

A vibrant, abstract collage of colorful paper scraps and fragments forming a smiling face. The face is composed of various colored pieces, including reds, oranges, yellows, greens, blues, and purples, creating a mosaic effect. The eyes are dark and expressive, and the mouth is wide open, showing teeth. The background is a dense, multi-colored pattern of paper scraps.

THE DANISH
INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

DATA FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring practices and approaches to
further the realisation of rights

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ISBN: 978-87-7570-265-7

e-ISBN: 978-87-7570-266-4

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Who we are

The Danish Institute for Human Rights is the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) of Denmark. We are an independent state institution, with a mandate to promote and protect human rights in Denmark and internationally. We are also a national equality body in relation to race and ethnicity, gender, LBGT+ and persons with disabilities. In addition, we have an international mandate to collaborate with partners and share experience, tools and knowledge to contribute to the implementation of human rights abroad.

As an NHRI, our role is to advise the government, the parliament, ministries and public authorities on the human rights implications when, for example, a new policy or legislation is suggested.

We also produce analyses and research on human rights issues and we conduct projects to promote equal treatment and advise those who may have been discriminated against.

Furthermore, we support other NHRIs in strengthening their capacity to promote and protect human rights. For example, with structuring and using the data they collect from citizens' complaints, which generates a unique source of qualitative and quantifiable data to contribute to national analysis on the situation of rightsholder groups and communities.

Data is in the **core** of what we do

At the Danish Institute for Human Rights, we collect and use data both to inform our work and to draw attention to human rights issues in relation to specific population groups. We have, for example, developed an algorithm which classifies text according to the Sustainable Development Goals and to human rights categories, to facilitate our datamining and analysis.

We strive to facilitate data collection for communities and NHRIs in other countries in a manner which promotes, respects and complies with international human rights standards. For that, we partner with

concerned stakeholders to develop data collection tools and guidance on issues such as indigenous peoples' rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, land rights, and fundamental rights and freedoms. Not least, we support state and non-state actors to harness the power of data in decision-making to improve access to adequate services and contribute to the realisation of people's rights, including in sustainable development processes.

This booklet illustrates some of our work with data, and you are invited to dive into it with us. Scan the QR codes throughout the booklet to access the tools and publications directly on your device.

If you wish to learn more about our work, visit **[humanrights.dk](https://www.humanrights.dk)**



The Collaborative on Citizen Data

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), together with partners, have been working with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to raise awareness, develop a framework, collect good practices and foster collaboration between state and non-state actors to work with citizen data.

Citizen data can be broadly understood as data produced by non-traditional data sources such as civil society organizations or produced in close partnership with rightsholder groups and communities. Among other reasons, this data is generated with the objective of understanding people's lived experiences vis-à-vis the enjoyment of rights and services; to increase public awareness about the situation of marginalized groups and issues of interest; and to inform the development of adequate policies and services.

To a large extent, this relates to the type of data that DIHR collects for their studies and platforms, which are illustrated further ahead in this document. It also relates to the tools that DIHR develops for and with rightsholder groups to enable their own data collection. For this reason, DIHR supported the launch of the Collaborative on Citizen Data and is a member of its Steering Committee.

The Collaborative on Citizen Data is steered by UN Statistics Division, UN Women, Danish Institute for Human Rights, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, International Civil Society Centre, PARIS21, Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities for Sustainable Development (SGPwD), Open Data Watch, World Bank and UNITAR.

To learn more and engage with the Collaborative visit
unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/citizen-data



The Disability Barometer

The Disability Barometer is a comprehensive tool developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights to measure and track the living conditions and various indicators for people with disabilities in Denmark. It aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders to improve the lives of individuals with disabilities.

The Disability Barometer utilizes data primarily from the living conditions surveys among people with disabilities, conducted in 2012, 2016, and 2020 by the National Research and Analysis Center for Welfare, VIVE. It uses both qualitative and quantitative data to generate information on gender, age, ethnicity, education, and employment. The barometer also incorporates data from other sources, such as political participation and health metrics, to provide a holistic view of the situation for people with disabilities.

