



Human Rights Council**Working Group on the Right to Development****Fifteenth session**

12-16 May 2014

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**Review of progress in the implementation of
the right to development including consideration,
revision and refinement of the right to development
criteria and operational sub-criteria****Compilation of submissions received from other stakeholders****Note by the Secretariat**

1. The Human Rights Council, in its resolution 24/4, endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Working Group on the Right to Development at its 14th session (A/HRC/24/37/REV.1) which, inter alia, requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make available on its website and to the 15th session of the Working Group, in the format of two conference room papers, all further submissions by Governments, group of Governments and regional groups, as well as inputs by other stakeholders.

2. In the above context and in response to its correspondence dated 5 July 2013, OHCHR received a joint submission from Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Association Points-Coeur, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers), International Institute of Mary Our Help of the Salesians of Don Bosco, International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, New Humanity, a submission from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, a submission from the NGO Maslan, a submission from the NGO RESO Femmes International and a submission from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

3. All submissions are posted in their original versions on OHCHR's website at the following address:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/HighLevelTaskForceWrittenContributions.aspx>

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I. Other stakeholders

A. **Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Association Points-Coeur, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers), International Institute of Mary Our Help of the Salesians of Don Bosco, International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, and New Humanity**

1. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEIWG) on the Right to Development (RtD) decided, during previous sessions, to maintain the matrix of the High Level Task Force in the revision of the criteria and operational sub-criteria for the implementation of the Right to Development. For this reason, in view of the forthcoming 15th session of the OEIWG, the Working Group of Geneva Forum Catholic Inspired NGOs (CINGO WG) has readjusted its previous two contributions to the framework of the HLTF, starting with the suggestions for the criteria and operational sub-criteria that will be under scrutiny according to the programme of work of the 15th OEIWG session.

2. Our organizations are present at grass-root level and work with people living in poverty, in both developing and developed countries, as they strive to achieve their integral human development. On a daily basis, we observe how crucial and urgent it is for all countries to fully implement the right to development in order to overcome structural international and national obstacles that are root causes of increasing inequities between and within countries and that perpetuate extreme poverty. It is with a sense of duty to accompany the voiceless of the world that we transmit to the Members States the urgent need to overcome the long political and polarized debate and make the right to development a reality for everyone.

3. During the 14th session of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Madame Pillay, clearly pointed out that the comprehensive, human-centred development paradigm of the Declaration of the Right to Development should be at the core of the post-2015 Development agenda.

4. We firmly believe that the post-2015 Development agenda should avoid the restricted view of the previous MDG agenda and adopt, at every level, a human rights-based approach that includes a focus on the right to development. In this regard, we welcome the report of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons since it explicitly mentions the right to development in the paragraph referring to a new global partnership.

5. We regret the slow pace of the Intergovernmental Working Group in discussing the criteria and operational sub-criteria for the implementation of the right to development. We believe that the discussion on the issue of indicators should be less politicised and polarised. Indicators are surely necessary to monitor the implementation of the right to development but they can be determined at a second stage, after the criteria and sub-criteria have been selected properly. Furthermore, experts may be more competent and neutral during the process of identifying appropriate indicators for the criteria and sub-criteria while States should indicate specific national sub-parameters aimed at better responding to the needs of each specific population/country.

6. In addition to what already has been articulated in our two previous contributions, we would like to re-emphasize the following:

- The implementation of the right to development (RTD) is a very important and necessary move to meet the present and future challenges faced by humanity today; these include, among others, climate change, financial and economic turmoil, globalisation, migration, the risk of losing the concept of human dignity, the huge number of people living in extreme poverty and the increase in inequalities within and between countries;
- The implementation of the right to development can bring a new human face to the phenomenon of globalisation by creating opportunities for all and by limiting its negative effects;
- The current global financial crisis amply demonstrates the negative, as well the positive, impact of economic interdependence. It also demonstrates the failure of governments to respect and protect the right to development for individual persons and for entire groups of people;
- Even if it remains the primary responsibility of a State to guarantee, within its own possibilities, the realization of the right to development among its citizens, and to remove obstacles to development due to the violation of human rights, the international community must support the development process, especially in the poorest countries, and remove the structural economic, financial and political obstacles that exist at the international level;
- At the global level, a commitment to effective international cooperation and solidarity among States is very much needed and, in fact, is indispensable. This includes, among others, fair aid, trade, investment, debt cancellation, transfer of technology, intellectual property and access to medicines, financing for development, institutional reform, climate change responses as well as disarmament and reduction of military expenditure in favour of social and development policies;
- Criteria and operational sub-criteria should reflect all the articles of the Declaration on the Right to Development, including what is contained in the preamble. In this regard, international solidarity, the right to self-determination of peoples, the establishment of a new international economic order should have corresponding criteria and sub-criteria;
- The concept of development found in the Declaration of RtD and agreed upon at the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, is one that is political, economic, cultural, ethical and spiritual. Development of the person and peoples encompasses all aspects of human life, including the spiritual and religious dimensions. Development cannot be reduced just to economic growth and material wealth;
- The right to development is about the well-being of the person and of peoples in relation to protection, respect and fulfilment of not only the economic, social and cultural rights but also the civil and political rights;
- The right to development expresses, at the highest level, the values of the United Nations Charter by linking in itself the three pillars of peace and security, development, and human rights;
- The Declaration on Right to Development remains the principal reference document for the implementation of the RtD; all the other past and future resolutions and further documents are complementary but do not substitute for the Declaration;
- Criteria and sub-criteria should address the structural imbalances and remove the obstacles to the realisation of an enabling international and national environment for the implementation of RtD;
- Education is a key component for the implementation of the right to development, in all its aspects. Special attention should be given to it. In fact, the improvement of education worldwide exerts a positive impact on key factors for development and well-being.

