

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
PREFACE	7
FOREWORD	9
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	17
INTRODUCTION	23

PART I

Chapter 1 On the road to Montreux and beyond	33
Chapter 2 Metagora: a decentralised laboratory	51
Chapter 3 Abuses and ill-treatment by police forces in Mexico City	61
Chapter 4 Indigenous peoples' rights in the Philippines	73
Chapter 5 Human rights and democracy dimensions of land reform in South Africa	83
Chapter 6 Poverty, governance and democratic participation in Francophone Africa and the Andean region	95
Chapter 7 The right to education in Palestine	119
Chapter 8 Massive human rights violations in Sri Lanka	133
Chapter 9 Main lessons and products from Metagora	147

PART II

Chapter 10 Indicators for monitoring compliance with international human rights instruments	161
Chapter 11 Candidate indicators for monitoring the right to education	177
Chapter 12 Measuring economic and social rights to hold governments accountable	195
Chapter 13 Capacity development for assessing democratic governance: a UNDP global programme	215

CONCLUSION	229
-------------------------	-----

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Methodological and technical outlines of Metagora pilot experiences	237
Appendix 2 Questionnaire of the worldwide survey on initiatives	255
Appendix 3 Examples of initiatives documented in the Metagora Inventory	265
Appendix 4 List of illustrative human rights indicators developed by the OHCHR	273
Appendix 5 Samples of meta-data sheets on identified human rights indicators by the OHCHR	287
Appendix 6 Independent Assessment Report on the implementation and results of Metagora	303

BIBLIOGRAPHY	313
---------------------------	-----

List of Boxes

1.1. On-going initiatives aimed at enhancing assessments of human rights and democratic governance over the world	25
1.1. Gauging the scope and magnitude of a human rights problem	35
1.2. A founding event: the IAOS international conference on Statistics, Development and Human Rights	41
1.3. Opening the window of official statistics	43
1.4. UN report echoes the <i>Conclusions</i> of Montreux	44
1.5. ... the World Bank Institute highlights the importance of nationally-based indicators	45
1.6. ... and a key NGO engages in measuring economic and social rights	46
2.1. Metagora: piloting experiences in an interactive fashion	53
2.2. True ownership and genuine partnership	59
3.1. A strong impact in the field	69
3.2. Implications of the pilot experience in Mexico City (Federal District)	71
4.1. Linking quantitative and qualitative approaches to assess rights	77
4.2. Interlinking and empowering national actors of change	79
4.3. Implications of the pilot experience in the Philippines	81
5.1. Scaling up endogenous policy-oriented research	91
5.2. Implications of the pilot experience in South Africa	93
6.1. An interactive multi-country experience	96
6.2. Modules added to the questionnaires of regular official household surveys	97
6.3. Policy implications of the pilot surveys in Francophone Africa	103
6.4. Implications of the surveys in the Andean region	111
6.5. Implications of the Mirror Survey	117
7.1. Integrating the “rights element” into existing indicators	121
7.2. The right to education in international treaties and conventions	123
7.3. The right to education in the development context	125
7.4. The challenge: identifying and collecting relevant data on the right to education	126
7.5. Implications of the pilot experience in Palestine	131
8.1. Data coding: a major technical challenge for human rights defenders	137
8.2. The HRAC <i>Controlled Vocabulary</i> : some examples	138
8.3. HRAC harmonised violation form	139
8.4. Measuring reliability of HRAC data coding process: an example	140
8.5. Transferring skills to ensure sustainable work on an autonomous basis	143
8.6. Descriptive statistical analysis: integrating preliminary analysis into the human rights discourse	144
8.7. Implications of the experience in Sri Lanka	145
9.1. Measuring democratic governance with official statistical tools	153
10.1. Identifying process and outcome indicators	171
10.2. Main features of the conceptual and methodological framework	175
12.1. Discrimination in international covenants	201
12.2. Minimum core obligations of states	206
12.3. Categorising a good as a right	207
12.4. Indication of the availability and use of obstetric services	209
12.5. Formulating relevant questions on states’ accountability	213
13.1. A case study: assessing the state of democratic governance in Mongolia	226
C.1. A policy conclusion: encouraging domestic actors to develop their own assessment tools ...	233

List of Tables

5.1. Selected survey results for categories of black respondents	87
5.2. Main reason respondent wants/needs land, by experience of land dispossession	89
5.3. "If you were to get the land you want or need, would you expect..."	89
6.1. The link between views on democracy and income.....	102
6.2. Public confidence in institutions in Peru	105
6.3. Perceptions of the impact of decentralisation in Peru	109
6.4. Are the poor less or more affected by corruption?	109
6.5. Rates of non-response to certain module questions in Francophone Africa.....	112
A.1. Main characteristics of the modules in selected economic capital cities of Francophone Africa	249
A.2. Main characteristics of the modules in the Andean countries	251

List of Figures

1.1. A variety of measurement approaches depending on the nature, scope and method	47
2.1. Metagora working structure	55
3.1. Measuring irregularities, abuses of power and ill-treatment in Mexico City (Federal District) ..	65
3.2. Non-physical abuse in contacts with law enforcement authorities	66
3.3. In 94% of cases of abuse, victims did not complain to any relevant authority. Why?	67
4.1. Violation of land rights to ancestral domains in three indigenous tribes.....	78
4.2. Which organisations and institutions can address and settle land issues ?	79
5.1. Reasons for wanting land	88
5.2. Relationship between gender and reason for wanting land	90
5.3. Knowledge about land reform according to income level	92
6.1. Levels of petty corruption and civil servants' wages in Antananarivo, Madagascar	100
6.2. Measuring dimensions of democracy: Are they fundamental? Are they respected?	101
6.3. Incidence of corruption within public agencies in Peru	105
6.4. Importance of democracy in Ecuador according to respondents' education level	106
6.5. Support for democracy across countries	106
6.6. Relationship between popular support for democratic regimes and perceptions of corruption and democracy performance, Peru	107
6.7. Petty corruption in Peru: divergence between perception and actual incidence	108
6.8. Peru: rates of non-response to (1) the overall survey and (2) the <i>Governance</i> and <i>Democracy</i> modules	113
6.9. Significant findings of the <i>Mirror Survey</i>	115
7.1. Interactive development of indicators and a public information tool on the right to education	127
7.2. A tool for monitoring progress.....	129
12.1. Under-five mortality rates and per capita government expenditure	212
12.2. Rapid economic growth, 1995-2005	212
12.3. Decrease in under-five mortality rates, 1995-2005.....	212
12.4. Gender disparity in school attendance.....	212
12.5. Less investment on primary education – the cost for education quality	212