagoda Walorek

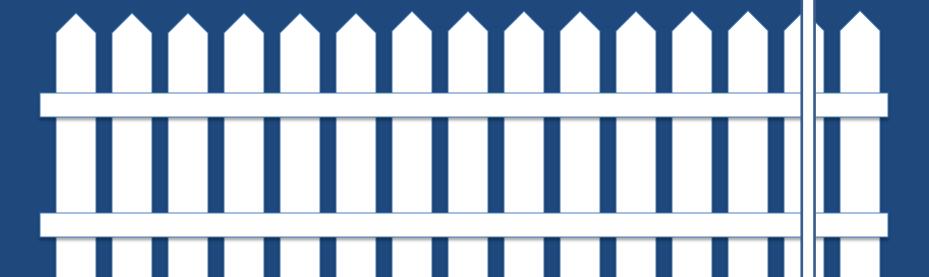
Intro

- Your professional / educational background
- Name 1 human right you realized today

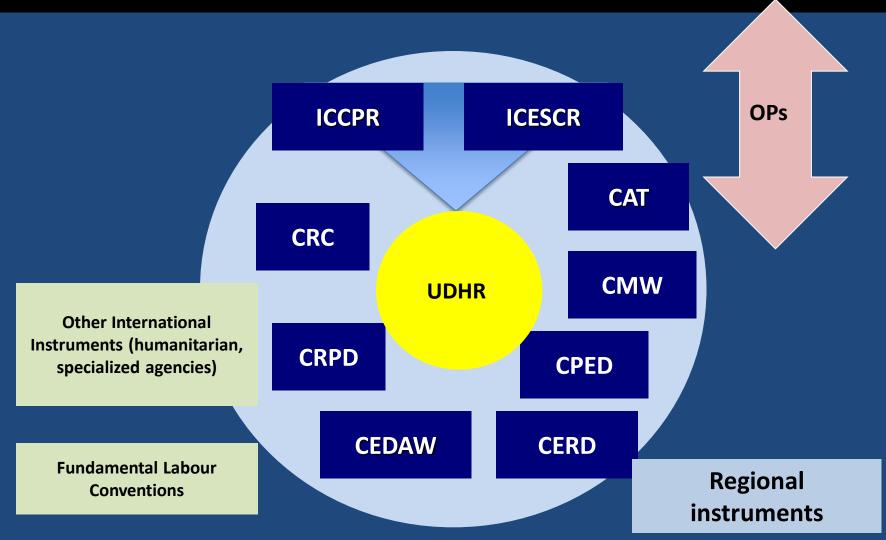
International Human Rights Protection system



"Legal frameworks, institutions, procedures and actors to ensure that international human rights norms and standards are promoted respected, protected and fulfilled"



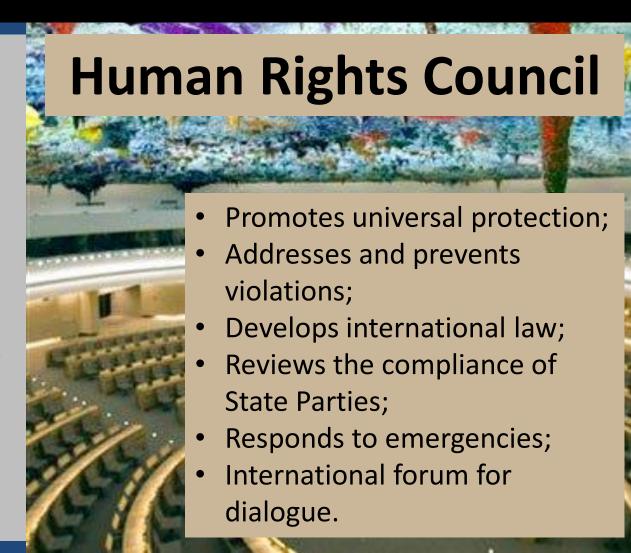
International Human rights instruments



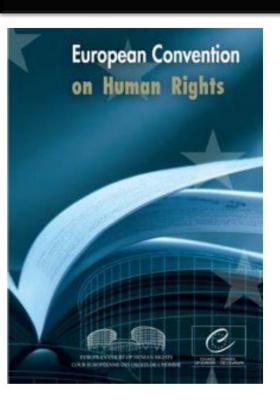
International human rights machinery

Treaty bodies

- monitor and
 facilitate the
 implementation of
 the treaties through
- Review State Party reports and additional sources of information
- Adopt observations /recommendations



European Human Rights Protection and Promotion System

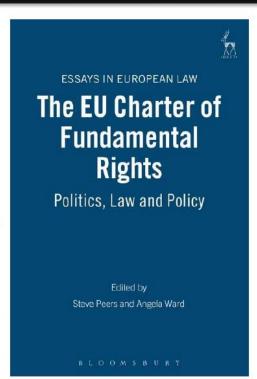


European Convention on Human Rights

Drafted in 1950 by the Council of Europe, entered into force on 3 September 1953

The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

Proclaimed on 7 December 2000 by the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission. Entered into force of the Treaty of Lisbon on 1 December 2009







- Promote the respect for Human Rights;
- Awareness + Communication;
- Research and Analysis;
- Commissioner for Human Rights.

Human Rights as an Agenda of International Organizations

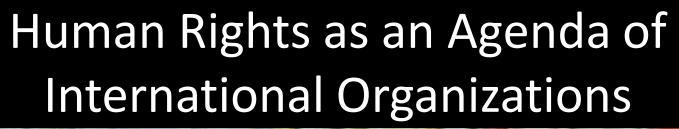
UN Charter,
Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CRC, CEDAW, CAT,
CMW, CRPD, CPED,

Development Peace & Human Rights Security

Human Rights as an Agenda of International Organizations



- 1. Human Rights as organizational premise/objective
 - International / regional intergovernmental
 - NGOs





How to use the international human rights machinery?



Human rights mainstreaming = human rights-based approach

A conceptual framework and a methodology to enrich the process of development and direct it to serve the people

- normatively based on international human rights standards and principles
- operationally directed at promoting and protecting human rights
- Focuses on discriminated and marginalized groups
- Gives equal importance to the outcome and process of development



At what stages of programming is HRBA useful?

Situation Analysis

Who needs our support, Why?
 What is the problem? What is it we can do to assist? Who is responsible?

Monitoring & Evaluation

- do you measure performance based on rights-holders perception?
- are you involving stakeholders in joint evaluation of the project?

Project Implementation

- did you build outcomes that are in line with international standard?
- Are you making sure not to involve stakeholders implicated in human rights violations?

Strategic Planning

 Are there any recommendations of the Treaty Bodies / to guide your project planning?

exercise

Context:

In country Z, the COVID-19-caused economic crisis led to financial austerity and progressive poverty among wide swaths of the population. As the crisis progresses and further groups protest against the austerity, the government turns to tightening the security, investing in the police and countering the protests with force. As the powers of the police expand, the prisons fill up with the protesters, international human rights organizations inform the world about torture in detention.

Information about Z:

GDP per capita in 2019 – USD 2,500, the accession talks with the EU opened 3 years earlier; member of the Council of Europe, ratified all of the UN Human Rights Treaties; active participant of the Human Rights Council and other human rights machinery. Office of the High Commissioner is present in the Country,

You can apply for the EC Grant - Build a human rights project – main priorities.

The End