Education is an engine for social development since it promotes, inter alia, social mobility, citizenship building, social identity, and strengthening of social cohesion. At the same time, education expands the availability of work and the ability of the person to secure an income to support him/herself and his/her family, and promotes economic development that positively impacts on poverty reduction, productivity, sustainable agriculture, as well as integration and full participation of the person in the global economy;

- The recognition of the right to international solidarity will further contribute to the implementation of the right to development by affirming the legitimacy of extraterritorial obligations and international cooperation. In fact, this is the reason why States' obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights are often seen as being related to persons under their jurisdiction (nationals or foreigners), in times of global interdependence it is necessary to recognize the existence of extra-territorial obligations. National governments are not always able to protect their citizens from the impact of decisions taken in other countries. For example, with regard to the realization of the right to food, in such a globalised, interconnected world, the actions taken by one Government may have a negative impact on the right to food for persons living in other countries. All countries, therefore, should ensure that their policies do not contribute to human rights violations in other countries;
- The principle of subsidiarity can be seen as a crosscutting criterion for the creation of an enabling environment to facilitate fulfilment of the right to development and as the dividing line between national and international responsibilities;
- Governments must, as an immediate priority, eliminate the gap between their commitments and the delivery of ODA, in order to keep the promise of the Millennium Declaration. MDG8, the Global Partnership for Development, is in fact crucial to achieve all the other MDGs;
- Bearing in mind that, since 1986, year of the Declaration on the RtD, the world has changed dramatically, we agree with some experts in saying that there is a need of a new political dynamic, and a new set of actors and agendas for the implementation of RtD and that issues of institutions and rules in a wide variety of areas is today more important than the transfer of capital through official channels;
- While supporting the idea of a legally binding document on the right to development, we believe that public policies at national and international level, as well as the involvement of other relevant stakeholders, are the principal means for the implementation of the right to development.

CINGO Contribution to Criteria and Operational Sub-criteria for the Implementation of RTD *

Criteria

Operational sub-criteria

To ensure effective education of persons and peoples about, for and through Human Rights as precondition to participation

Criterion 2(a): To establish **at international, regional, national level** a legal framework supportive of sustainable human-centred development

Drawing programmes and curricula for Human Rights Education¹ and assuring their implementation;

Public education campaigns that contribute to raise public awareness and diffuse information about international Human Rights and about the Right to Development in particular; Implementation of training policies, processes and tools designated to provide guidance to educators, civil servants and law enforcement officials;

Monitoring and evaluation of these programmes and processes

Incorporation of the Right to Development as a legal norm in international and regional instruments and mechanisms, national constitutions, legislations or polices;

2(a)(i) Ratification of relevant international conventions;

Withdrawal of reservations to international conventions that compromise the implementation of Right to Development;

2(a)(ii) Responsiveness to international monitoring and review procedures;

Inclusion of information on the progressive realization of the Right to Development in country reports to the UPR mechanism and UN Treaty Bodies;

Acceptance of UPR and UN Treaty Bodies recommendations on Right to Development;

Establishment of regional legal frameworks that include Right to Development where not present;

2(a)(iii) National legal protection of human rights

To recognise and sustain the decisive role of the family, which is the basic cell of society from demographic, ethical, pedagogical, economic, and political standpoints

National policy to protect the institution of the family as defined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights²

Human rights-based approach in the post-2015 Agenda;

Human rights-based approach in regional development strategies;

2(b)(i) Human rights-based approach in national development strategies;

Criterion 2(b) To draw on relevant international

2(b)(ii) Human rights-based approach in policy of bilateral and

* Legenda: Normal Black: official Working Paper of the 15th OEIWG on RtD based on HLTF matrix; Bold Black: CINGO contribution.

