

Quality assurance that is fit for purpose in CGD

**UN EGM on harnessing data by citizens for
public policy and SDG monitoring**

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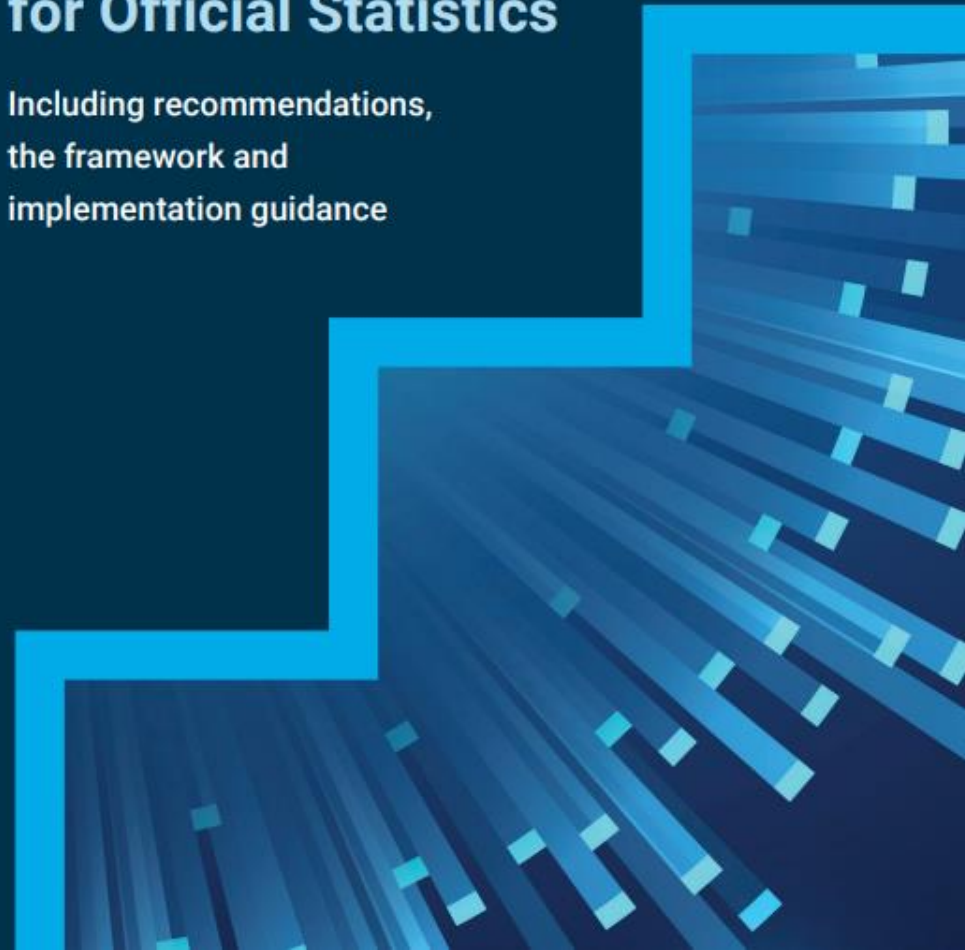
“A simple definition of quality is “fit for use” or “fit for purpose”. It is the users’ needs that define the quality. Different users may have different needs that must be balanced against each other to provide the quality concept with concrete content.”



United Nations | Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics

Including recommendations,
the framework and
implementation guidance



National Human Rights Institutions

SDG INDICATOR 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (29%)

120 countries: 88 “A” status NHRIs and 32 “B” status NHRIs

Receive complaints (data) from citizens

Collect data actively (surveys, focal groups, interviews...)

Expertise on the Human Rights-Based Approach (including to data)

Access to groups in vulnerable situation

Independent state institution

Partnerships with NSOs



SDGs and Human Rights State and non-state actors

Data from integrated tools

THE RIGHT TO DEFEND RIGHTS



The Rights to Defend Rights

SDG 16.10: ensure public access to information and **protect fundamental freedoms**, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months (0%)

16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (69%)

TARGET 16-10



ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION
AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Limitations from a human rights perspective: the indicators do not allow for a more granular measurement of measures in place to prevent and remedy the gross violations of the right to defend rights.



