

# The United Nations Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review Process

## NGO Participation and Submissions

### **A Step by Step Brochure on the Practicalities of the Process**

*With highlights specific to reporting on Economic and Social Rights*

This manual is produced by the **Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)**

ANND is a regional network working on three main issues in the Arab region; development policies, democracy and socio-economic reforms, and globalization and trade. ANND members include 7 national networks and 27 non-governmental organizations from 11 Arab countries.

#### **Contacts**

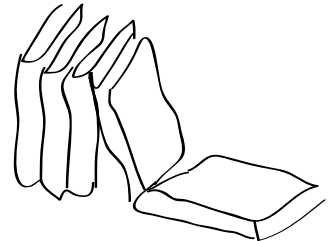
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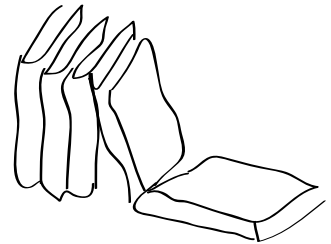
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# INTRODUCTION

This brochure presents a brief introduction to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process and introduces the different stages of possible engagement by civil society groups in the process. The brochure is divided into four main sections (Pre- submission preparation, Preparation of the Submission, Advocacy and Follow up, and Notes for Civil Society Mobilizations in Geneva during the UPR Review Session). In addition, it includes highlights specific to preparing submissions focused on social and economic rights.

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## About the Universal Periodic Review

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Established by General Assembly resolution 60/251, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is considered a new human rights monitoring and review mechanism. The periodic reviews allow assessing the degree of fulfillment by each of the 192 United Nations Member States of their human rights obligations and commitments. The UPR is a cooperative mechanism and is intended to complement, not duplicate, the work of the human rights treaty bodies.

Resolution 5/1 provides for the participation of all

relevant stakeholders in the process. Accordingly, the participation of regional intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), as well as civil society representatives, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights defenders, academic institutions and research institutes, is envisaged at relevant stages.

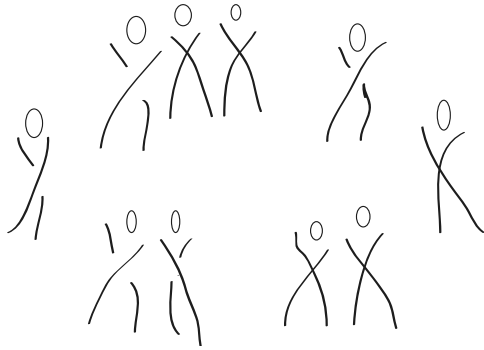
This information is taken from the "Handbook for Civil Society; Working with the United Nations Human Rights Programme", which you can refer to for further details. Please visit: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

The potential added-value of civil society's engagement with the UPR process extends beyond the preparation and development of the report. Indeed, such engagement can contribute to enhancing the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in monitoring and evaluating rights conditions, related public policy making, and levels of governmental accountability. Within this framework, groups interested in participating in the UPR process can seek to achieve such added-value through enhancing coalition building around the process of report preparation, working with the media, as well as mobilization around the UPR submission findings.

Below is a set of tips for the various stages with which to engage with the UPR process.



# 1- PRE-SUBMISSION PREPARATION



1. Start by visiting the website of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBODIES/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx> for basic information on NGO participation in the UPR process. While the UPR process is focused on a dialogue between UN Member States, it also allows for the active participation by NGOs, before, during and after the review sessions. Such participation allows NGOs to be influential throughout the whole

process.

2. Check the website <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/uprlist.pdf> to view the countries under revision and the timeframes of their review sessions. Please bear in mind that the deadline for NGO submissions is about **six to eight months before** the session of the specific country under review. Submissions must be received by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by 12.00 p.m. Geneva time (CET) on the day of the given deadline, since **late submissions are not considered**.
3. Establish a team within your organization to work on research related to the UPR, with clear deadlines and effective coordination. It is helpful that more than one person is dedicated to research the information needed for the UPR submission; a team might include persons specialized in various areas and specific rights.
4. The UPR submission may take the form of a single and/or a joint submission. In this respect, it is important to consider that joint submissions in collaboration with other NGOs can be beneficial. Besides allowing the use of lengthier space for the contribution (up to ten pages are allowed), it also allows for benefiting from various expertise when producing a thorough and comprehensive



report. It is worth noting that although each organization is allowed to present only "one" individual report, yet it can be part of several joint submissions.

