

Chapter 1 : OHCHR | What are Human Rights

The biggest impediment to the elaboration of a concrete program at the local level is the low-level of capacities for officials to do either human rights monitoring, or for them to ensure implementation of the Human Rights Based Approach to Development (HRBAD).

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. One of the great achievements of the United Nations is the creation of a comprehensive body of human rights law—a universal and internationally protected code to which all nations can subscribe and all people aspire. The United Nations has defined a broad range of internationally accepted rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. It has also established mechanisms to promote and protect these rights and to assist states in carrying out their responsibilities. The foundations of this body of law are the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1945 and 1948, respectively. Since then, the United Nations has gradually expanded human rights law to encompass specific standards for women, children, persons with disabilities, minorities and other vulnerable groups, who now possess rights that protect them from discrimination that had long been common in many societies. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected. The human rights that the Covenant seeks to promote and protect include: The Covenant had states parties by the end of 1980. The Second Optional Protocol was adopted in 1966. The Covenant deals with such rights as freedom of movement; equality before the law; the right to a fair trial and presumption of innocence; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; peaceful assembly; freedom of association; participation in public affairs and elections; and protection of minority rights. It prohibits arbitrary deprivation of life; torture, cruel or degrading treatment or punishment; slavery and forced labour; arbitrary arrest or detention; arbitrary interference with privacy; war propaganda; discrimination; and advocacy of racial or religious hatred. Human Rights Conventions A series of international human rights treaties and other instruments adopted since 1948 have expanded the body of international human rights law. The Council is made up of 47 State representatives and is tasked with strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe by addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them, including responding to human rights emergencies. The High Commissioner is mandated to respond to serious violations of human rights and to undertake preventive action. It serves as the secretariat for the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies expert committees that monitor treaty compliance and other UN human rights organs. Individuals, whose rights have been violated can file complaints directly to Committees overseeing human rights treaties. Human Rights and the UN System Human rights is a cross-cutting theme in all UN policies and programmes in the key areas of peace and security, development, humanitarian assistance, and economic and social affairs. As a result, virtually every UN body and specialized agency is involved to some degree in the protection of human rights. Some examples are the right to development, which is at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals; the right to food, championed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, labour rights, defined and protected by the International Labour Organization, gender equality, which is promulgated by UN Women, the rights of children, indigenous peoples, and disabled persons. Human rights day is observed every year on 10 December.

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Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December General Assembly resolution A as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over languages. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Chapter 3 : Morocco's Decentralization and the Western Sahara

Decentralization, Access to Justice and Human Rights in Uganda: A Background Note Uganda's experiment with the decentralization of state power has received critical.

Every grown-up has the right to marry and have a family if they want to. Men and women have the same rights when they are married, and when they are separated. The Right to Your Own Things. Everyone has the right to own things or share them. Nobody should take our things from us without a good reason. We all have the right to believe in what we want to believe, to have a religion, or to change it if we want. We all have the right to make up our own minds, to think what we like, to say what we think, and to share our ideas with other people. The Right to Public Assembly. We all have the right to meet our friends and to work together in peace to defend our rights. The Right to Democracy. We all have the right to take part in the government of our country. Every grown-up should be allowed to choose their own leaders. We all have the right to affordable housing, medicine, education, and childcare, enough money to live on and medical help if we are ill or old. Every grown-up has the right to do a job, to a fair wage for their work, and to join a trade union. The Right to Play. We all have the right to rest from work and to relax. Food and Shelter for All. We all have the right to a good life. Mothers and children, people who are old, unemployed or disabled, and all people have the right to be cared for. The Right to Education. Education is a right. Primary school should be free. We should learn about the United Nations and how to get on with others. Our parents can choose what we learn. We all have the right to our own way of life and to enjoy the good things that art, science and learning bring. A Fair and Free World. There must be proper order so we can all enjoy rights and freedoms in our own country and all over the world. We have a duty to other people, and we should protect their rights and freedoms.

Chapter 4 : Articles , United Nations Declaration of Human Rights : Youth For Human Rights Video

Participation, Decentralization and Human Rights A Review of Approaches for Strengthening Voice and Accountability in Local Governance Esbern Friis-Hansen.