¹ “Human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive lifelong process by which people at all levels of development and in all societies learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies”, Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2001/61 “United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995 – 2004)” of April 25, 2001—U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/RES/2001/61.

² The Preamble of the Convention of the rights of the child states that “the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community”. It recognises also “that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding.”

human rights instruments in elaborating development strategies	multilateral institutions/agencies
Criterion 2 (c): To ensure effective respect for all Human Rights through, inter alia , non-discrimination, access to information, participation and effective remedies.	<p>2(c)(i) Establishment of a framework providing remedies for violations;</p> <p>2(c)(ii) Establishment of a framework to facilitate participation;</p> <p>2(c)(iii) Procedures facilitating participation in social and economic decision-making;</p> <p>2(c)(iv) Establishment of a legal framework supportive of non-discrimination;</p> <p>2(c)(v) Establishment of assessment and evaluation system supportive of non-discrimination;</p> <p>2(c)(vi) Indicators reflecting likelihood of differential treatment of marginalized groups;</p> <p>2(c)(vii) Mechanisms for transparency and accountability;</p> <p>Participation of civil society in the monitoring process;</p> <p>Free access to effective justice</p>
Criterion 2(d) To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making	<p>2(d)(i) Mechanisms for incorporating aid recipients' voice in aid programming and evaluation;</p> <p>2(d)(ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making</p>
To promote the right of self-determination of peoples.	<p>Free determination, participation, contribution and enjoyment by all peoples to their economic, social, cultural and political development;</p> <p>Sovereignty over all natural wealth and resources</p>
Criterion 2(e) To promote good governance and respect for rule of law at the national level	<p>2(e)(i) Government effectiveness;</p> <p>Transparency;</p> <p>2(e)(ii) Prevention and control of corruption;</p> <p>2(e)(iii) Rule of law</p> <p>Establishment of permanent consultative instruments;</p>
To construct permanent structures and pathways for consultation with persons, civil society, community organizations, grass roots organizations and the academic Community	<p>Persons living in extreme poverty involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection and other policies that have an impact on vulnerable groups;</p>
To ensure equality between men and women	<p>Active role of all persons and peoples in the political sphere. Women equally represented in participatory and decision making bodies.</p>

<p>in participatory processes</p>	<p>Preventive solidarity³ that addresses both natural and man-made disasters;</p>
<p>International Solidarity as a global preventive approach in order to ensure peace and effective development for all</p>	<p>Support of the process to declare the Right of Individuals and People to International Solidarity</p> <p>Most appropriate level of decision-making and intervention</p>
<p>To use the principle of subsidiarity in establishing responsibilities</p> <p>Criterion 3(a) To provide for equitable contribution to, fair access to, and sharing of the benefits of development</p>	<p>3(a)(i) Equality of opportunity in education, health, housing, employment and incomes;</p> <p>3(a)(ii) Equality of access to resources and public goods, including safe drinking water;</p> <p>Reducing the existing gaps of infrastructures between urban and rural areas;</p> <p>3(a)(iii) Ease of immigration for education, work and revenue transfers;</p> <p>3(a)(iv) Reducing marginalisation of least developed and vulnerable countries</p>
<p>To ensure that all peoples of the world benefit from the process of globalisation</p>	<p>Inclusiveness and equitable sharing of the benefits of globalisation;</p> <p>Protection and remedies against negative effects of globalisation</p>
<p>Criterion 3(b) To provide for equitable and fair sharing of the responsibility burdens of for development;</p>	<p>3(b)(i) Equitably sharing environmental burdens of development;</p> <p>3(b)(ii) Just compensation for negative impacts of development investments and policies;</p> <p>3(b)(iii) Establishing safety nets to provide for the needs of vulnerable populations in times of natural, financial or other crisis</p>
<p>To provide technical assistance and capacity building in Human Rights to States that request it</p>	<p>Provision by OHCHR and other relevant stakeholders of expert and technical assistance to Governments with a view to creating and developing the necessary infrastructures to meet international Human Rights standards</p>
<p>To strengthen operational modalities for South- South cooperation in all areas, but not as a substitute for compliance by developed countries with their commitments to support a</p>	<p>Implementing collective and extraterritorial obligations;</p> <p>0.7% of GNP to Official Development Assistance delivered;</p>

³ Preventive Solidarity aims at addressing the root causes of poverty, in the vision that prevention is better than cure. Such solidarity implies, *inter-alia*, that States respect fully the international obligations pledged at the United Nations, implement the ratified conventions and treaties, are committed to disarmament, clean energy policies, strengthening health systems, achieving the Millennium Development Goals, etc. See also A/HRC/RES/18/5 par. 7 and A/HRC/RES/15/13 par. 7.

