Development Aid And Human Rights A Study For The Danish Center Of Human Rights

Development Aid and Human Rights-Katarina Tomaševski 1989 Populations for the sins of their rulers.

Human Rights and Foreign Aid-Bethany Barratt 2008 By trying to alleviate poverty abroad, foreign development assistance tries to meet, among other things, basic human needs, which some schools of thought classify as basic human rights. However, because development abroad has often been treated as a tool for the pursuit of donor interests, rather than as an end to itself, it often ends up not only neglecting basic human rights, but making them worse. Bethany Barratt develops this argument by presenting a systematic external examination of the internal documentation of aid rationale in three major donor countries (Britain, Canada and Australia). The book sets the discussion of these documents in the context of the foreign policy process and structure of each donor, and contrasts it with the results of statistical analyses of key factors in aid. It shows that different criteria are applied to the various categories of recipient states, resulting in an inconsistent treatment of recipient rights as an aid criterion. While the book demonstrates important gulfs between rhetoric and reality, between elected policymakers and aid implementing agencies, and between the donors themselves, it comes to relatively optimistic conclusions about the general direction of foreign assistance and its increasingly pure focus on poverty alleviation. This substantive and important book will be invaluable to students, researchers and policymakers in the fields of politics, economics and development.


Human Rights Indicators in Development-Siobhan McInerney-Lankford 2010-10-26 Human rights indicators are central to the application of human rights standards in context and relate essentially to measuring human rights realization, both qualitatively and quantitatively. They offer an empirical or evidence-based dimension to the normative content of human rights legal obligations and provide means of connecting those obligations with empirical data and evidence, and in this way relate to human rights accountability and the enforcement of human rights obligations. Human rights indicators are important both for assessment and diagnostic purposes: the assessment function of human rights indicators relates to their use in monitoring accountability, effectiveness and impact, while the diagnostic purposes relates to measuring the current state of human rights implementation and enjoyment in a given context, whether regional, country-specific or local. This paper offers a preliminary review of the foregoing in the development context, and a general perspective on the significance of human rights indicators for development processes and outcomes. It is not intended to be prescriptive and does not provide specific operational recommendations on the use of human rights indicators in development projects. Nor does it advocate a particular approach or mode of integrating human rights in development, or argue for a rights-based approach to development. This paper is designed to provide development practitioners with a preliminary view on the possible relevance, design and use of human rights indicators in development policy and practice. It also introduces a basic conceptual framework about the relationship between rights and development, including in the World Bank context and surveys a range of methodological approaches on human rights measurement, exploring in general terms different types of human rights indicators and their potential implications for development at three different levels of convergence or integration.
The Power of Freedom-Jean-Pierre Chauffour 2009 Chauffour makes the case that applying freedom in all its economic, civil, and political dimensions to international development and human rights efforts is the only way to make real headway in solving the problems associated with poverty.

Human Rights and Development-Peter Uvin 2004 * Links development and human rights theory with practice * Written by an award-winning author and expert in the human rights and development fields * Highly readable, passionate, and powerfully argued In Human Rights and Development, award-winning author Peter Uvin extends the examination of development aid and human rights violations that he presented in his book on the Rwandan genocide, Aiding Violence. Whereas that book is diagnostic, Human Rights and Development is prescriptive—a response to requests from development and human rights organizations to help them effect strategies for reducing conflict and improving human rights outcomes. By advocating a rights-based approach to development, Uvin shows how practitioners can surmount the tough ethical and human rights obstacles encountered in their endeavors. But Human Rights and Development is much more than a "how to" book for practitioners. It is also a major scholar's profound, passionate, and clearly written analysis of the need to effect principled social change throughout the global arena that solidifies rather than fragments our common humanity.

Aid and Human Rights-Australian International Development Assistance Bureau 1993


Meyer examines the effects that American foreign aid, investment, and multinational corporations have on human rights in Third World countries. A quantitative analyses employing a sample of more than 50 developing nations specifies the international linkages between human rights, MNC investment, and US economic and military aid. In addition case studies detail particular human rights abuses by specific MNCs.

The Law of Development Cooperation-Philipp Dann 2013-11-07 This comparative study of rules governing development assistance asks how accountability, human rights and sovereignty are preserved while combating poverty.