Alexis de Tocqueville , French historian The word "centralization" came into use in France in as the post-French Revolution French Directory leadership created a new government structure. The word "decentralization" came into usage in the s. In the mids Tocqueville would write that the French Revolution began with "a push towards decentralization Tocqueville was an advocate, writing: And from the accumulation of these local, active, persnickety freedoms, is born the most efficient counterweight against the claims of the central government, even if it were supported by an impersonal, collective will. All my political ideas boil down to a similar formula: It blamed large-scale industrial production for destroying middle class shop keepers and small manufacturers and promoted increased property ownership and a return to small scale living. Hatfield , [14] Mildred J. Loomis [15] and Bill Kauffman. Schumacher , author of the bestseller *Small is Beautiful: Economics As If People Mattered*. Towards a Post-Welfare Agenda describes how after World War II governments pursued a centralized "welfarist" policy of entitlements which now has become a "post-welfare" policy of intergovernmental and market-based decentralization. According to a United Nations Development Programme report: This trend is coupled with a growing interest in the role of civil society and the private sector as partners to governments in seeking new ways of service delivery Decentralization of governance and the strengthening of local governing capacity is in part also a function of broader societal trends. These include, for example, the growing distrust of government generally, the spectacular demise of some of the most centralized regimes in the world especially the Soviet Union and the emerging separatist demands that seem to routinely pop up in one or another part of the world. Rather, these developments, as we have already noted, are principally being driven by a strong desire for greater participation of citizens and private sector organizations in governance. Those studying the goals and processes of implementing decentralization often use a systems theory approach. The United Nations Development Programme report applies to the topic of decentralization "a whole systems perspective, including levels, spheres, sectors and functions and seeing the community level as the entry point at which holistic definitions of development goals are most likely to emerge from the people themselves and where it is most practical to support them. It involves seeing multi-level frameworks and continuous, synergistic processes of interaction and iteration of cycles as critical for achieving wholeness in a decentralized system and for sustaining its development. An important property of agent systems is the degree of connectivity or connectedness between the agents, a measure global flow of information or influence. If each agent is connected exchange states or influence to all other agents, then the system is highly connected. In such a decentralized system, there is no single centralized authority that makes decisions on behalf of all the parties. Instead each party, also called a peer, makes local autonomous decisions towards its individual goals which may possibly conflict with those of other peers. Peers directly interact with each other and share information or provide service to other peers. An open decentralized system is one in which the entry of peers is not regulated. Any peer can enter or leave the system at any time Decentralization in government, the topic most studied, has been seen as a solution to problems like economic decline, government inability to fund services and their general decline in performance of overloaded services, the demands of minorities for a greater say in local governance, the general weakening legitimacy of the public sector and global and international pressure on countries with inefficient, undemocratic, overly centralized systems. Participation In decentralization the principle of subsidiarity is often invoked. It holds that the lowest or least centralized authority which is capable of addressing an issue effectively should do so. According to one definition: Decentralization brings decision-making back to the sub-national levels. Decentralization strategies must account for the interrelations of global, regional, national, sub-national, and local levels. Johnson writes that diversity plays an important role in decentralized systems like ecosystems , social groups , large organizations, political systems. Decentralized is defined as a property of a system where the agents have some ability to operate "locally. Decentralization promises to enhance

efficiency through both inter-governmental competition with market features and fiscal discipline which assigns tax and expenditure authority to the lowest level of government possible. It works best where members of subnational government have strong traditions of democracy, accountability and professionalism. Brancati holds that decentralization can promote peace if it encourages statewide parties to incorporate regional demands and limit the power of regional parties. According to the United Nations Development Programme, it is "more than a process, it is a way of life and a state of mind. They can be initiated from the centers of authority " top-down " or from individuals, localities or regions " bottom-up " , [46] or from a "mutually desired" combination of authorities and localities working together. Governments deciding to privatize functions must decide which are best privatized. Existing types of decentralization must be studied. The appropriate balance of centralization and decentralization should be studied. Training for both national and local managers and officials is necessary, as well as technical assistance in the planning, financing, and management of decentralized functions. While in earlier years small towns were considered appropriate, by the s, 60, inhabitants was considered the size necessary to support a diversified job market and an adequate shopping center and array of services and entertainment. Appropriate size of governmental units for revenue raising also is a consideration. The unit may be larger than many decentralist bioregionalists prefer. Even when it happens slowly, there is a need for experimentation, testing, adjusting, and replicating successful experiments in other contexts. There is no one blueprint for decentralization since it depends on the initial state of a country and the power and views of political interests and whether they support or oppose decentralization. However, it may occur as "silent decentralization" in the absence of reforms as changes in networks, policy emphasize and resource availability lead inevitably to a more decentralized system. In both China and Russia, lower level authorities attained greater powers than intended by central authorities. In many countries, political, economic and administrative responsibilities may be decentralized to the larger urban areas, while rural areas are administered by the central government. Decentralization of responsibilities to provinces may be limited only to those provinces or states which want or are capable of handling responsibility. Some privatization may be more appropriate to an urban than a rural area; some types of privatization may be more appropriate for some states and provinces but not others. In his *The History of Nations* Henry Cabot Lodge wrote that Persian king Darius I BC was a master of organization and "for the first time in history centralization becomes a political fact. Sanderson wrote that over the last years chiefdoms and actual states have gone through sequences of centralization and decentralization of economic, political and social power. Chase-Dunn and Thomas D. Hall review other works that detail these cycles, including works which analyze the concept of core elites which compete with state accumulation of wealth and how their "intra-ruling-class competition accounts for the rise and fall of states" and of their phases of centralization and decentralization. Government decentralization has both political and administrative aspects. Its decentralization may be territorial, moving power from a central city to other localities, and it may be functional, moving decision-making from the top administrator of any branch of government to lower level officials, or divesting of the function entirely through privatization. It may be associated with pluralistic politics and representative government , but it also means giving citizens , or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of laws and policies. This process is accomplished by the institution of reforms that either delegate a certain degree of meaningful decision-making autonomy to subnational tiers of government, [71] or grant citizens the right to elect lower-level officials, like local or regional representatives. Decentralization reforms may occur for administrative reasons, when government officials decide that certain responsibilities and decisions would be handled best at the regional or local level. In democracies, traditionally conservative.