For more information on the Disability Barometer, visit the website at handicapbarometer.dk*

Example of data collected with the tool:

Proportion of persons with and without disabilities who are in employment, 2020



*The term "handicap" in the Danish language is widely accepted by disability groups in Denmark.

The Indigenous Navigator



The Indigenous Navigator is a framework and set of tools developed for and by Indigenous Peoples to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights. By using the Indigenous Navigator, Indigenous organisations and communities, duty bearers, NGOs and journalists can access free tools and resources based on community-generated data.

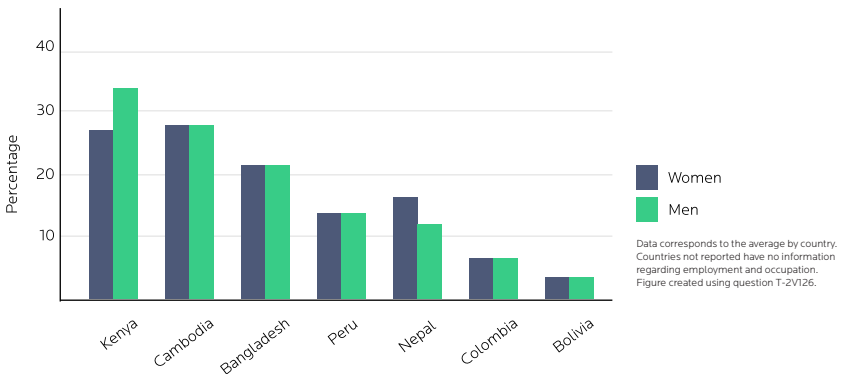
The Indigenous Navigator monitors and uncovers the crucial links between the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the commitments put forward in the Sustainable Development Goals and in the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

The tool has been developed in response to the need for quality data that can be fed into existing human rights and sustainable development monitoring processes at local, national, regional and international levels. It facilitates Indigenous communities' own generation of quality data on their situation and simultaneously enhances their awareness of their rights.

The tool is available on indigenousnavigator.org

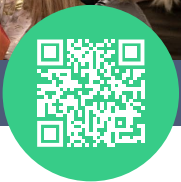
Example of data collected with the tool:

Indigenous population employed in the formal sector





The LGBT+ Barometer



The LGBT+ barometer gathers available knowledge and data on the living conditions of LGBT+ people in Denmark to provide an overview of well-being and rights on 10 selected themes. Each theme contains three quantitative indicators supplemented by interview statements which tell how LGBT+ people are faring in relation to the rest of the population.

Across the 10 themes, it is possible to see which areas have data gaps, where the greatest dissatisfaction is found, which groups are most at risk, and thus also where there is the greatest need for change and action. The objective is that the barometer can create fertile ground for political initiatives for LGBT+ people by systematising and disseminating existing data from a variety of sources, together with the lived experiences of LGBT+ persons who came forward with their stories to give life and voice to the data in the barometer. The barometer has been developed in collaboration with 15 LGBT+ civil society organizations and is targeted at stakeholder groups, academia, decision-makers and other professionals.

For more information on the LGBT+ Barometer, visit the website at menneskeret.dk/lgbt-barometer

Example of data displayed on the platform:

Hate motivated violence

It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 LGBT+ people in Denmark experience hate-motivated violence annually. In 2021 the Danish police registered 34 reports of hate crimes regarding violence against LGBT+ persons. Yet few hate crimes end up in the police spotlight, and we know very little about why. The police are not obliged to assess whether a crime is motivated by hatred at the time of reporting.

The Right to Defend Rights



The Right to Defend Rights is a monitoring tool which uses human rights-based indicators to systematically monitor the enabling environment for human rights defenders and civic space. These indicators are the basis for two sets of assessments which facilitate data collection at **(a)** national level and **(b)** for specific groups of human rights defenders. The questionnaires are connected to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the international human rights treaties to facilitate the use of the data for different monitoring processes.