strengthen North-South development cooperation

Strengthening of South-South and trilateral cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation;

Development of a new model of international cooperation based on solidarity cooperation⁴ without conditionality

Creation of a system of strategic partnership between developed and developing countries that have different but complementary needs and can work together for mutual benefit and outcomes in economic, political, social and humanitarian development

Establishment of “twinning” programmes⁵ between developed and developing countries to promote effective partnerships;

Implementation of monitoring systems based on quantitative as well as qualitative indicators

Criterion 3(c) To eradicate social injustices through economic, and social and cultural reforms

Sound economic policies that foster growth with equity

3(c)(i) Policies aimed at decent work which provide for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families;

Eradication of extreme poverty;

3(c)(ii) Elimination of sexual exploitation and human trafficking;

3(c)(iii) Elimination of child labour;

3(c)(iv) Eliminate slum housing conditions;

3(c)(v) Land reform

To establish an appropriate political, social and economic order for development based on international cooperation and international solidarity

Entitlement to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights can be fully realized;

Ethical and more democratic financial architecture, and removal of inequities in decision-making processes among international institutions (WTO, WB, IMF etc.);

Removal of inequities in trade;

Creation of legislative frameworks to facilitate the role of social business for development;

⁴ Solidarity cooperation is not profit-oriented. The cooperation is driven by solidarity and adheres to the principles on non-intervention, respect for sovereignty and self-determination. It is an exchange between equals, rather than an interaction between donor and recipient. Partner countries are not passive recipients but ^{are} actively involved right from the stage of negotiation, ensuring that cooperation methodology is appropriate to the context of the local reality. See A/HRC/23/45/Add.1.

⁵ The concept of “twinning” programme entails that a developed country accepts to accompany a developing country (and vice versa) in achieving its right to development in a relationship of mutual exchange of experiences, gains, human, financial and cultural resources.

Financial, political, and legislative support to NGOs at international and local level;

Improvement of personal commitments in development actions and appropriate lifestyles through Human Rights education and development;

Elimination of tax havens;

Exploration of innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address debt problems without imposing conditionality, and considering total debt cancellation at least for LDCs;

Recognition of the positive role of migrants in the globalisation process;

Establishment of development policies and processes aimed at reducing the root causes of climate change.

Promotion of Integral Human Development as precondition for peace;

Support of the process to declare the Right of Individuals and People to Peace

Removal of threats to peace;

Solution of conflicts through negotiations and any other peaceful means as per Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations;

Commitment to strive toward disarmament, including nuclear weapon

Promotion of transitional justice aimed at peace reconciliation;

Full development of international criminal law, especially by ratifying the Roma Statute

Assurance of international stability, security and peace through the implementation of the Right to Development and Right to Peace

Creation of an international environment that prevents the eruption of conflicts by addressing the root causes of long-standing disputes and conflicts

Addressing post-conflict situations

B. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

7. Contributors should prevent themselves from expanding unnecessarily an already comprehensive list of criteria and sub criteria but rather aim at suggestions that could be further reflected on the respective lists.

8. On the Participatory Human Rights Processes, we would emphasize the relevance of constitution building processes in the consolidation of the rule of law and along that line of the role of electoral participation in the strengthening of democracy.

9. Along the same line, we would advocate for the strengthening of the participation of women and youth and ethnic minorities in the above processes especially in connection with post conflict reconstruction and peace building.

10. On Social Justice and Development we would, first of all, encourage all possible mutual feedback with the post-2015 development agenda including structural change and social covenants for equality.

11. Additionally, the issue of sustainable development and equitable use of natural resources including the regulation of trade and certified origin of living and non-living resources, especially in conflict and post conflict environments, also deserve particular consideration.

C. Maslan

12. The right to development must be guaranteed to every person without distinction of any kind, as to race, sex, language, religion, origin, social status, or other characteristics.

(Criterion 2 (c) To ensure non-discrimination, access to information, participation, and effective remedies. Sub-criterion 2 (c) (iv) Establishment of a legal framework supportive of non-discrimination.)

13. We must create the mechanism for implementation of the right to development into everyday life, and we must overcome all the obstacles to implement this right towards vulnerable people, minorities, disabled, and poor people. The reasons of such obstacles can be economic, social, or psychological. For example, xenophobia and homophobia result in hatred and aggression towards minorities and disable people.

(Criterion 2 (c) To ensure non-discrimination, access to information, participation, and effective remedies. Sub-criterion 2 (c) (v) Establishment of assessment and evaluation system supportive of non-discrimination.)

Criterion 3 (a) To provide for fair access to and sharing of the benefits of development. Sub-criterion 3 (a) (i) Equality of opportunity in education, health, housing, employment, and income.)