Chapter 5 : OHCHR | Good Governance and Human Rights

This article is situated at the intersection of the debates over the role of democracy in enhancing development and regarding human rights-based approaches to development. Decentralization acts as a lens through which the interaction of democratization, development, and human rights can be.

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Indeed, we shall soon be launching a gradual, sophisticated process of regionalization which will cover all parts of the kingdom, especially the Moroccan Sahara region. The Polisario Front was created in with the goal of ending the Spanish occupation of the Western Sahara. In the same year, the Algerian government began providing the Polisario with support, while the International Court of Justice ruled that the people of the Western Sahara had the right to self-determination. In , the Polisario signed a peace treaty with Mauritania, which relinquished its claim to the Western Sahara. Morocco subsequently annexed the rest of the territory that Mauritania had vacated. Hostilities continued between Morocco and the Polisario until a ceasefire was negotiated in . Any further progress toward resolving the conflict was stalemated by disagreements over who in the region should be allowed to vote in an independence referendum. Population estimates of the region are also a point of disagreement and controversy, but total current inhabitants may be upwards of , people. This does not include Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camp inside the Algerian border, which the United Nations suggests could amount to approximately 90, people. Extensive discussions are still required in order to determine the specifics of this proposed arrangement. Negotiations between the parties since have not produced a final status agreement, and a new round of negotiations, which would be the fifth, has not yet been scheduled. In his speech, the king stated that the aim of decentralization is to "enable good local governance. Privatization is the one arrangement that Morocco did not incorporate into its decentralization plan. When the three organizational arrangements that Morocco has chosen are incorporated together, developmental responsibilities legal, financial, and operational exist at the sub-national level and are shared within a democratic framework among local communities, civil groups, and local and regional governments. The latter have greater authority and capacity to implement development projects i. A fundamental aim of the participatory approach is to instill a sense of local community ownership of development projects. Evaluations from around the world suggest that projects based on the participatory approach are strongly correlated with higher degrees of sustainability, compared to projects based on top-down management. This is primarily because participatory projects are more often able to generate benefits -- including income, educational and health benefits -- that directly address the priority needs of the local communities managing the projects. Nevertheless, a range of important managerial capabilities must be developed among local public and private organizations through training, education, and experience. Successful decentralization programs build administrative capabilities of local government, civil organizations, and community groups, as well as their technical skills and capacities to apply participatory planning, resolve conflicts, and manage resources. This kind of human development investment also increases the ability to domestically finance projects through new community-based, income-generating initiatives that result. Also, knowledge is built and strategies are developed among local people and associations to access public and private funds and resources to support development initiatives. Western Sahara, Decentralization, and Central Government Decentralization offers a potential means of conflict resolution by providing sub-regions with autonomy, responsibility, and capacities to advance the empowerment of development, all of which can have a stabilizing effect. The guiding principle is that decentralization creates national unity, or at least greater levels of peace, by way of enabling increased levels of regional diversity and determination. Last November in Marrakech, U. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton reiterated the U. However, decentralization may also be a cause for conflict if it is used to enable secessionist movements, which also tragically occurred in the United States. This is one essential reason why the king called for a "gradual" decentralization process in the opening quote of this essay. Decentralization does not define or preclude terms of a final status agreement regarding Western Sahara, but may inform them, because the self-described human needs of local people will thereby be met, and partnership, dialogue, and trust will be generated in the process. This process