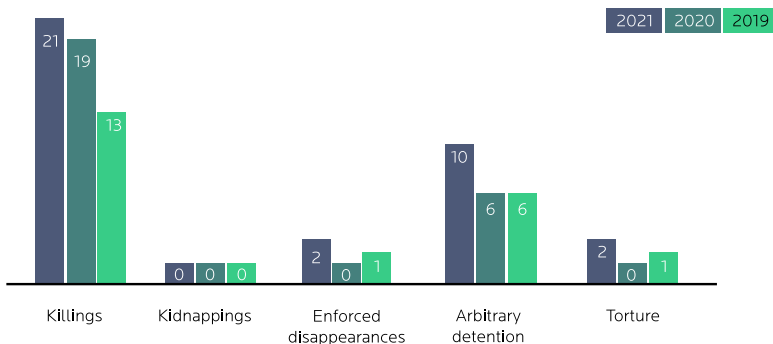
Among other things, the tool aims to address current limitations in the global SDG monitoring framework based on a comprehensive set of related human rights standards. For example, it aims to contribute to the monitoring of SDG indicator 16.10.1, which relates to killing and other harmful acts against human rights defenders, an issue of critical data gap.

This tool can be used by stakeholders from all sectors, and it encourages collaboration on issues which notably have multiple data sources in a country. These include state institutions with a mandate to collect data on human rights defenders as well as academia, think-thanks, non-governmental organisations, and human rights defender groups.

The tool is available on defend.humanrights.dk

Example of data collected with the tool:

Number of harmful acts against human rights defenders reported in country X*



*The country has been anonymized while the data undergoes final revision.



Inclusive data partnerships for the SDGs

The monitoring and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) rely largely on traditional data sources only. As a consequence, many elements of the SDG implementation, particularly for marginalized groups, remain obscure.

Addressing the SDG data challenge requires dynamic and inclusive data ecosystems. They shall comprise all relevant stakeholders and work towards filling the information gaps for a fully-fledged and data oriented monitoring and reporting culture. These ecosystems must bring together the human rights systems, civil society perspectives, national statistical offices, and other data producers and users. They must create mutual understanding, helping to identify and meet development data needs and opportunities to leave no one behind in SDG implementation.

This report gathers knowledge and recommendations from the “Inclusive SDG Data Partnerships” initiative, which took place with six countries. The initiative was co-organised by Partners for Review (P4R/GIZ), the Danish Institute for Human Rights, and the International Civil Society Centre. Its purpose was to strengthen multi-actor data ecosystems at the national level and improve the use of non-traditional data sources as complementary to official statistics, particularly data produced by civil society and human rights institutions.

The report is available at: humanrights.dk/publications/lessons-learned-report-advancing-inclusive-sdg-data-partnerships

To effectively fulfil their purpose and contribute to leaving no one behind, the Data Partnerships must adopt a **Human Rights-Based Approach to data**. This includes ensuring free, active, and meaningful **participation** of everyone involved; improving **data disaggregation** to go beyond the national averages; allowing for **self-identification** in data collection processes; attaining to high standards of **privacy** and confidentiality practices; and, lastly, enabling an environment and mechanisms to provide for **transparency** and **accountability**.

Ethnic profiling in Danish policing



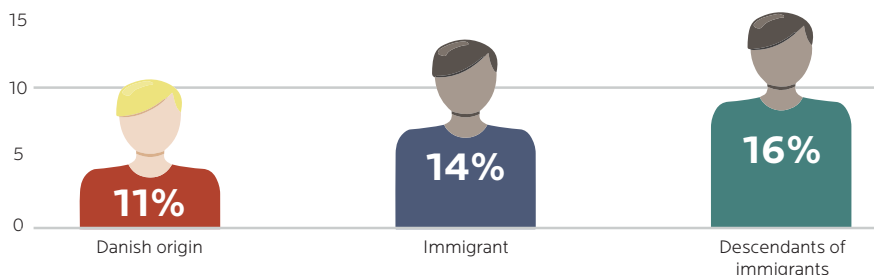
Ethnic profiling is a type of discrimination by which law enforcement uses a person's race or ethnicity as key reason to engage in various forms of enforcement. From a human rights perspective, ethnic profiling violates core principles of anti-discrimination and has severe potential consequences for those subjected to it.

