



# Integrating human rights in project cycle management



- **HRBA to PCM**
- What for
- **■** For whom
- At what moment



### **HRBA** principles



- Equality and nondiscrimination
- Participation / empowerment
- Accountability, transparency and rule of law
- Universality and indivisibility



### **Context analysis**



- Key development issues from a human rights perspective
- Applicable HR law standards
- Relevant rights-holders & duty-bearers
- Who is particularly affected by identified human rights challenges? Multiple levels of discrimination?
- What are capacities and gaps of duty bearers? How can we support duty bearers to fulfil their respective human rights obligations?
- What are the relevant capacities / gaps of rights-holders and civil society organisations?

### **Planning**



- Are goals and objectives optimal to address root causes, generate sustainable change and accurately expressed in terms of the applicable human rights?
- Are goals and objectives chosen and validated through active, free and meaningful participation of duty-bearers and rightsholders, including marginalised and vulnerable groups?
- Which sector or area of intervention, partners and methods are optimum to best address the development gap?

# **Implementation**



Does programme management (methodologies, ongoing monitoring etc) maintain focus on the HRBA principles?



# **Monitoring & Evaluation**



- Example human rights based indicator
- FCHR\_TRI\_3 Human rights-based public service delivery

  Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by
  supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles
- Key human rights criteria and principles:
  - Availability, Accessibility and affordability
  - Quality
  - Efficiency
  - Transparency
  - Non-discrimination