

Swiss TPH



Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute
Schweizerisches Tropen- und Public Health-Institut
Institut Tropical et de Santé Publique Suisse

Associated Institute of the University of Basel

Results of the MMS survey

on human rights-based approaches
among its member organizations

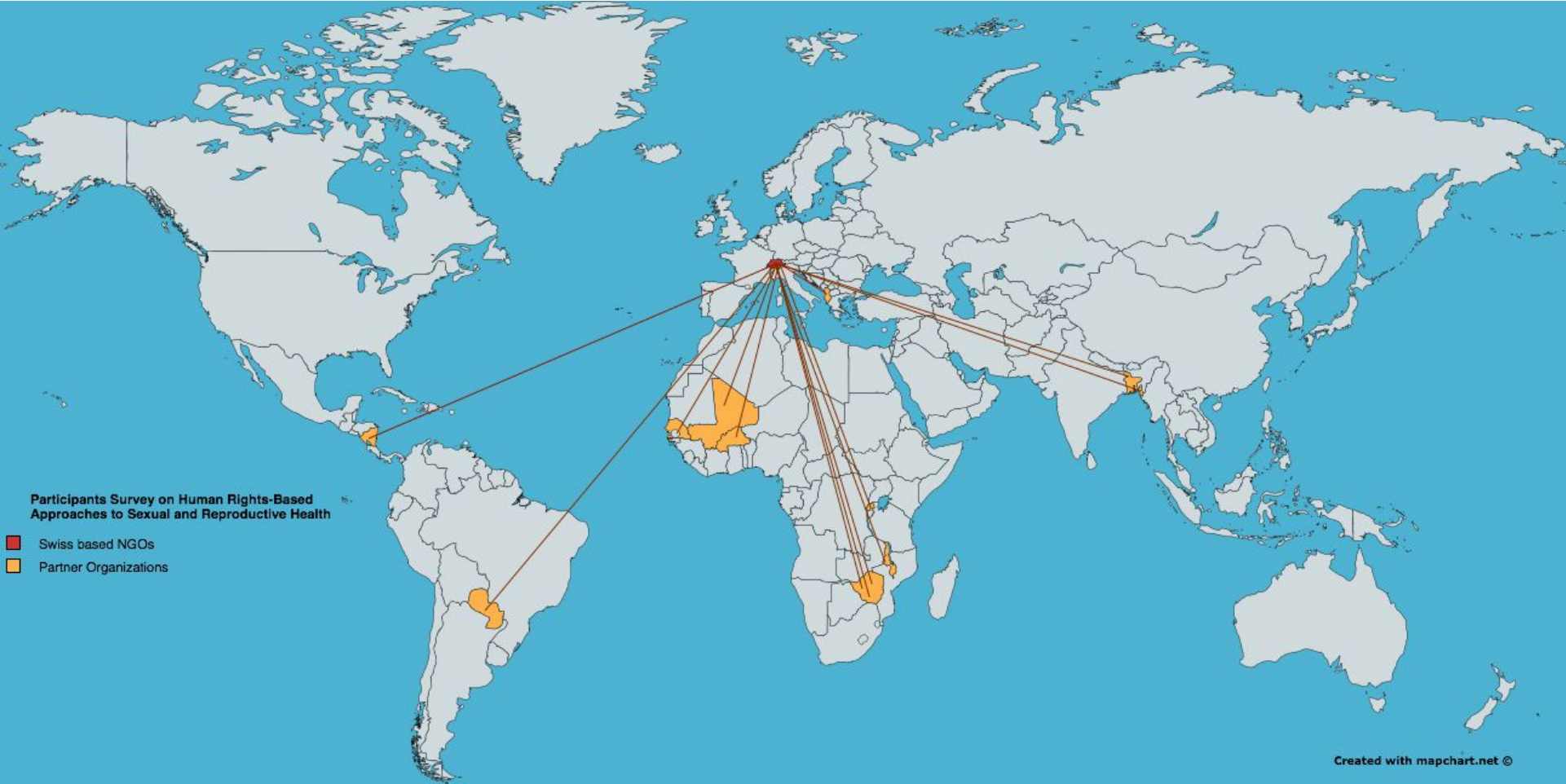
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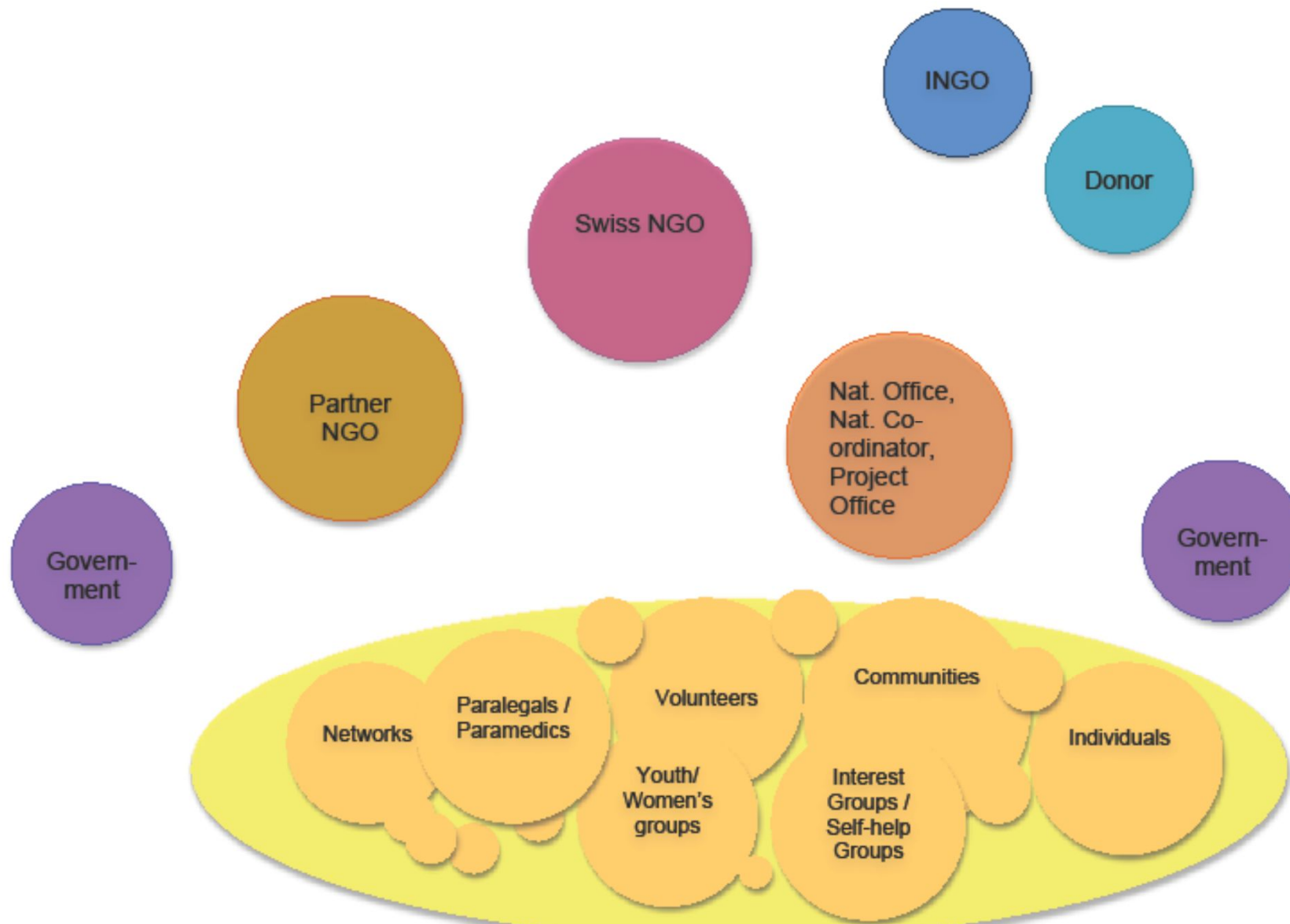
- ✓ How are the human rights principles operationalized by MMS member organisations based in Switzerland and their respective local partner organisations?
- ✓ To foster exchange of experiences among MMS members