Ethnic profiling has been hotly debated in Danish policy circles and public media, yet few studies have investigated the extent of ethnic profiling in police-citizen encounters. To help fill this knowledge gap, the Danish Institute for Human Rights developed a **report** which examines the existence and scope of ethnic profiling in Danish policing.

Based on comprehensive register data from Statistics Denmark, this report analyses 2.5 million preliminary charges and their legal outcome in the period 2009-2019. Using logistic regression analyses, the report finds that ethnic minority citizens are subjected to more police control, and they are more likely to be charged of an offence that does not lead to conviction compared to majority Danes. Citizens originating from African and Middle Eastern countries are particularly charged with offences that are proven to have been a mistake afterwards. These ethnic disparities are significant even after controlling for a range of other important factors such as gender, age, type of offence, criminal record, socioeconomic background etc. The results indicate that Danish police deploy a lower threshold for charging ethnic minorities and more often so on unsubstantiated grounds. Looking forward, the report recommends five initiatives to counteract ethnic profiling in Danish policing.

Example of data from the study:

Probability of being charged without a guilty verdict

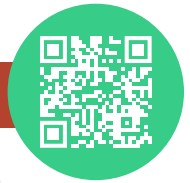


An algorithm for Human Rights and Sustainable Development

The Danish Institute for Human Rights, in collaboration with Specialisterne and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), developed an unprecedented text mining algorithm that classifies large amounts of text according to human rights themes, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and rightsholder/stakeholder groups.

The algorithm can connect human rights text (e.g. the recommendations from the human rights monitoring mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review) with the related SDG targets and rightsholder groups (such as women and girls, migrants, and persons with disabilities). It can also identify how a set of text is linked to, for example, specific civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (e.g. the right to food, freedom of expression, and crosscutting human rights issues and principles such as equality and non-discrimination).

The SDG - Human Rights Data Explorer



International human rights monitoring bodies such as Treaty Bodies and the Universal Periodic Review provide country-specific high-quality recommendations that are directly relevant for realising the SDGs in specific countries, for specific groups and with regard to particular themes and sectors. However, the multitude of recommendations from these bodies can be difficult to use directly for this purpose, as they are not linked to the SDGs.

The SDG – Human Rights Data Explorer overcomes this problem by connecting the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms to the SDGs. It is the result of an experimental data-mining project (our algorithm above) developed in close collaboration between the OHCHR and the Danish Institute for Human Rights. The database allows users to explore the recommendations of the international human rights system as they relate to the implementation of the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets.

The tool is available on: sdgdata.humanrights.dk

Monitoring land rights

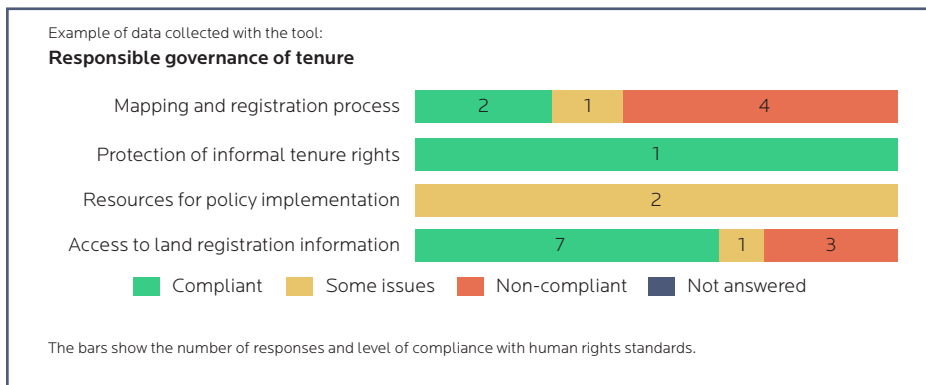


The Danish Institute for Human Rights together with the TMG Thinktank developed a monitoring tool (the **Rights 4 Land** tool) to enable comprehensive data collection on land rights issues. The tool consists of an indicator framework and a national and a local questionnaire that can be used to assess responsible land governance from a human rights perspective.