The Fourth Criterion-Anders Krab-Johansen 1994 5.2 Withdrawal of aid

Political Conditionality-Georg Sorensen 2013-11-05 Political conditionality involves the linking of development aid to certain standards of observance of human rights and (liberal) democracy in recipient countries. Although this may seem to be an innocent policy, it has the potential to bring about a dramatic change in the basic principles of the international system: putting human rights first means putting respect for individuals and rights before respect for the sovereignty of states.

Human Rights in Developing Countries-P. R. Baehr 1994-07-02 Since 1985 seven Yearbooks have appeared containing articles on recent developments with regard to human rights in developing countries. Besides topical information on current issues and trends that pertain to these countries in general, the Yearbook describes the current situation in a selected group of developing countries. The Yearbook 1994 contains national reports on Angola, China, Ghana, Honduras, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. The authors and editors of the Yearbook use a broad definition of "human rights" meaning not merely civil and political rights but economic, social and cultural rights as well. This broad and modern perspective on the issue is reflected in the contents of the national reports and in the thematic studies in the first part of the book, covering a wide range of issues relevant to human rights in the developing world. Among the topics covered by the thematic studies this year are the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the influence of recognized human rights standards in the national politics of Eastern Europe, the social cost of adjustment and human rights protection and an evaluation of recent positive measures taken in the sphere of North-South cooperation. The Yearbook is an initiative of human rights institutes in Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands with the purpose of reaching a wide audience interested in both human rights and development aid issues.

Language, Development Aid and Human Rights in Education-Zehlia Babaci-Wilhite 2016-02-22 The debate about languages of instruction in Africa and Asia involves an analysis of both the historical thrust of national government and also development aid policies. Using case studies from Tanzania,
Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda, India, Bangladesh and Malaysia, Zehlia Babaci-Wilhite argues that the colonial legacy is perpetuated when global languages are promoted in education. The use of local languages in instruction not only offers an effective means to contextualize the curriculum and improve student comprehension, but also to achieve quality education and rights in education.

Foreign Aid and Political Reform-G. Crawford 2000-12-06 The linkage of development aid to the promotion of human rights, democracy and good governance was a striking departure in the post-cold war foreign policies of Northern ‘donor’ governments. Uniquely, this book provides a systematic and comparative investigation of policies and practices in the 1990s to promote political reform in Southern 'recipient' countries by four donors, the governments of Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, plus the European Union. The use of both carrot and stick, that is democracy assistance and aid sanctions, is examined and sharp criticism of current practice offered.

Poisoned Gifts?-Jane MacNamee 1993

Language, Development Aid and Human Rights in Education-Zehlia Babaci-Wilhite 2014-01-14 The debate about languages of instruction in Africa and Asia involves an analysis of both the historical thrust of national government and also development aid policies. Using case studies from Tanzania, Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda, India, Bangladesh and Malaysia, Zehlia Babaci-Wilhite argues that the colonial legacy is perpetuated when global languages are promoted in education. The use of local languages in instruction not only offers an effective means to contextualize the curriculum and improve student comprehension, but also to achieve quality education and rights in education.

International Human Rights-Kate Alexandra Robertson 1994

Perspectives on Global Development and Technology- 2005

What Makes Poor Countries Poor?-M. J. Trebilcock 2011-01-01 'Law and development is a difficult field. It is at once multi-disciplinary and comparative; historical and policy driven; theoretical and empirical; positive and normative. Here at long last is a book that provides a masterful overview and critical analysis that will make this field accessible to students and teachers alike.' Katharina Pistor, Columbia Law School, US This important book focuses on the idea that institutions matter for development, asking what lessons we have learned from past reform efforts, and what role lawyers can play in this field. What Makes Poor Countries Poor? provides a critical overview of different conceptions and theories of development, situating institutional theories within the larger academic debate on development. The book also discusses why, whether, and how institutions matter in different fields of development. In the domestic sphere, the authors answer these questions by analyzing institutional reforms in the public (rule of law, political regimes and bureaucracy) and the private sectors (contracts, property rights, and privatization). In the international sphere, they discuss the importance of institutions for trade, foreign direct investment, and foreign aid. This book will be essential reading for those interested in a concise introduction to the academic debates in this field, as well as for students, practitioners, and policymakers in law and development.