5. Decide on the content of the submission, according to your organizations' priorities, experience, and expertise. As a first step, it is important to prepare an outline of the submission and issues to be covered to facilitate tracking the needed research as well as the collection of information. Please bear in mind that submissions are restricted to 5 pages for reports presented by a single NGO, and up to 10 pages for reports presented as joint submissions by several NGOs. For further information about the technical procedures of the submission, consult the Technical Guidelines available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/TechnicalGuideEN.pdf>
6. For more details or support on the UPR process, you can consult the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), either nationally or through the regional office located in Geneva. For more information on the field offices of OHCHR, please check <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/Pages/WorkInField.aspx>

### Format of the submission

1. Submit your contribution in Word form, Times New Roman, font 12 and in UN official languages ONLY (English, French or Spanish).
2. Number the paragraphs and the pages.
3. Send the submission to: [UPRsubmissions@ohchr.org](mailto:UPRsubmissions@ohchr.org)
4. Please consider that once sent by e-mail, it is not possible to revise it; the submission is considered final.
5. Send the submission by e-mail, where the **title of the e-mail** must include:
  - The name of the NGOs submitting the contribution;
  - The type of contribution - individual and/ or joint;
  - The name of the reviewed country; and  
Month and year of relevant UPR session.  
Example: "Women Council - individual UPR submission -Lebanon - November 2009"
6. The text of the email should indicate the details of the relevant contact person and a paragraph describing the main activities of the NGO, as well as the date of establishment, especially for those organizations interrelating for the first time with the UN.



## II- PREPARATION OF THE SUBMISSION

1. For relevant information to be used in preparing the report, check any **updated information** available for the areas you decided to cover in the report. These may be from sources of information in the attached chart (see TABLE 1) along with links and/or other reliable sources at the national level.
2. It is crucial to have **up-to-date, reliable and representative data** on a whole range of variables and indicators. A lack of this data makes it difficult to make assumptions about the current position, including progress and/or regress experienced. This is especially the case when reporting on social and economic rights.
3. It is important to check **the official government sources of information and websites** in order to compare that information to the alternative sources available from UN sources or NGO research.
4. It is important to seek the inclusion of case studies about specific communities or groups in order to ascertain individual enjoyment of rights or lack thereof.
5. Overall, data sources can extend beyond specific institutional



sources and may include survey-based methods. The latter would necessitate earlier planning and integration in the overall programs of your organization.

6. Be **selective in regards to the statistical information** gathered and in regards to the **relevancy** of the information. This will be helpful in saving time and improving efficiency. The reporting needs to cover state obligations, as well as individual enjoyment of rights, and should capture the conditions related to the progressive realization of human rights subject to available resources. For more details and suggestions on methodologies, please check the sources referred to in the annexed Table 2 at the end of the brochure.
7. When considering each right, note how available and accessible that right is, as well as any issues of discrimination.
8. Try to consider the **regional and gender disparities** in each indicator. The existence of disparities signals the violation of **the universal equity principle**. This is directly linked to the government's responsibility to efficiently **distribute available resources** amongst all its citizens. This is especially relevant in reporting on social and economic rights.
9. The **timeframe and time management during the submission preparation** is very important, it necessitates that the work of the NGO concerned should be ready in its final version 6 to 8 months before the official revision session.
10. Keeping the report **Succinct and Precise** is imperative especially where different indicators are concerned, as the submission is limited to 5 pages (or 10 pages in a joint submission).



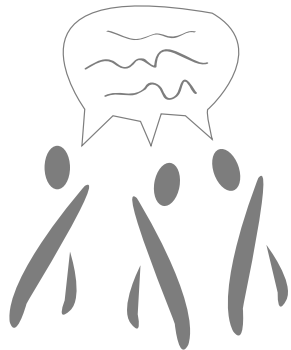
## THE ADDED VALUE OF COALITION BUILDING