14. Mixed economy is the best economic system that allows creation of favorable conditions for the development of all the members of the society. Social safety is beneficial to everybody: to managers as well as to employees and to businessmen. Mixed economy model is successfully implemented in France, Sweden and in some other highly developed countries.

(Criterion 1 (a) To promote constant improvement in socio-economic well-being.

Sub-criterion (a) (iv) Work and social security.

Criterion 1 (f) To promote and ensure access to adequate financial resources.

Sub-criterion 1 (f) (i) Domestic resource mobilization.)

15. Ecologically innovated clusters allow development of ecologically pure economics, and they also lead to globalization in the world economics.

(Criterion 1 (g) To promote and ensure access to the benefits of science and technology.

Sub-criterion 1 (g) (v) Green energy technology.

Criterion 1 (h) To promote and ensure environmental sustainability and sustainable use of natural resources. Sub-criterion 1(h) (iii) Sustainable energy policies and practices.)

16. The health and the life of a person must become the aim of the new economics, politics, and ecology!

(Criterion 1 (a) To promote constant improvement in socio-economic well-being.

Sub-criterion 1 (a) (i) Health.

Criterion 1 (g) To promote and ensure access to the benefits of science and technology.

Sub-criterion 1 (g) (vi) Health technology.)

17. It is necessary to create educational programs that aim in the development of tolerance and compassion towards minorities, vulnerable people, poor, old, and disabled people.

(Criterion 1 (a) To promote constant improvement in socio-economic well-being.

Sub-criterion 1 (a) (ii) Education.)

18. We should start to build bridges between people and nations instead of building walls! The overcoming of digital divide and free access to internet and to new technologies for every person will result in globalization of the world economics, free competition in the world market, elimination of monopolies, and in the peaceful co-operation of all the nations.

(Criterion 1 (g) To promote and ensure access to the benefits of science and technology.

Sub-criterion 1 (g) (i) Pro-poor technology development strategy.

Sub-criterion 1 (g) (vii) Information technology.)

D. RESO - Femmes International

19. RESO-Femmes est une ONG internationale qui cherche à promouvoir le leadership féminin et à innover des modèles inédits de participation. Dès son départ en 2006, elle s'est spécialisée sur les formations politiques des femmes et la mobilisation de partenaires autour de leurs activités socio-économiques et de leurs innovations. 18. We should start to build bridges between people and nations instead of building walls! The overcoming of digital divide and free access to internet and to new technologies for every person will result in globalization of the world economics, free competition in the world market, elimination of monopolies, and in the peaceful co-operation of all the nations.

20. L'objectif général est de garantir l'empowerment et l'autonomie des leaders et de valoriser par la recherche, leur apport initial et leur agir politique contemporain garant des équilibres structurels, conjoncturels et comportementaux de leur société. En cela notre organisation se positionne activement pour mettre en adéquation ce thème de l'empowerment à l'ensemble des objectifs du millénaire et des droits de l'homme. Par ses réformes, elle tente d'ajuster les décisions au plus près des demandes locales et des modèles de mobilisations solidaires et effectives de partenaires attendus. 18. We should start to build bridges between people and nations instead of building walls! The overcoming of digital divide and free access to internet and to new technologies for every person will

result in globalization of the world economics, free competition in the world market, elimination of monopolies, and in the peaceful co-operation of all the nations.

21. Ce fut le cas du programme « Genre, Empowerment et Parité » à Mopti dès 2006, associant le droit des femmes et le développement durable autour de projets de sociétés (santé, transformation alimentaire, couture, maraichage, cantines scolaires, pêche en réseau pour garantir un travail décent et éviter la détérioration du statut de leaders, comme par exemple pour le cas des responsables de la pêche devenues en majorité des écailleuses, dès le passage des Groupes d'Intérêts Economiques dans leur région et la promotion des micro-crédits). Six projets (2006-2010) ont été initiés pour contribuer activement aux réformes attendues des Objectifs du millénaire du développement et pour démontrer le rôle capital d'un leadership féminin inédit et actif, émergeant des régions (démarche bottom up).

22. Plus récemment, à Ouagadougou, notre ONG a fait le contraire. Elle a organisée 6 groupes de leaders pour expérimenter, chacun d'eux autour de l'ensemble des thèmes porteurs des OMD (objectif no 3 et 7 en particulier). Il est né de cette approche, un projet « Eau, Assainissement, Alimentation » prédestiné, cette fois à accélérer les réformes des politiques publiques et à élargir les politiques de genre vers des modèles plus opératoires et opérationnels.