The Rights to Defend Rights in the SDGs

Examples

Fundamental freedoms

SDG 16.10 on the enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms and access to information

Non-discrimination

SDG 5.1 on ending discrimination against women and girls

SDG 10.3 on equal opportunities and ending discrimination

SDG 16.b on promoting non-discriminatory laws and policies

Participation

SDG 5.5 on ensuring participation in leadership and decision-making

SDG 10.2 on promoting social, economic and political inclusion

SDG 16.7 on responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making

Strong Institutions, Transparency and Accountability

SDG 16.6 on developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions

SDG 16.10 on strengthening national institutions

Human Rights Education

SDG 4.7 on education for Sustainable Development and global citizenship

Rule of law and access to justice

SDG 16.3 on promoting rule of law and access to justice



The Right to Defend Rights Monitoring Tool

Monitored themes (UNDHRD):

1. General protection, promotion and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
2. Freedom of Expression and Opinion
3. Freedom of Association and Assembly
4. Participation in Public Affairs
5. Liberty and Security of Person



Indicator framework

Category 4. Right to Participation in Public Affairs

Attribute 4.1 : Participation in the conduct of public affairs /equal and universal suffrage/access to public

Structural Indicators	Process indicators	Outcome indicators
Existence of provisions in the constitution and in national implementing legislation which protect the right to participate in public affairs	Existence of accessible and institutionalised mechanisms for public input into the development of laws, policies and regulations including those affecting human rights defenders	Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (SDG 16.7.1)
Existence of provisions in national legislation and regulations requiring meaningful consultation with groups and communities whose rights are affected by legislative or administrative measures	Proportion of reported cases of acts aimed at restricting the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)	Proportion of human rights defenders and their associations who report that current mechanisms for their participation in public decision-making are inclusive and responsive
Existence of mandatory human rights due diligence legislation requiring meaningful consultation on human rights impact and risks with stakeholders, including human rights defenders, from communities affected by business operations		Reported cases of acts aimed at restricting the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs (over the last three years)



4.1 Participation in the conduct of public affairs/equal and universal suffrage /access to public service

4.1.1. Is the right to participate in public affairs recognised in the constitution or other forms of superior law?

- Yes
 No

Skip this question

Additional comments

Source **B** **I** |

Data sources

Source **B** **I** |

Save

Unsaved changes

Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes protection of the right to participate in public affairs.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions in national legislation against the questions asked and guidance provided.

International human rights law protects the right of every citizen to take part in the conduct of public affairs, the right to vote and to be elected and the right to have access to public service. States are obliged to adopt legislative and other measures to ensure that citizens have an effective opportunity to enjoy the rights it protects. This may include temporary special measures to improve opportunities for members of groups that have traditionally faced discrimination.

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references to legislation as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

Data sources:

National Constitution and national legislation, such as Human Rights, Electoral and Citizenship Acts.

See also:

- <https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>
- <https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores>

Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

What is monitored?

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 21

Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 22

Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3

Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1

Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2

Binding Human Rights Instruments *

CRPD art. 29

UNDRIP Art. 5

CEDAW Art. 7

CEDAW General Recommendation No. 23

ICCPR Art. 25

ICCPR General Comment No. 25

ICCPR art. 2

ICCPR General Comment No. 31

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goal 5.5

Sustainable Development Goal 10.2

Sustainable Development Goal 16.7

Concepts

Conduct of public affairs

Additional information

Indicator

Resources

4.1.2. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation which protect the right to participate in public affairs in the following ways? (Please choose all that apply):

	Yes	No
Guarantees periodic elections by secret ballot	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Guarantees equal and universal suffrage	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Includes temporary special measures for improving equal participation of marginalised and discriminated individuals and groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provides that restrictions on the right to vote or to stand for elections are justifiable on objective and reasonable criteria	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Skip this question

Questionnaires:
National
Group/community

4.1.7 In the last three years, have there been any cases of acts aimed at restricting the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs?