1. Civil society groups involved in the UPR process are encouraged to consult with one another during the process of preparing the UPR submissions. Coalition building and joint submissions by multiple stakeholders are encouraged for several reasons, most notably for increasing the legitimacy of the submission. It furthermore bolsters the strength of the report through expanding the pool of expertise involved, and securing the possibility of submitting a lengthier and more analytical report.
2. When approaching other groups in order to write joint reports, it is imperative to attempt to find organizations which specialize in certain areas and rights, be it political rights, housing, welfare, education, employment, trade, or other related areas. Working in coalitions, with a team of researchers and specialists in particular fields, will improve the chances of presenting a report that is accurate and more holistic in its approach.
3. Please consider that the joint submission and therefore coalition building should be organized in a timely manner; including an agreed upon timeframe for preparing a draft, collecting the various contributions from the involved groups, and editing the report so that it can be finalized upon an adequate date. It is advisable that a call for coalition building be launched around four to five months before the deadline for presenting the NGO submissions. Involved groups should seek to divide sections to be researched amongst themselves, while assigning the duty for collecting this information and editing it into a coherent submission to one organization. The latter ought to be well informed or experienced with the details and requisites of the UPR process and the monitoring and reporting on human rights.
4. Bear in mind that only the stakeholders who enjoy consultative status with ECOSOC may attend the Working Group sessions. CSOs without consultative status can acquire accreditation. Meanwhile, they should contact and liaise with those NGOs/Stakeholders that do have consultative status, so that their points of view may be considered and taken on board by those NGOs that will attend the session. It is important to note that accredited NGOs attending the working group session will be merely present and will not be able to participate. However, later in the process during the plenary session, NGO's will be given the floor before the adoption of the outcome document. It is for this reason that all NGOs regardless of their status should meet to confer and discuss matters so that maximum representation can be achieved. For information on obtaining ECOSOC status, please visit <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/faq.htm>. Please consider that CSOs working on human rights and based in Geneva are also open to cooperation, and may share their expertise on the UPR process.
5. Coalitions present ample opportunities for effective follow-up and mobilizations around the report, because they are able to circulate the report more widely than individual groups, as well as attract media attention to the outcomes, and undertake several mobilization activities during the follow-up process.



## III- ADVOCACY AND FOLLOW UP

1. For CSOs, the UPR represents an important tool for highlighting the different levels of government's accountability as to its compliance with its obligations in relation to the respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. Advocacy during the follow-up period of the UPR submission holds a significant importance.



It involves active preparation for the review sessions of the relevant country under consideration, as well as monitoring the steps undertaken by the government based on the recommendations arising out of the UPR revision. Furthermore, it involves highlighting action or inaction by the government in the period after the review, as well as advocacy and lobbying for the purposes of highlighting specific recommendations and holding the government accountable towards its commitments.

2. Advocating human rights through publicizing the submissions should be given priority. This can be done through contacts with the media, circulation of the reports to other civil society groups, making it available to the public, highlighting it in newsletters or through posting it online.
3. Coalitions producing joint submissions can achieve added-value through working together during the advocacy and follow up process.
4. When the official governmental report that is submitted to the Human Rights Council is released, it is of added-value to review the content of the report and prepare a comparison between the points raised by the government in its official report and in that prepared by your organization or the civil society coalition your organization is taking part in.
5. Civil society groups, in consultative status with ECOSOS and accredited to the UPR process can participate in the Working Group<sup>1</sup> session where the actual review of the States takes place. However, they may attend sessions of the Working Group without being part of the interactive process.
6. In preparation of the review session of the UPR Working Group, it is important to prepare a file that includes a

1 It is chaired by the President of the Human Rights Council and is composed of the Council's 47 member States. It meets in three two-week sessions each year, reviewing 16 States at each session—a total of 48 States each year (source: "Handbook for Civil Society: Working with the United Nations Human Rights Programme").





summary of the NGO submission and a set of questions that your NGO considers important to be directed to the State under review. This material can then be sent to the delegations of the UN Member States that are part of the Working Group on the UPR. Although the UPR mechanism allows participation from the CSOs, please consider that it is still a state dominated process. In this respect, contacting Member States could provide an opportunity for the CSOs' concerns to be highlighted during the review.

7. NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC, once they are accredited to attend a session of the Working Group, may arrange to hold parallel information sessions during that session. NGOs interested in holding such a session should contact the UPR secretariat.
8. The resulting reports from the interactive sessions of the Working Groups are usually adopted at the next session of the Human Rights Council. Civil society groups are given the right to make general comments during these sessions, which often extend around one hour (20 minutes for the state, 20 minutes for member states and observer states, 20 minutes for NGOs and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) to make general comments)<sup>2</sup>. Schedules of these sessions should be checked at the UPR website.
9. The UPR is a four-year cycle process. Thus, groups engaged in presenting a submission need to plan follow-

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<sup>2</sup> The only comments permitted up to now concern laws, recommendations and questions in the report.

up monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the progress or regress achieved through the four years.

