HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CRITERIA		
0	Human rights negative/blind	 No reference to human rights or analysis of human rights situation No reference to rights of people in situations of vulnerability No plans to collect disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame 		
1	Human rights aware	 ✓ Relevant human rights references and analysis of human rights situation ✓ Addresses rights of people in situations of vulnerability ✓ Plans to collect disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame 		
2	Human rights sensitive	 All criteria in (1) and ✓ Rights-holders and duty-bearers identified, their relationships analysed and capacity gap analysis carried out in stakeholder analysis ✓ Focuses on people in situations of vulnerability and log frame enables their participation ✓ Human Rights Strategy is linked to the log frame with specific activities, outputs and indicators promoting human rights relevant to project, and for developing capacity gaps of rights-holders and duty-bearers 		
3	Human rights transformative	All criteria in (1) and (2), and ✓ Includes all human rights principles and standards ✓ Log frame ensures all relevant groups meaningful participation at all stages ✓ Includes strategies to monitor implementation ✓ Budget includes monitoring and evaluation and resources for activities that promote relevant human rights		



HUMAN RIGHTS NEGATIVE/BLIND	HUMAN RIGHTS AWARE	HUMAN RIGHTS SENSITIVE	HUMAN RIGHTS TRANSFORMATIVE	PEOPLE IN SITUATIONS OF VULNERABILITY	RIGHTS- HOLDERS AND DUTY-BEARERS	CAPACITY GAP ANALYSIS
Project not expected to make a noticeable contribution to human rights. → No reference to human rights or analysis of human rights situation, rights of people in situations of vulnerability are not addressed, and the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is not applied.	Project expected to make a minor or limited contribution to human rights. → Human rights and persons in vulnerable situations are addressed, and there are plans to collect dis- aggregated data, yet human rights principles and HRBA method- ology is not applied.	Project expected to make a significant contribution to human rights. Aspects of HRBA methodology are applied, and focus is on people in vulnerable situations. Rights-holders and duty-bearers are empowered by developing capacity gaps, and targets and goals are measurable.	Project expected to make a transformative contribution to promote human rights. Human rights agreed language and HRBA methodology is incorporated into every phase of the project cycle. There are strategies and budget to monitor and evaluate implementation. An exemplary project.	Vulnerability is determined through an analysis of circumstances or factors in a specific context which makes a group of people, a community or individuals at risk of human rights violation/s. It can change due to context and time. → People in situations of vulnerability may include e.g. poor, residents in informal settlements & slums, persons facing − or at risk facing − forced evictions, homeless persons, children, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, refugees and migrants, indigenous peoples, minorities, people living with HIV/AIDS, persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender expressions, as well as women in all these categories.	Identifying the entitlements of rights-holders and the obligations of duty-bearers enables a Capacity Gap Analysis and for strengthening capacities. Individuals and groups with valid human rights claims are rights-holders. State and non-state actors with correlative obligations are duty-bearers.	The Capacity Gap Analysis demonstrates why a right is not realized or at risk of not being realized. Programmes should assess the capacity gaps of rights-holders to claim their rights and the capacity gaps of duty-bearers to meet their obligations. Strategies should be developed to reduce or eliminate these capacity gaps.

The UN-Habitat Human Rights Marker was revised on 28 June 2016