Local Perspectives- 2000-01-01 The 'safe aid' factor

Canada and the Americas-Stephen J. Randall 2010

Human Rights Watch- 1997

European Union Development Policy-Marjorie Lister 2016-07-27 An authoritative and wide-ranging analysis of current issues and dilemmas in the European Union's relations with the developing world. The book brings together politicians, academics and policy-makers to address recent experience and the way ahead after the EU's leading policy, the Lome Convention, expires in February 2000. Development policy in the various member states and at EU level and the prospects for furthering the international community's human rights and good governance agenda are examined in detail. This thorough assessment of one of the EU's oldest, most important and yet little known policy fields will be of use to scholars and students of development, of European integration and international relations.

The Role of Human Rights in Foreign Policy-Peter R. Baehr 1994 Governments use human rights both as a tool and as an objective of foreign policy. The Role of Human Rights in Foreign Policy analyzes conflicting policy goals such as peace and security, economic relations and development
cooperation. The use of diplomatic, economic and military means is discussed, together with the role of state actors, intergovernmental organizations and non-state actors.

Food Aid and Human Security - Edward Clay 2013-01-11 Food aid is historically a major element of development aid to support longer-term development, and the primary response to help countries and peoples in crisis. This examination of food aid focuses in particular on institutional questions.

The Link Between the Freedom of the Press and Development Aid - F.M. Kolff 1991 National human rights law

The Internationalization of Human Rights - David P. Forsythe 1991 Forsythe (political science, U. of Nebraska) explores the origin and meaning of the concept of human rights and examines international action on behalf of human rights since 1945 to show how what was once considered the province of states has now become an integral part of international relations.

Does Foreign Aid Really Work? - Roger C. Riddell 2008-08-07 Provided for over 60 years, and expanding more rapidly today than it has for a generation, foreign aid is now a $100bn business. But does it work? Indeed, is it needed at all? In this first-ever, overall assessment of aid, Roger Riddell provides a rigorous but highly readable account of aid, warts and all.

(Papers of The) International Symposium on Human Rights and Development Aid - 1990

Development Aid in Stable Democracies and Fragile States - A. H. Monjurul Kabir 2018-07-21 This book is based on experience and reflections related to international support provided to parliaments and legislative bodies both in selected countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ghana, Serbia, and Kyrgyzstan) and globally. The author intends to provide a critique of parliamentary support, as part of development assistance or foreign aid, for having been conceived in narrow terms of technical assistance and for failing to appreciate that aid effectiveness calls for a sound understanding of a country's politics, culture, and history. The monograph examines the effectiveness of aid in both stable democracies, and fragile and transition countries. The project is ideal for audiences interested in regional politics, the Middle East, Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, and development/democracy studies.

Development Aid to Nepal - Sven Cederoth Cederroth 2003-09-02 An ongoing challenge for Western aid projects in the Third World is that all too often results do not meet expectations. Determined to address this issue at the outset before committing greater sums to its aid to Nepal, in 1996 the Norwegian Foreign Ministry commissioned an extensive analysis of development needs and concrete aid achievements for that country. Now substantially reworked and expanded with data not previously available to international scholars, this study of the energy, health and education sectors in Nepal - as well as the situation there of democracy and human rights - will be of especial interest to researchers and NGOs working in the area.

Human Rights in Canadian Foreign Policy - Robert O. Matthews 1988 Concern for international human rights is well entrenched in the rhetoric of Canadian foreign relations. This book is one of the first comprehensive efforts to present, assess, and explain the actual effect which this concern has had on Canada's foreign policy.

UN Assistance for Human Rights - 1988

Human Rights in Domestic Law and Development Assistance Policies of the Nordic Countries - Lars Adam Rehof 1989-03-09 This unique & challenging volume is the result of a major international rights conference entitled Human Rights in the Twenty-First Century: A Global Challenge convened in Banff, Alberta, Canada in November 1990. The conference was supported & organized under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, The European Court of Human Rights, the European Human Rights Commission, the Strasbourg Institute of Comparative Human Rights Law, the Alberta Law Foundation & the International Centre at the University of Calgary. Its main objectives were legal education & legal research, which were met by a total of 92 speakers representing 24 different nationalities presenting their views on 24 human rights topics. Women & participants from developing countries in particular, brought a new vision of human rights to topics as varied as reproductive technology, state violence, & biotechnology. The theme of this book is thus
the interdependence of legal, social, economic & environmental problems which transcend national & international boundaries & the spirit of solidarity which is required to resolve them. Written by a team of international & renowned human experts, it will provide a substantial contribution to the legal literature on international human rights.