10. An organizational session with the governments under review is usually held after the review in order to discuss follow-up mechanisms. NGOs can attend this session and should try to identify the time and place in which it will be organized.
11. **The recommendations adopted by the government of the country under review hold an important legal weight. They are commitments made by the government before the international community to undertake specific steps and policy measures to address violations of rights at the national level. Accordingly, civil society groups ought to establish effective and efficient follow-up and monitoring mechanisms to observe whether the government has succeeded or failed to take the measures it committed to.** In addition to the recommendations presented to the governments, voluntary pledges by the government must be reviewed by the CSOs during this four-year period. (It is worth noting that the second round of reviews -after four years- will evaluate the progress or regress of governmental action in relation to their commitments made under the previous review session.)
12. CSOs should try to identify cases of persistent non-cooperation by States with the UPR mechanism, in which a State had not fulfilled the recommendations of the previous UPR sessions.



## WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

The UPR process so far has not received enough attention from the media. **Up till now, the issue has been covered occasionally rather than on a systematic basis. Consequently, it did not get a lot of attention from the public.** From 2008 up until June 2009, the period through which 90 countries had been reviewed through 5 UPR sessions, about 88 news pieces on the UPR process had been released, though overlapping and not covering each country. This coverage is listed at the following website: <http://www.upr-info.org/-The-UPR-in-the-media-.html>. A Google News search on the UPR results in 49 hits only<sup>1</sup>.

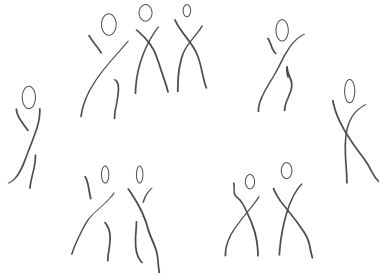
**Concerning the coverage of the UPR process related to Middle Eastern countries, the picture is bleaker.** Out of the 88 news items referred to above, only about 10 cover countries from the Middle East, with a focus mostly on the sessions of Saudi Arabia and Israel. Yet, during the same period, several Arab countries including Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia had been under review. In addition, it is important to highlight that out of these countries Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Bahrain had been reviewed in the very first session of the UPR process, which would have been expected to attract greater attention by the media. Involved in the UPR related coverage so far are each of the International Herald Tribune, BBC, Reuters, Human Rights Tribune, Le Figaro, and Gulf News.

**Media is an important channel, not only to publicize the work done, but also to raise awareness among the public about the UPR mechanism and human rights issues in general. For those purposes, it is recommended that:**

1. Cooperation with media groups should be considered as a significant mechanism to raise awareness about the UPR process as well as the issues covered in the review.
2. All throughout the process of the submission's preparation as well as related advocacy and follow-up, CSOs should attempt to keep the media informed. This can start with a press conference when a coalition is set up to work on a specific submission and another once the submission has been finalized and presented. This is relevant as a way to reach out to the public. The role that the media could play in this process is particularly relevant after the review session. Through cooperation with media groups, CSOs can publicize the result of their monitoring process and any failure of action on behalf of the government to implement its promises and pledges during the four year period after the review session.
3. Cooperation with the media may involve organizing debates among NGO's/Stakeholders and the government.

# IV-NOTES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY MOBILIZATIONS IN GENEVA DURING THE UPR REVIEW SESSION

1. Collect your badges from the UN desk (Pregny Gate- Geneva UN Headquarters- i.e the gate facing the Red Cross Building) before hand, at least the day before.
2. If a delegation from your coalition is participating, then tasks should be divided among the various participants before hand, in order to achieve utmost efficiency. Tasks could include: (1) responsibility for delegation lobbying and organizing meetings with delegates, (2) responsibility for media contacts, (3) responsibility for drafting press releases, (4) responsibility for logistic organization such as booking rooms for press briefings, following hotel accommodation and (5) on the ground mobilization at the time of the review session (such as handing out flyers, press releases, talking to delegates and other civil society groups...).



