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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Right to Development**  
**Sixteenth session**  
27 April-1 May 2015  
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 27/2, endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Working Group on the Right to Development at its 14th session (A/HRC/27/45) which, inter alia, requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make available on its website and to the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 13 October 2014, OHCHR received submissions from the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and from the World Food Programme.

3. The submissions are posted in their original version 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. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

1. Although ECLAC has already submitted inputs for the design and implementation of future criteria and operational sub-criteria it considers that is time now to contribute with some comments to the valuable consolidation work being undertaken by the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
2. It seems that the pertinent approach to the building up of criteria and operational sub-criteria as an ongoing process has demonstrated its clear validity vis-à-vis the current context on the post 2015 Development Agenda and the future decisions of the United Nations General Assembly thereon.
3. As indicated by ECLAC before, it is essential that the foundation of criteria and sub-criteria is deeply rooted in the process towards the sustainable development goals being elaborated and agreed up in the framework of the said post 2015 Development Agenda.
4. It seems advisable that no decision is made on its final shape before the UN General Assembly has adopted the new sustainable development goals for a matter of consistency, efficiency and resource optimization.
5. Similarly, it appears as necessary to make a close follow up around the developments on the concept of human security which has recently gained new momentum in the United Nations.
6. Another scenario that must carefully looked at is the debate and proposals around the preparations of the Habitat III Conference and the specific instances relating to the right to the habitat, the right to the city and the various social, economic and cultural rights connected to a dignified housing for the human beings.
7. As already suggested, the situation in conflict and post conflict countries where people are deprived of their habitat and of the right to stay in their place of choice also deserve consideration in the elaboration of criteria and sub-criteria for the right to development.
8. It is relevant that a careful follow up of the General Assembly Resolutions on the Right to Development and on the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order is made and the criteria and sub-criteria fed from the guidelines of such current or future instruments.

### **B. World Food Programme**

9. Stronger emphasis should be put on the disaggregation of indicators (by sex, gender and other relevant diversity factors), which is crucial to assess the principles of equality and non-discrimination.
10. While the concept of vulnerability varies from context to context and protection measures should be tailored accordingly, there are some categories of people who are, by nature, vulnerable in most situations. Reference to children, women, elderly, people living with disabilities, LGBT should be more clearly emphasized throughout the document and, where possible, reflected in related indicators.

11. The right to food dimension, including the concept of food security, is captured through the use of various criteria and sub criteria, however there are some aspects - such as food availability, food accessibility and food utilization - that could be more strongly highlighted throughout the document. Suggested indicators may be found in HRI/MC/2008/3. Food security and nutrition is mentioned only once as a sub-criteria (1a(v)) and the indicator is 'child stunting rates'. We recommend to integrate the indicators of the Right to Adequate Food developed by FAO/OHCHR, published by FAO (and attached here for easy reference): Methods to monitor the human right to adequate food volume II, 2008, page 25.

12. With regard to the criteria "reduce conflict risks", some further crucial factors contributing to social unrest and conflict could be considered. These are youth unemployment, actual exercise of freedom of expression, participation in public affairs and degree of development of civil society.

13. With regard to the criteria "protecting the vulnerable during the conflicts", specific mention of children and women should be made, particularly in terms of protection against recruitment by armed groups/forces and sexual violence.

14. The sub criteria "post conflict peace-building and development" could also make reference to durable solutions and report the number of IDPS and refugees who voluntarily and sustainably returned to place of origin, integrated in the place of displacement or resettled in a third place

15. With regard to the criteria "to ensure non-discrimination, access to information, participation and effective remedies", the sub criteria and indicators relating to access to information do not come out so clearly and could be further elaborated. Access to information is critical for enabling citizens, including vulnerable and excluded people, to claim their broader rights and entitlements and enter into informed dialogue about decisions which affect their lives.

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