Yes

No

No data

4.1.8. If so, how many cases of have there been?

4.1.9 Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:

4.1.9.1 Gender of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
No. of female	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
No. of other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.1.9.5 Alleged Perpetrator of act

	Year 1
no. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/>
no. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/>
no. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/>
no. unknown	<input type="text"/>

4.1.9.2 Age of HRD

No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
No. of under 18	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.1.9.5 Profession of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
no. of journalists	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
no. of other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

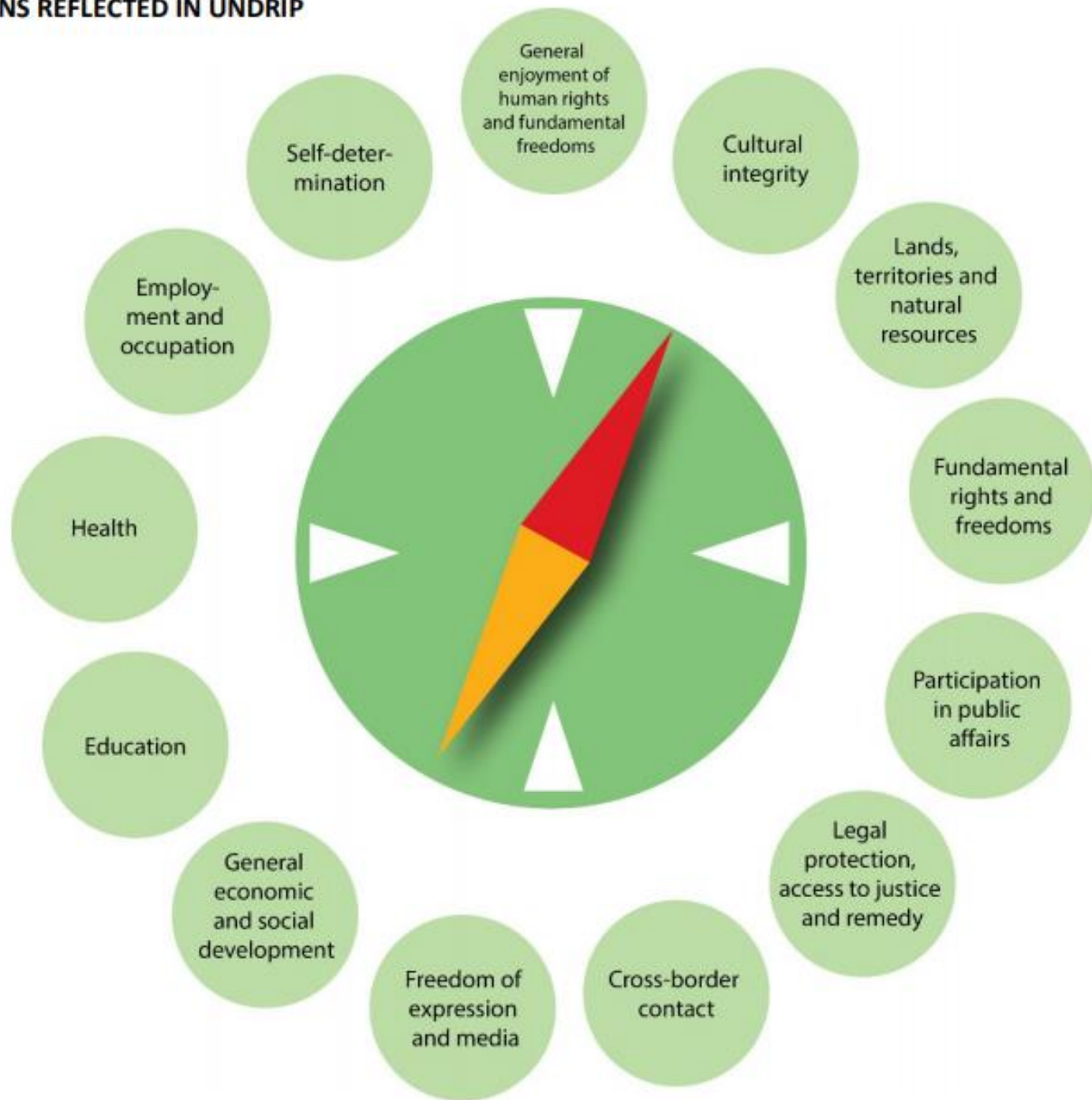
4.1.9.6 Issue being worked on

Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Business and human rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Civic and political rights (in general)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Labour rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Women's rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Children's Rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LGBTI rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
IDP rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Refugee rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Migrant rights	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.1.9.3 Other provisions

no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
no. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- Data disaggregation:**
- Gender
 - Age
 - Other characteristics (self-identification)
 - Profession
 - Alleged perpetrator
 - Issue being worked on