23. Grâce à ces outils, le modèle initié permet aux leaders d'intervenir auprès des populations ciblées par nos programmes et d'accéder à terme à des emplois concrets de formatrices, de médiatrices rémunérées pour le dialogue social et en tant que techniciennes environnementales, ceci depuis notre réflexion et expertise. En effet l'expertise restitue les connaissances acquises et oriente les décideurs sur les stratégies d'action et de soutien aux populations les plus précaires et marginalisées du développement. La démarche anthropologique, qui est la nôtre prouve, qu'ils sont des espaces plus porteurs, accélérateurs des mesures, de l'emploi des leaders féminins et du bien-être des autres groupes (prochaine publication). A terme, la recherche tente de systématiser les buttoirs participatifs et de démontrer la pertinence d'engager les leaders féminins des régions pour préserver les acquis, notamment en les associant aux dynamiques environnementales et plus récemment au changement climatique.

24. Nos plaidoyers dénoncent les méfaits du développement, corrigent les effets institutionnels néfastes à leur avancement et propulsent de nouvelles orientations sociales aux législations. Nos réformes intégrées à la convention générale du droit au développement et du travail décent, tentent de faire valoir leurs propres critères d'autonomie et d'intégrité ainsi que leurs savoirs-faires écologiques préexistants, garants de leurs conditions statutaires et de leur empowerment.²¹ Plus récemment, à Ouagadougou, notre ONG a fait le contraire. Elle a organisée 6 groupes de leaders pour expérimenter, chacun d'eux autour de l'ensemble des thèmes porteurs des OMD (objectif no 3 et 7 en particulier). Il est né de cette approche, un projet « Eau, Assainissement, Alimentation » prédestiné, cette fois à accélérer les réformes des politiques publiques et à élargir les politiques de genre vers des modèles plus opératoires et opérationnels.

25. Récemment (2012), il s'est avéré que les programmes de l'aide humanitaire urgente et des crises politiques, affectent profondément les structures et comportements sur le terrain. Si ils imposent pour raison d'Etat et autres impératifs d'ordre militaire ou sécuritaire des politiques d'action (qui dans leurs principes trouvent leur légitimité), le problème se pose au niveau des modèles idéologiques dominants et des acteurs post-confliktuels sensés aider les populations et chargés des reconstructions locales et nationales. Dans le cas du Burkina Faso, ils se sont avérés contre-productifs aux logiques de formation et à notre investissement des derniers résultats pour la recherche.

26. En effet ces modèles tirés d'une macro-économie et du droit international traditionnel altèrent substantiellement les efforts de longue haleine engagés en commun par

la communauté internationale auprès des groupes vulnérables, marginalisés et minoritaires et ceux des ONG internationales qui les accompagnent. L'effet concurrentiel sur les ressources prime sur les complémentarités opérationnelles attendues par le dispositif général des Objectifs Mondiaux du Développement. Ils affectent les organisations féminines locales qui n'obtiennent aucun suivi et travail décent pour leur engagement sécuritaire, sinon quelques unes des leaders à la tête, réappropriées par d'autres organisations.

27. L'expérience récente des leaders de Ouagadougou enrôlés (entre 2012-2013) dans l'aide humanitaire durant la transition et crise au Mali, et mandatés, à s'occuper des déplacés et des réfugiés politiques, confirme par conséquent l'effet néfaste produit sur les organisations féminines. Le plus souvent, ces acteurs de l'urgence, sont relayés sur place par des élus et autres agents qui cumulent des mandats internationaux et qui se posent en prédateurs pour l'acquisition des ressources. Oppositions et alliances d'intérêts divisent les leaders et poussent aux rivalités, violences, ruptures entre les 6 groupes. Cela a affecté dans notre cas l'unité et la cohérence des rapports d'activité attendus..

28. Or pour notre organisation qui défend le droit au développement et le travail décent, il me semble que des mesures sociales et préventives dans des contextes de crise et de transition politique doivent être renforcées et prises en amont. Ceci pour garantir la continuité de leurs services et savoirs auprès des populations, éviter les pertes, et la régression de leur statut post-formation, notamment des retours violents vers des activités associatives dans l'informel pour survivre, comme c'est le cas actuellement avec le RESO-Femmes Ouaga. A terme ces pratiques répétées risquent de rendre désuètes leurs fonctions régulatrices pour l'ensemble des autres groupes, surtout lorsque leur Etat est vulnérable.

29. Nouvellement au centre des enjeux politiques, les leaders féminins émergeant des régions doivent à mon avis faire l'objet de critères spécifiques, ceci afin de leur assurer un filet de protection et d'aide, autre que celui qui exacerbent les rapports et bouleversent leurs relations quotidiennes.