can eventually overcome distrust, because genuine goodwill is created when community-expressed projects are acted on by partnering public and private institutions. By making possible this form of community-driven development, the Moroccan government would make clearer for the people in the Western Sahara the outlines of a system they can forge to further their own goals. In , King Mohammed VI stated his intention to implement decentralization in the Western Sahara, whether through "the will of the nation or through the proposed autonomy statute, once a U. Morocco is clearly pressing ahead with its plan. If it successfully resolves the Western Saharan conflict, decentralization would also remove the greatest obstacle preventing strong collaboration among the Maghreb Union -- a regional bloc that includes Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Decentralization certainly has the potential to achieve these domestic and international outcomes. However, people of rural and urban areas need to implement and benefit from new development initiatives that they control from design to evaluation and beyond. All this can occur only with the productive support, financial and otherwise, of the central and sub-national governments, as well as civil, community, and private groups. Although decentralized systems show greater autonomy at sub-national levels, national governments still perform important roles. National governments generally have responsibility for macroeconomic policy that encourage local and regional economies to develop, as well as for foreign policy, the national judiciary, and defense. Devolution, Privatization, Deconcentration, and Delegation The three general organizational arrangements of decentralization to be implemented are devolution, deconcentration and delegation. The way in which King Mohammed VI refers to them in his Green March anniversary speech and on other occasions create a guiding framework for implementing decentralization in the kingdom and the Western Sahara. Devolution occurs when legal and financial responsibilities for development are transferred to sub-national government agencies. On the other hand, devolution only at the provincial level may encourage large-scale development projects that are largely motivated by the desire for prestige. King Mohammed VI called for "balance" between national and regional levels through clarity of their exclusive powers. Such a gradual process will also help to deal with the resentment among national government bureaucrats and politicians over a loss of power and privilege, and will help head off tendencies at the provincial level to secede, as mentioned earlier. In the context of the Western Sahara, it would be prudent to devolve government responsibilities as locally as possible because that will likely be perceived by the people of the region as a more-heightened level of autonomy. Maximum devolution will, in turn, build further trust and encourage greater levels of local participation in development, which is also a stabilizing factor. Deconcentration transfers central government authority to lower levels within ministries. An intended effect of deconcentration includes enabling provincial and district level bureaucracies to work more closely with other sub-national groups within a democratic framework. Central and local governments share ideas and information and develop common agendas with civil and community groups, promoting partnership and the efficient use of resources. Deconcentration in the Western Sahara would involve collaboration in the development of multiple social sectors, which will consequently enable project-related benefits, responsibilities, and risks to be more widely spread. It is important that the people and institutions of the region become engaged with and receive benefits from decentralization as soon as possible so that they develop a stake in the system and therefore seek to maintain it. The new and diverse partnerships that would emerge in deconcentration would strengthen social ties within the region, and between the region and national-level administrations that contribute information, technical expertise and resources to development projects. Because they would be based on satisfying self-determined needs, the web of relatively more-sustainable horizontal and vertical cross-sectoral partnerships for development projects would also strengthen national self-reliance and solidarity. Delegation provides decision-making authority along with managerial and operational responsibility to communities and their organizations in order to carry out development initiatives. The king of Morocco refers to delegation by another name -- the participatory method. In this approach, new local associations are created by community members to help manage their own development. The participatory approach involves direct engagement of the people in managing their own development and social affairs, instilling in them a sense of control and ownership of issues they deem important. When this genuinely occurs, people experience less alienation within themselves, among each