Indigenous Navigator

LANDS, TERRITORIES AND RESOURCES

Recognition, protection and adjudication of inherent rights to lands, territories and natural resources

<p>Art. 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.</p>	<p>Possibility to maintain, strengthen and transmit to future generations indigenous peoples' distinct spiritual relationship with lands, territories and resources; State legal recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources based on traditional ownership, occupation and use or acquisition.</p>	<p>Recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources in national legislation.</p>
<p>Art. 26(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>		<p>Proportion of [indigenous] people with ownership or secure rights over land (out of total community population), disaggregated by sex. In order to capture relevant information related to this broad indicator, the following sub-indicators are guiding the questions: Characteristics of indigenous peoples' traditional land tenure systems; Extension of indigenous peoples' traditional territories (CA); Extension of lands covered by collective title deeds or other binding agreements; Percentage of men and women with title deeds or other binding agreements in recognition of their individual rights to lands.</p>
<p>Art 26(2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>	<p>Effective control over lands, territories and resources.</p>	<p>Sanctioning of violators of indigenous peoples' rights to lands and territories. Incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent. Incidents of conflicting land or resource claims. Possibility to perform traditional occupations (such as pastoralism, hunting/gathering, shifting cultivation, fishing) without restrictions. Issues concerning land and resource use are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.</p>
	<p>State implementation of a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process,</p>	<p>Clear procedures adopted by the State for identification, demarcation, mapping and registration of indigenous peoples' lands or territories lands in consultation with and in accordance with indigenous norms, values and customs.</p>

Data Collection

- Easy interface
- Respond in the order you wish, when you wish
- Follow progress easily
- Print answers

Indigenous Navigator - National survey

Peru
N/A | 2020

Submit for review Print Final report

Respondent: Operate Technology
Reviewer: Not reviewed yet
Published: Not published yet
Completed: 100%

Question domains	Progress
General information	11 / 11
2. Self-determination	24 / 24
3. Cultural integrity	6 / 6
4. Lands, territories and resources	12 / 12
5. Fundamental rights and freedoms	5 / 5
6. Participation in public life	7 / 7

About this survey
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam quibus rebus efficiuntur voluptates, eae non sunt in potestate sapientis. Tu vero, inquam, ducas licet, si sequetur; Quid, quod res alia tota est? Quis animo aequo videt eum, quem inpure ac flagitiose putet vivere.

Answering the question in the domains
Answer all the questions to get the most out of the survey. Click on the domain headers, to fill out answers for that specific domain. Remember to click Save as you go along.

If you want to skip an entire domain, it is possible under each domain.

Remember to submit your answers for review, when you are finished. After the review, you will be able to download a Final Report.

Save Submit for review Print Final report

< Previous: 2. Self-determination Overview Next: 4. Lands, territories and resources >

3. Cultural integrity

Skip all skippable questions

Cultural integrity 1/1 Languages 3/3 Cultural heritage 2/2

Cultural integrity
Answered

35. Have there, since 2008, been incidents where State authorities have removed indigenous children, without the free, prior and informed consent of the parents or legal custodians?

Yes
 No

Skip this question

Comment
Se conoce que hay tráfico de personas en zona de Villazón. Pero no se tiene datos

References

Save Save and go to next tab

Guidance
Article 8(1) and 8(2) of UNDRIP enshrines indigenous peoples' right not to be subjected to assimilation, or acts that destroy their culture and deprive them of their integrity as distinct peoples. Protection against forced transfer of indigenous children to another group is entailed in this right. This reflects the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the crime of Genocide, which defines genocide as any act that is committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group - including forcible transfer of children of the group to another group (Article II).

Many indigenous peoples have been subject to government policies of assimilation, including through the forced removal of indigenous children from their families and communities.

Data sources: Human rights reporting from credible national and international institutions.

Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if relevant.

Concepts and resources
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), art.II.



FICTIVE DATA

Reported by: James A. Clark, BINP, 21 August 2019
Reviewed by: Birgitte Lejrup, Danish Institute for Human Rights, 14 October 2019
Published: 21 October 2020. <https://naviagat.org/D45334s>

General section

Name of Community: Chiquitano or Chiquitos.
Main language: Chiquitano
Number of persons belonging to community (est. 2011): 180.000
Other countries: Brazil



Marker indicates approx. center of community

The Chiquitano or Chiquitos are an indigenous people of Bolivia, with a small number also living in Brazil. The Chiquitano primarily live in the Chiquitania, tropical savanna of Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia, with a small number also living in Beni Department and in Mato Grosso, Brazil. In the 2001 census, self-identified Chiquitanos made up 3.6% of the total Bolivian population or 181,894 people, the largest number of any lowland ethnic group.

Source: Wikipedia.org / iwgia.org

Indigenous People Rights Score:

37%

Bolivia national score: 57%
Large gap (20%) between national law and reality in community

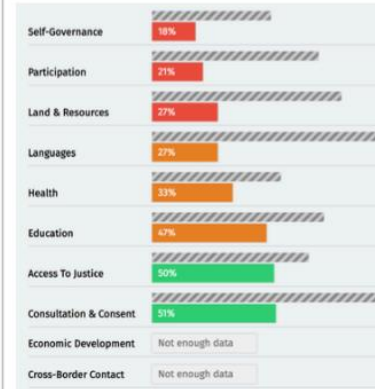
This score measure how well supported the communities rights are.

0-33%: Rights not recognized
33-66%: Important rights recognized. But major issues.
66-100%: Missing rights on same key areas

Facts from survey:

- Full version
- 115 questions answered
- 12 questions skipped
- Not enough data for two dimensions
- First survey for this community
- Reviewed

Community profile (compared to Bolivian national survey, 14/10-2019)



The indigenous people's rights score is calculated based on data results across each dimension are displayed above. Summary of each dimension in appendix A.

Areas with low rights support and areas with largest gap (Compared to Bolivia national survey, 14/10-2019)

Score	Area	Gap	Area
5/100	Revitalization, use, development and transmission to future generations of language and oral traditions (Languages)	Very high	Customary law institutions with and local affairs (Self-determination)
11/100	Maintenance, control, protection and development of intellectual property over cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions (Languages)	Very high	Protection against child labour, measures (Education)
12/100	Protection of the right to peaceful assembly (Self-Governance)	High	Protection of the right to peaceful assembly

The score is calculated from the answers in the Bolivian national survey. Areas with scores lower than 33 are included. Click on the links to see details

Above only shown three lowest and three with largest gap. All areas are shown in appendix A.

APPENDIX A: Summary of each dimension

3. Cultural integrity

Rights index: 29/100 (low)
Average for communities: 31
National level of rights: 57 (large gap)
Explanation: Chiquitanos rights are few in terms of cultural integrity. There is a large gap compared to Bolivia level of rights in this area. It is on the same level as other communities in Bolivia.

Description of culture of Chiquitano
Cultural elements that allow one to consider the Chiquitano a single people are the use and the manufacture of hammocks and ceramic pots, the use of wooden troughs, recipients for 'chicha' - a fermented beverage made from manioc or corn -, the structure and the material used for building houses - usually with a central porch that divides the house in two, that can also be seen in Bolivian localities across the border - and ceremonies in honor of the saints of the missionary

Main language(s):
Despite their cultural diversity, the language spoken by all the Chiquitano is clearly the same - although hidden (maybe disappearing) -, from the margins of the road, near the city of Cáceres, to Casavasco, in Villa Bela, and, evidently, inside Bolivian territory. Another common trait among them are the family relations they have with Bolivian villages near the border, or with mission cities such as San Ignacio, Santa Ana, San Miguel and others.