30. Plusieurs mesures préventives peuvent être envisagées :

- Conditionner les politiques publiques à une intégration plus rapide des leaders féminins formés (de toutes les catégories, alphabètes et analphabètes) vers des emplois formels serait une des solutions favorable au développement durable;
- Renforcer les statuts et charte des ONG internationales en leur permettant de faire valoir les législations préventives en cas de non respect de leur fonction et de leurs attribuer des réserves financières sur lesquelles elles pourraient s'appuyer en cas de perte, replis des partenaires économiques;
- Augmenter les réserves financières des législations internationales pour servir de relais aux obstacles et contradictions répétées dans des situations de crises, de conflits et de post-conflits;
- Mieux soutenir les résultats et le suivi des ONG et organisations de *recherche participative* engagées sur du long terme et sur l'expertise des droits de l'homme, notamment en encourageant le débat interdisciplinaire et en concertant les idées;
- Utiliser les technologies pour assurer la sécurité et la protection des leaders féminins qui militent sur des terrains complexes et risqués, et prioriser leurs véritables besoins;

E. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Items No 1 a) g) h)

31. WMO does not have a specific human rights mandate. However, within the context of its mandate to *contribute to the safety and welfare of humanity through the monitoring and understanding and prediction of weather, climate and water*, the fulfillment of human rights and development are fundamental outcomes.

32. Using the requirements identified by the UN Declaration on the Right to Development in conjunction with i) the Draft Right to Development criteria and operation sub-criteria in document A/HRC/15/WG.2/TF/2/Add.2 and ii) the Draft Review Paper Sub Criteria of May 17, 2013, following the 14th Session of the Working Group on the Right to Development, WMO's contribution may be developed based on, *inter alia*, the following attributes:

Attribute 1 - Comprehensive and human-centered policy development

1 a) iii) Housing and water – access to improved drinking water and sanitation

33. Timely, accurate and comprehensive information about the state and distribution of water resources forms the basis for effective water resources management. It underpins wise decision making, especially with respect to improved drinking water and sanitation. Agenda 21 (UN, 1993), the blueprint for sustainable development, recognizes that the monitoring and assessment of water resources, in terms of both quantity and quality, require adequate meteorological, hydrological and other related data. Also, the 2012 World Water Forum reaffirmed the 2005 World Summit's call for assistance to developing countries' efforts to prepare Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies. WMO's role is in the development and maintenance of the activities of National Hydrological Services for the provision of data and products with an emphasis on quality assurance. It supports the effective use of hydrological data and information in support of sustainable socio-economic development.

34. At various levels, information on components of the water cycle and water resources availability contributes substantially to various aspects of sustainable development and the generation of prosperity. Such information supports poverty alleviation, enhanced flood forecasting and drought prediction, increased agricultural development and productivity, as well as improved land-management practices, fisheries management, energy production, and human and ecosystem health.

1 g) To promote and ensure access to the benefits of science and technology: v) Development co-operation for green technologies

35. Green technologies, especially as they relate to reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, can be made more efficient and effective through better accounting for environmental parameters, including atmospheric variables such as temperature, humidity and wind speed. In addition, anticipating the evolution of such parameters can help with choosing the best system or combination of systems, when such a choice is feasible.

36. By contributing to the sharing of observation and forecast data and products worldwide, and by enabling the National Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services of its Members to produce and access such information, WMO contributes to a better use of green technologies.

1 h) To promote and ensure environmental sustainability and sustainable use of resources

i) Prevent environmental degradation and resource depletion-ratification of environmental conventions, consumption of ozone-depleting substances

37. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are recognized as the most successful of all multilateral environmental agreements: the number of ratifications represents they have received is a record in the history of the United Nations, and they have reduced approximately 97% of the global use of ozone-depleting substances.

38. WMO plays an essential role in coordinating observations of and research on the ozone layer. Thanks to a global network of ozone-monitoring stations and satellites, WMO is able to issue bulletins on the state of the Antarctic ozone layer at two-week intervals from August to November every year.

39. With UNEP, WMO organizes periodic meetings for the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention. Every four years, in cooperation with UNEP, NASA, NOAA and the European Commission, WMO publishes the Scientific Assessments of Ozone Depletion. This is the information upon which the Parties to the Vienna Convention base their decisions regarding the protection of the stratospheric ozone layer.

iii) Sustainable energy policies and practices

40. Climate and energy are intrinsically entwined. The climate drives our need for energy for many purposes, including, but not restricted to, heating and cooling, transport, agriculture and production. Also, especially with respect to renewable energy, climate plays a major role in determining the availability and amounts of energy that can be generated. For other parts of the energy sector, climate is also important in the design and operation of infrastructure that supports the energy industry, for example, transmission lines, nuclear power plants, dams in support of hydro-power generation and others. The availability of energy is arguably one of the key factors in our future sustainable development.

41. The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), a UN-led initiative spearheaded by WMO, seeks to enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change, especially for those who are most vulnerable to such risks. This will be achieved through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice. The greatest value of the GFCS will be realized incrementally through the delivery of a multitude of climate services at national and local levels.