other, and toward the state that has made it possible. Furthermore, the participatory method is dedicated to the principle of benefiting people who are marginalized -- including the poor, women, youth, and those in areas furthest from main city centers. The Kingdom of Morocco must work to ensure that the people most in need in the Western Sahara, and especially those who have suffered most during the decades-long conflict, are involved. This is of course a value in-and-of itself, but will also enhance the legitimacy of decentralization among its domestic and international skeptics. The framework for decentralization enumerated by King Mohammed VI involves: Recommendations to Implement Decentralization in Morocco In order to effectively implement its decentralization program, the central government should: Deciding which groups to train first is a strategic calculation. Training facilitators who actually live in or with the communities they serve may be more efficient, even necessary, to maintaining the momentum of development and decentralization. For example, forestry guards of the High Commission of Waters and Forests are a professional group that interfaces with local rural communities. School teachers are also well-placed to help catalyze local development and the building blocks of regionalization. In rural areas, for example, elementary school teachers are typically young and recent graduates from universities. With effective training, they can create and facilitate development planning meetings in the communities of the schools where they teach. Create Centers of Participatory Development and Training Participatory centers and similar programs at universities have two main goals: Universities are critical for creating a well-functioning decentralization system, and yet, there is not a single university in the Western Sahara. Without local people trained in applying the participatory democratic method for planning development, actual decentralization will remain elusive, and so also will a condition for vibrant autonomy. In lieu of universities for the time being, and in conjunction with one when it is finally built, Western Saharan public and private institutions should be identified that can be effective vehicles for transferring skills related to participatory development to its members. The chosen institutions should have representatives that interface with the people of local villages and neighborhoods. For example, members of indigenous civil associations dedicated to local development ought to be targeted to receive training. Members of youth groups and interested students at vocational schools should likewise be trained. The more widely these essential skills are dispersed, the more likely development that meets the self-described needs of the people will occur and decentralization will have the chance to succeed. Political Representatives and Political Parties Regional and local politicians, in the context of decentralization, have a more significant role to play in the development of their jurisdictions. With regional and local governments empowered with new means to support development, political representatives can have a significant influence on the extent to which socio-economic and environmental projects are realized. That is why their training in methods to help forge community-wide consensus in new development projects is essential, as it will also provide an informative experience that will increasingly guide their political campaigns and how they govern. King Mohammed VI stated that the extent to which political candidates can effectively advance participatory local development would provide the basis for their election. He also stated that since development processes are ongoing, the work of political parties should extend beyond cyclical campaigns, so that promising and demographically under-represented candidates can be attracted and trained in the participatory democratic approach. Regarding the Western Sahara, this suggests that local and regional politicians and their parties are intended to further decentralization and are to be judged according to the extent they are able to perform this function during elections. In particular, the Ministry should develop its role as a provider of information and assistance in areas that will advance decentralization and development. First, it can play a major role in the building of institutional partnerships by making available to the public, via the Internet, the tens of thousands of nonprofit Moroccan associations, broken down by region and mission category. Their names and contact information would allow individuals, government agencies, and international groups to identify prospective collaborators in development activities. Third, protocols requiring notification of the Ministry of Interior of local community planning meetings and project implementation activities should be phased out. Finally, an open review of ways the Ministry of Interior can use its network to assist local and regional development should be a high priority. Create an Agency of Decentralization in the Royal Cabinet A decentralization agency as part of the palace administration would help build new and productive institutional partnerships,

within government and among all sectors and levels. An agency within the Royal Cabinet would create the strategic position for that purpose. By fulfilling the political, social, cultural, economic, and environmental aspirations of its population, it could also result in the most viable conditions for ending the conflict of the Western Sahara to date. If decentralization is provided with the means and opportunity to succeed, a popularly approved political solution to the conflict would likely be consistent with the "autonomy within Moroccan sovereignty" proposal and the ruling of the International Court of Justice. In , King Mohammed VI unambiguously called on "everyone to show civic responsibility so that we may rise to the major challenge of developing an outstanding Moroccan model" for decentralization. Clearly, decentralization opens a "new page" for Morocco and for the ongoing conflict over the Western Sahara. The outcome will be determined by how effectively it is implemented. He is also president of the High Atlas Foundation, a non-government organization founded by former Peace Corps Volunteers and dedicated to advancing community development in Morocco.

Chapter 6 : Universal Declaration of Human Rights | United Nations

USAID's Strengthening Decentralization in the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights and Justice Project Phase II is implemented through a direct, government-to-government grant.

Chapter 7 : Human Rights | United Nations

Established as early as , the Ministry of Human Rights, Justice, Governance and Decentralization of Honduras was created from the territorial division of Honduras and was initially composed of seven departments.

Chapter 8 : Decentralization

Why is decentralization a key principle of system design? The flaws of centralized power were made all too clear during the Soviet experiment with state socialism, in which the maintenance of a central authority, for the sake of central authority, was pursued at tremendous human cost.

Chapter 9 : calendrierdelascience.com – Championing Decentralized Human Rights

Decentralization Policies and Practices under Structural Adjustment and Democratization in Africa Dele Olowu Democracy, Governance and Human Rights.