Main cultural events and sites:
An important ritual for the Chiquitano is the 'carnavalito', which is performed on Fat Tuesday, with songs played with a 'caixa' (drum) and flutes. On that day, a procession carrying color flags go from house to house and throwing mud, paint and excrement on the men is allowed. Source: <https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Povo/Chiquitano>

Distinguishing clothing, accessories and body decoration:
There is a kinship network among the various nuclei mentioned above, and among those and localities in Bolivia. Every Chiquitano always have a close relative who lives in Bolivia, whom is occasionally visited or who may come for a visit. Until a few years ago it is told that a Catholic procession left Santa Ana, in Bolivia, and passed through all the Bolivian and Brazilian localities along the border.

Status of cultural integrity rights by area
Table below summarizes the domain in a number of major areas. For each area an index value is calculated and ranked: No rights - Some rights - Many rights

Areas	Index	Comments
1. Do the community have free right to own ceremonies etc.	Some	There are no formal rules prohibiting, but the different religion do some times clash.
2. Are language(s) recognized and generally used	No	
3. Are the communitys identity being protected/misused without permission?	No	
4. Generally free access for community to cultural and religious sites?	Many	
5. Are cultural and religious sites protected?	Some	Sites of tourist interest is protected by Government. Community is not involved in the protection, only through a simple hearing.

... and so on for all dimensions

Final report

- Demographics and maps
- Comparison btw national and community
- Focus on implementation gaps and focus on critical issues
- Easily accessible text, graphs and images
- Option to include more narratives – not all information fit into the questions.
- Printable pr. domain.

Explore data

(ES)

Active filters: 2. Cultural integrity 3. Lands, territories and resources 4. Fundamental rights and freedoms 5. Participation in public life Bolivia (2020) Peru (2020)

Select metadata/question groups 4 selected

- 3.2 Dispossession, removal and relocation
- 3.4 Environment
- 3.5 Military Activities
- 4. Fundamental rights and freedoms
 - 4.1 Fundamental rights and freedoms
- 5. Participation in public life
 - 5.1 Participation in public affairs

Select regions and countries 0 selected

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- South America
- Bangladesh
- Bolivia
- Cambodia
- Cameroon

Submissions 2 selected

- Bolivia (2020)
- Denmark 1 (2020)
- Denmark 2 (2021)
- Peru (2020)

Special filters

- Show submissions
- Show comments
- Show data sources
- Show text only questions

Filter **Export CSV** **Export PDF**

Question Groups	Questions	Summaries	Bolivia	Peru
v 2. Cultural integrity				
2.1 Cultural integrity	35. Have there, since 2008, been incidents where State authorities have removed indigenous children, without the free, prior and informed consent of the parents or legal custodians?	Yes: No: Show diagram	0% 100%	No Comment Se conoce que hay tráfico de personas en zona de Villazón. Pero no se tiene datos
2.2 Languages	36. Are indigenous language(s) recognised among the official languages of the country?	All indigenous languages are recognised as official language: Some indigenous languages are recognised as official language: No indigenous languages are recognised as official language: Show diagram	100% 0% 0%	All Comment Según la Constitución Política del Estado en el Artículo 5
	37. Are indigenous languages used in systems of signposting, documentation and official communications?	Yes: No: Show diagram	100% 0%	Yes Comment En algunos lugares bancos pero en calles colegios no existen
	38. Has the State developed special measures for indigenous youth in the area of transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and practices?	Yes: No: Show diagram	50% 50%	Yes Comment Según la Ley Avelino Siñani Nro. 070. Aunque no hay mecanismos adecuados para que se puedan implementar desde la logica de los pueblos indígenas
2.3 Cultural heritage	39. Have there, since 2008, been incidents where cultural heritage, traditional cultural expressions have been misappropriated or used without permission from the indigenous owners?	Yes: No: Show diagram	100% 0%	Yes
	40. Has the State, in collaboration with the indigenous peoples concerned, developed fair, transparent and effective mechanisms for access to and repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains?	Yes: No: Show diagram	100% 0%	Yes Comment Por ejemplo el Ekeko por parte del Presidente del Estado Plurinacional pero no en coordinación con los pueblos indígenas
v 3. Lands, territories and resources				
v 4. Fundamental rights and freedoms				
v 5. Participation in public life				

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Data Explorer

- Easy to get data - from others as well
- Download data as CSV for further exploration
- Print to PDF

SUPPORTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION



Contact

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[Email us here](#)

About

The Indigenous Navigator provides a set of tools for indigenous peoples to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights.