42. In general terms, it may also be noted that, with respect to the basic requirement of fairly distributing the benefits of development, some consideration may be given to the differences between the exposure of different regions to natural disasters of climatological, meteorological and hydrological origins. Climate services have the potential to promote equity and green growth in the context of climate change. A contribution by the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) could be relevant in this area of debate. The GFCS will enable access to information that will support science-based decision-making that empowers governments, communities and the private sector to build climate resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, adapt to impacts from climate variability and change, and implement major development agendas.

Criterion 2 (c): To ensure non-discrimination, access to information, participation and effective remedies:

ii) Establishment of a framework to facilitate participation

43. WMO facilitates the free and unrestricted exchange of data and information, products and services in real- or near-real time on matters relating to the safety and security of society, economic welfare and the protection of the environment. Through Resolution 40

(Cg XII) – WMO policy and practice for the exchange of meteorological and related data and products including guidelines on relationships in commercial meteorological activities, WMO has developed policies and practices for the exchange of meteorological and related data and products, including guidelines on relationships. These policies and practices enable Members and their respective populations to gain unrestricted access to data and information that are disseminated in a non-discriminatory way.

44. In a similar manner, Resolution 25, (Cg-XIII) – Exchange of hydrological data and products, provides guidance on free and unrestricted access to hydrological data and products which are necessary for the provision of services that support the protection of life and property and the well-being of all peoples.

45. Developing the capacity to collect data for generating information and facilitating autonomy in decision-making is another relevant component of establishing a framework to facilitate participation. In this respect, WMO's Capacity Development Strategy seeks to foster effective capacity development assistance to WMO Members and to develop the human resources capacity of meteorological, climatological and hydrological institutions, particularly in developing countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The Strategy also addresses the area of optimizing knowledge management, where strategic approaches will include enhancing mechanisms for collecting and sharing up-to-date information relating to the development of meteorological and hydrological services.

46. Facilitating participation through non-discrimination is also addressed through WMO's promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women at all WMO governance levels. Gender mainstreaming has become a standing item on the agenda of the World Meteorological Congress and WMO's Executive Council. The Congress adopted the WMO Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and an accompanying Framework for Action, which provides guidance and direction to Members on gender-sensitive actions in the areas of governance, employment, service delivery, and monitoring and evaluation. The Council created the Executive Council Advisory Panel of Experts on Gender Mainstreaming to oversee, and advise and report on, the implementation of gender mainstreaming activities at all levels of WMO.

47. The fruits of these actions at the governance level are manifest in the large number of resolutions adopted on the subject by WMO constituent bodies. As of September 2013, six out of eight WMO technical commissions and two out of six regional associations have adopted resolutions on the participation of women in their work.

48. As an additional push in this regard, the WMO Executive Council urged Members at its last session in June 2013 to nominate female candidates to the working structures of the WMO constituent bodies and to compile statistics on the participation of men and women in their work. The rationale behind this call is that the adopted resolutions will only be effective if Members nominate more female candidates to these structures.

49. At the programme level, gender is among the selection criteria of the WMO Fellowship Committee, which pays particular attention to female candidates, especially from developing countries. Some fellowship agreements are specifically targeted at educating women meteorologists. For example, the Ewha Womans University in the Republic of Korea provides, through WMO, up to two scholarships per year for study in its Master's programme.

Criterion 2 (d): To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making

ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international and decision-making

50. Upon request, WMO facilitates the provision of financial assistance to LDCs and developing countries to attend technical meetings, thereby seeking to enable effective participation of all WMO Members in relevant decision-making processes. In addition, the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services (IBCS), which oversees the overall management, development and implementation of the UN-led Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)⁶, provides for the participation of one delegate from each developing country and country with economy in transition, to be supported from the GFCS trust fund, upon request, subject to the availability of funds.

Criterion 3 a) To provide for fair access to and the sharing of the benefits of development

ii) Equality of access to resources and public goods

51. In seeking to ensure equal access to resources and public goods, whereby weather, climate and water services may be recognized as key public goods, the Global Framework on Climate Services (GFCS) has the potential to promote equity and green growth in the context of the climate change debate. The GFCS enables access to information that will support science-based decision-making. It empowers governments, communities and the private sector to build climate resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, adapt to impacts from climate variability and change, and implement major development agendas. WMO also provides technical guidance and capacity building with respect to the provision of weather, climate and water-related products and services that are essential to national infrastructure development. This guidance draws heavily from the knowledge and experience gained through the collection and analysis of historical data and information.

52. The reference to WMO facilitation to the free and unrestricted exchange of data and information, products and services in 2 (c) ii) above, is equally relevant here.

⁶ Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS): a UN-led partnership of governments and organizations that produce and use climate information and services. More information on this initiative may be found at <http://www.gfcs-climate.org>