- End (sexual) violence, especially against women and girls and disabled children,
- Ensure access to sexual education and all information related to reproductive health, especially for young people,
- Right to access reproductive health care services (e.g. family planning, fistula),
- Protection against harmful traditional practices related to sexuality and reproduction, such as female genital mutilation and cutting, or early and forced marriage,
- Guarantee equality and non-discrimination in law and practices regardless of health status (e.g. HIV/AIDS),
- Ensure access to medicines, information campaigns concerning HIV/AIDS.

Details on the Projects



Methodology



Findings: Partnerships



Reciprocity

- Equal and non-hierarchical person relation, except for the money flow,
- Clear guidelines and strategies how to implement,
- Checklist for partner assessment, financial accountability mechanisms,
- Capacity building sometimes even in both ways.

Ownership

- Little financial accountability measures and smaller budget,
- Grass root organizations as partner NGOs,
- Strong personal relations, trust in individuals as high value.

Findings: Capacity Building



Bottom-up approach for regional strategy

- Partner NGO nationally recognized expert in the field,
- Shaped regional strategy of Swiss NGO.

Regional exchange among partners

- Mutual learning, exchange of experience/expertise,
- Thematic input relevant for all,
- Very costly.



Situational Analysis / Design and Planning

- Little participation of stakeholders.

Implementation

- High participation by means of implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Little participation of stakeholders, except when volunteer groups had to monitor each other (task and budget).

Findings: Accountability



Financial accountability

- Ensured through capacity building,
- Lack became problematic.

Institutional accountability measures

- Do-no-harm,
- Code of conduct.

- ✓ Important contribution by focusing on most marginalized groups and individuals and their sexual and reproductive health,
- ✓ Accountability mechanisms beyond financial instruments should be discussed further.

Benefit of using a HRBA

- ✓ Accountability,
- ✓ Equality,
- ✓ Meaningful participation,
- ✓ Changes the way we reconceive problems as violations,
- ✓ Reminding the government on their contribution.

„We sell our strategy, and not the projects to our donors. We did not prominently talk about a rights approach, because maybe it is so self-evident. We talk more about the content of the project. But maybe we should more talk about this. Our local partner is very strong in this“.

Thank you very much, Merci beaucoup, Muchas gracias

Participating MMS members and their partner NGOs/national offices

and

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Photos: courtesy of Swiss TPH