3. There is an NGO room dedicated to welcome NGO participants at the building where the review is undertaken, with facilities of printing and photocopying (\*\*\*) groups should bring their A4 white paper to use in the printing and photocopying machines. The NGO room is on the lower floor of Building E of the UN Palais, to the left of the main cafeteria).
4. Groups should plan to organize a press briefing after the review session ends; groups should book the press briefing room with the UPR secretariat beforehand. Otherwise, if groups are not able to find space, they can try to use the NGO room to hold the press briefing.
5. Groups should prepare their press release/s beforehand in English and the language of the country under review. Press releases should be ready for dissemination among media groups attending the review session; they are usually seated next to the NGO seating spaces within the room where the review takes place.
6. Groups should have copies of the submission printed out or in a form of a booklet to be circulated. Copies can be put on the display desks inside and outside the review salle.
7. Groups should seek to previously set appointments with ambassadors or representatives from the delegations to the UN Human Rights Council. Focus should be put on states that are expected to have a critical voice during the review.
8. Effective mechanisms of coordination and ongoing connection with groups that remain in the capitals of the country under review should be maintained. Focus should be put on informing the media at the national level in the country under review.



## HIGHLIGHTS SPECIFIC TO REPORTING ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

Most of the NGO submissions to the UPR process so far, available at <http://www.upr-info.org/-NGO-Submissions-.html>, focus their primary concern on the conditions of political and civic rights, while not giving equal attention to economic and social rights. Economic and social rights abuses by governments are crucial and should also be considered during the UPR Working Group sessions.

Reporting on social and economic rights has specific dimensions that differ from reporting on political and civil rights. Following are highlights to be considered in this regards:

- The use of **comparative statistical information** is recommended for analyzing the progress and/or regress in relation to economic and social rights. This type of comparative statistical data will provide additional information for human rights violations, particularly those that contradict governments' promises/pledges. The data available should be analyzed in light of pledges expressed in the Constitution, the Action Plans committed to by the government, International Agreements that the government has ratified, the Millennium Development Goals, etc.
- Analyze the indicators, taking into **consideration various determinants** related to the comprehensive right under consideration. For instance, when the education indicator is analyzed, take into consideration literacy

rates, public spending to education, teacher-pupil ratio, and primary/secondary/tertiary education levels...etc. Each determinant aspect should be considered, whereby the interdependence between determinants reflects the indivisibility and interdependence of rights.

- **BEAR IN MIND** that certain indicators can also be misleading when determining the realization of rights. For instance, one could claim that "the right to education" had been realized, based on the fact that the ratio of teachers to pupils is high, presenting it as a success. However if this data was gathered from a region with a low population growth rate (where the number of students is actually low), it cannot necessarily be counted on, as the country concerned may still be in violation of the "right to education" as classroom attendance is low along with a high illiteracy rate.
- **A Budget analysis** can provide an effective evaluation tool to clearly highlight commitment or lack of it towards economic and social rights. Commitment of resources in the budget towards a certain economic or social policy area reflects the government's willingness to work progressively towards achieving that right. In this regards, it is important to keep a record of the percentage of the budget allocated to certain sectors like education, health, and social security as this may reveal a great deal about the consistency of governmental action towards achieving economic and social rights in light of the available resources.
- **Comparisons** can be undertaken between the situation



in the reviewed country and that in countries of similar developmental levels. However, it should be taken into consideration that each determinant is shaped by the **very specific character of the country.**

- The method used to monitor and report on social and economic rights could include: (1) comparison of indicators in various sectors over time (a period of 5 to 10 years) to show the action or lack of action by the government in certain areas, (2) comparisons of urban and rural realities in certain sectors, (3) gender comparisons, (4) comparisons with other countries at the same levels of development, and (5) comparison between the numbers and reviews by the official institutions, international organizations like UN agencies and the World Bank, as well as observations and analysis by CSOs and from the field work they undertake.

**Additional information to be used in analyzing the impact of trade policies on economic and social rights:**

1. The impact of economic policies and trade agreements on the possibilities of realizing economic and social rights and the policy spaces available for that, ought to be considered as core to reporting on economic and social rights conditions.
2. If a country/state party is in the process of negotiating a trade or investment agreement, stakeholders should ascertain whether that country is taking appropriate steps to assess the impacts of these agreements on the economic and social conditions and rights of the various

groups in that country.