Shortcuts

- > [Contact](#)
- > [Global partnership](#)
- > [Newsletter](#)

Explore index

(ES)

Active filters: Bolivia (2020) Nacion Monkoxi (2021) Wampis (2021)

Surveys *
 National
 Community

Domains
 0 selected
 Self-determination
 Participation in public life
 General human rights
 Cultural integrity
 Free expression and media
 Justice
 Lands and resources

Regions and countries
 0 selected
 Africa
 Asia
 Europe
 South America
 Bangladesh
 Bolivia
 Cambodia

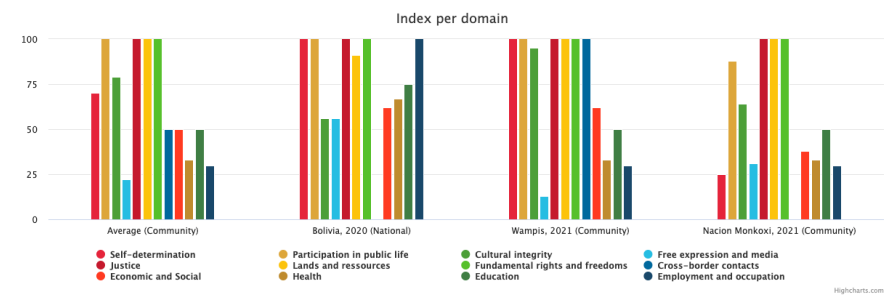
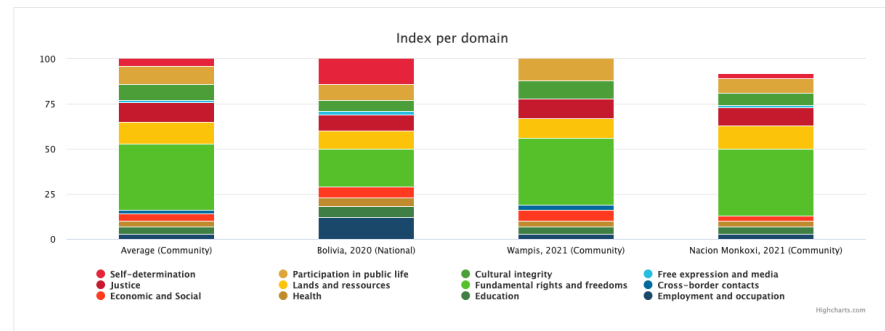
Submissions
 0 selected
 Submission (Community)
 Community Test (2021)
 Denmark 1 (2020)
 Denmark 2 (2021)
 Nacion Monkoxi (2021)
 Peru (2020)
 Wampis (2021)

Diagram columns *
 Submissions (National)
 Submissions (Community)
 Average submissions (National)
 Average submissions (Community)

Diagrams *
 Domains
 Relative domains
 Areas per domain

Table *
 Domain overview
 Include Areas

Show **Export CSV** **Export PDF**



Domain	Area	Average (Community)	Bolivia, 2020 (National)	Wampis, 2021 (Community)	Nacion Monkoxi, 2021 (Community)
Self-determination	Constitutional framework and international instruments	150	475	115	10
Self-determination	Customary law	131	51	102	102
Self-determination	Identity and participation	8			
Self-determination	Self-determination	100			
Self-determination	Self-governance and administrative institutions	30			
Participation in public life	Community	79		79	18
Participation in public life	Participation in public life	190	222	200	100
Cultural integrity	Cultural heritage, biodiversity and knowledge	105	29	200	100
Cultural integrity	Cultural integrity	95	0	50	50
Cultural integrity	Language	89			
Free expression and media	Constitutional framework and international instruments	0			

Index Explorer

- Central data is easy to get and visualize.
- Easy filtering
- Complex comparisons: Download (CSV) available for further calculations.

Quality assurance that is fit for purpose:

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- Developed with and for affected stakeholder groups
- Piloted for reality check
- With guides (all) and training modules (IN)
- Accessible Metadata
- Concepts are based on international standards
- Additional information and comments box
- Data source box
- Review process – confidentiality, validation