Development Without Freedom-Ben Rawlence 2010 "Ethiopia is one of the world's largest recipients of international development aid, receiving more than US$3 billion in 2008. The government receives international plaudits for its progress on economic development, even as it has steadily suppressed all forms of independent criticism and political dissent. Development without Freedom: How Aid Underwrites Repression in Ethiopia describes how the Ethiopian government is using development aid as a tool of political repression by conditioning access to essential government services on support for the ruling party. The patterns of repression documented in the report were particularly pronounced in the run-up to Ethiopia's May 2010 parliamentary elections, in which the ruling party won 99.6 percent of the seats. Based on interviews with more than 200 people in 53 different villages across three regions of the country, the report shows how people perceived as opposition supporters are routinely barred from access to government services, including agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers, micro-credit loans, and job opportunities. The report also examines the use of donor-funded capacity-building programs to indoctrinate school children in party ideology, intimidate teachers, and purge the civil service of dissenters. Paradoxically, as Ethiopia's human rights situation has steadily declined, donors have simultaneously ramped up assistance. Between 2004 and 2008, the level of development aid to Ethiopia doubled. Human Rights Watch calls on donors to ensure that their aid is being used in an accountable and transparent manner, and urges national legislatures and audit institutions in donor countries to examine Ethiopia's use of development aid to undermine basic human rights."--Page 4 of cover.

Human Rights in Language and STEM Education-Zehlia Babaci-Wilhite 2016-03-22 This volume explores the challenges of teaching and learning Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects in local languages and local contexts in a range of countries around the world. Many countries around the world, including African countries, have been largely excluded from the transformation that is going on in STEM pedagogy in the USA, where the emphasis is on the importance of language choice and the development of English Language Learner (ELL). STEM subjects in many parts of the world have been taught in a global language, mainly English, rather than using a local language and local curriculum. This creates pedagogical challenges to the teaching of STEM. The contributions to this book review evidence and arguments for the teaching of STEM subjects in local languages and several chapters make this case that this should be considered a human right, both in national educational programs and in development aid. Working across disciplines and domains has the potential to lead to new understanding and the removal of barriers to progress with the ultimate goal of creating solutions to persistent problems in education. Cross-disciplinary work in science, language and literacy has shown much promise and demonstrated the importance of developing language along with disciplinary knowledge. This volume provides a deep dive into this topic, with articles by several scholars in the field of language in STEM.” – Jaqueline Barber, Director of the Learning Design Group at the Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California-Berkeley, USA “In an increasingly technological world, STEM Education has become a priority on national agendas and in educational institutions. Meaningful access to STEM education can enable or hinder young people from gaining entry into the world of work. It is against this backdrop that the edited collection, Human Rights and Language in STEM Education, needs to be welcomed. The various chapters tackle the big questions of access and many others. This edited collection is required reading for all those working in STEM and for policy makers who tend to see language and STEM as binaries, rather than as interdependent.” – Zubeida Desai, Professor and Dean of Education, University of the Western Cape, South Africa This volume by researchers from 10 countries provides a thought-and-action provoking multidimensional analysis of issues on the dignity of the use of STEM subjects in local education in the perspective of human rights. This book is especially recommended to researchers and education policy makers in such areas as STEM

Human Rights and Foreign Aid-Bethany Barratt 2007-12-19 By trying to alleviate poverty abroad, foreign development assistance tries to meet, among other things, basic human needs, which some schools of thought classify as basic human rights. However, because development abroad has often been treated as a tool for the pursuit of donor interests, rather than as an end to itself, it often ends up not only neglecting basic human rights, but making them worse. Bethany Barratt develops this argument by presenting a systematic external examination of the internal documentation of aid rationale in three major donor countries (Britain, Canada and Australia). The book sets the discussion of these documents in the context of the foreign policy process and structure of each donor, and contrasts it with the results of statistical analyses of key factors in aid. It shows that different criteria are applied to the various categories of recipient states, resulting in an inconsistent treatment of recipient rights as an aid criterion. While the book demonstrates important gulfs between rhetoric and reality, between elected policymakers and aid implementing agencies, and between the donors themselves, it comes to relatively optimistic conclusions about the general direction of foreign assistance and its increasingly pure focus on poverty alleviation. This substantive and important book will be invaluable to students, researchers and policymakers in the fields of politics, economics and development.
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