3. It is recommended to check whether those groups that are potentially affected by a certain trade agreement or specific economic policy have been consulted and given the opportunity to participate and form their own positions. If not, this would be an infringement under the Covenant<sup>2</sup>.
4. It is important to check if the government has or is undertaking pre and post human rights impact assessments of the trade agreements it is negotiating.
5. The related analysis ought to be broad, including different aspects of the trade agreement, such as the implications of provisions on intellectual property rights, measures related to the agricultural sector and its impact on farmers and food policies, measures related to trade in goods and its impact on employment, measures related to the services sector and its impact on the right to education and health...among other relevant areas.
6. Please refer to the manual entitled "Towards Human Rights Consistent Trade Policies; Samples and Suggestions for Engaging with Human Rights Treaty Bodies", produced by 3D: Trade, Human Rights, and Equitable Economy, available at [www.3dthree.org](http://www.3dthree.org)

<sup>2</sup> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESC) Article 2.



# V-TABLES

## TABLE 1: DATA SOURCES

NAME	WEBSITE	BRIEF INFO
UNDP Human Development Reports	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/">http://hdr.undp.org/en/</a>	Statistical information on different aspects of human development.
Demographic and Health Surveys	<a href="http://www.measuredhs.com/">http://www.measuredhs.com/</a>	Nationally representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition.
World Health Organization	<a href="http://apps.who.int/whosis/data/Search.jsp">http://apps.who.int/whosis/data/Search.jsp</a>	Health statistics for WHO Member States.
UNICEF	<a href="http://www.childinfo.org/statsbycountry.html">http://www.childinfo.org/statsbycountry.html</a>	Health, nutrition, and education statistics on children and women.
UNESCO	<a href="http://stats.uis.unesco.org/">http://stats.uis.unesco.org/</a>	Data on education, literacy, science and technology, culture and communication.
International Labor Organization	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/stat/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/stat/lang--en/index.htm</a>	Statistical information related to all areas of labor (standards and fundamental principles and rights at work, employment, social protection and social dialogue).
MDG Country Reports	<a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports2.shtml">http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports2.shtml</a>	National reports that measure progress towards the MDGs.
Universal Human Rights Index of UN Documents	<a href="http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org">http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org</a>	Access for all countries to human rights information from the United Nations system.
UN Statistics Division	<a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm</a>	Economic, demographic and social, environment and energy statistics.



Gender Stats	<a href="http://genderstats.worldbank.org/">http://genderstats.worldbank.org/</a>	A compilation of data on key gender topics from national statistics agencies, United Nations databases, and World Bank-conducted or funded surveys.
World Bank	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html">www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html</a>	Access for various data.
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<a href="http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm">http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm</a>	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

TABLE 2: USEFUL ARTICLES FOR METHODOLOGY ON MONITORING TRADE POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS

DOCUMENT	ONLINE SOURCE
Towards Human Rights Consistent Trade Policies: Samples and Suggestions for Engaging with Human Rights Treaty Bodies	<a href="http://www.3dthree.org/pdf_3D/HR&amp;tradepolicies.pdf">www.3dthree.org/pdf_3D/HR&amp;tradepolicies.pdf</a>
Rethinking Macro Economic Strategies from a Human Rights Perspective	<a href="http://www.networkideas.org/featart/mar2009/MES2.pdf">www.networkideas.org/featart/mar2009/MES2.pdf</a>
Measuring the Progressive Realization of Human Rights Obligations: An Index of Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment	<a href="http://www.econ.uconn.edu/working/8.pdf">www.econ.uconn.edu/working/8.pdf</a>
Guidelines For Preparation of Progress Indicators in The Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<a href="http://www.cidh.oas.org/countryrep/IndicadoresDESC08eng/Indicadoresindice.eng.htm">www.cidh.oas.org/countryrep/IndicadoresDESC08eng/Indicadoresindice.eng.htm</a>
A New Frontier in Economic and Social Rights Advocacy? Using Quantitative Data for Human Rights Accountability	<a href="http://www.cesr.org/downloads/A%20new%20frontier%20in%20ESC%20advocacy.pdf">www.cesr.org/downloads/A%20new%20frontier%20in%20ESC%20advocacy.pdf</a>

# UPR ACTION PLAN

7 - 8 months b/w the NGOs submission & the Working Group session

23- months b/w the online availability of the three reports & the Working Group session