The tool can be used to monitor the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure. This includes monitoring the alignment of legal frameworks, the efforts undertaken to effectively implement policies and the actual results of these efforts. For example, one can monitor the secured legitimate tenure rights as experienced by disadvantaged groups and individuals.

The indicator framework and the tool can be used by National Human Rights Institutions, civil society organizations, research institutions, or governments to monitor the land governance situation in a country or for specific groups from a human rights perspective. It can produce quantitative and qualitative information for use in advocacy, litigation, policy and programme development. When comparing the national submission and the local responses, it will be possible to see gaps – for example between policies and realities on the ground.

The tool is available on rights4land.org





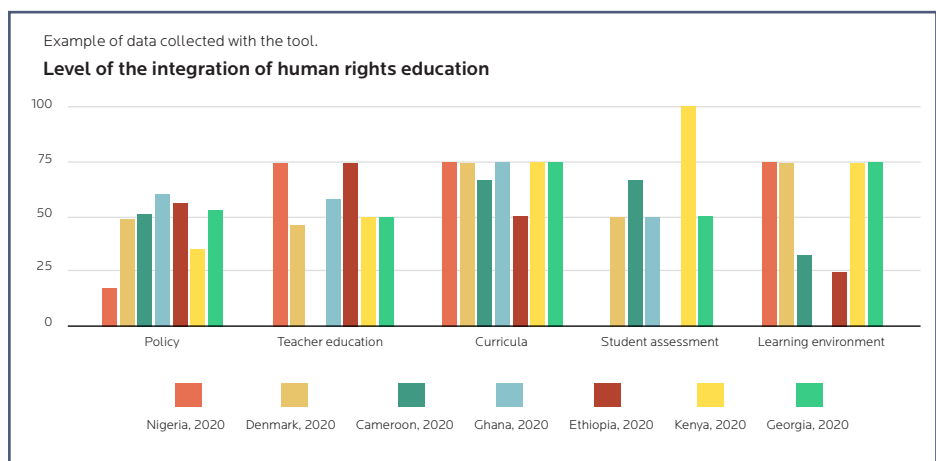
Monitoring human rights education

The SDG 4.7 / Human Rights Education Monitoring Tool enables national human rights institutions and/or state parties to monitor the implementation of the human rights education (HRE) element of global SDG target 4.7 and related human rights provisions.

The tool facilitates integrated human rights and SDG reporting. The data generated can be used in reporting on progress for the SDG indicator 4.7.1 as well as for the implementation the UN World Programme for Human Rights Education, and the legally binding international treaties that contain provisions on states' obligation to implement HRE.

This is a tool which supports efforts for building peaceful and just societies. If future generations are to participate in the development of a universal culture of human rights, it is crucial that human rights education is embedded in both national education policies and in the curricula. This tool can help improve HRE data, identifying strengths and gaps in national frameworks, which can then serve to guide a process towards enhanced national HRE implementation.

The tool is available on sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk





This tool supports organisations working on business and human rights at the national level to conduct a baseline assessment of the status of the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) by the State.

The objective of a baseline assessment is to identify possible legal and policy gaps and patterns of adverse human rights impacts by businesses. The findings in a baseline assessment can be used to:

- Identify further research and data collection needs on business and human rights
- Make recommendations for legal, policy and institutional changes
- Prepare reporting to regional and international human rights bodies on business and human rights
- Inform the formulation and prioritisation of actions in a national action plan on business and human rights.

The tool can be of interest to any organisation who would like to assess the implementation of business and human rights frameworks in their country including: National human rights institutions, state bodies such as ministries and/or cross-ministerial working groups, inter-governmental and regional organisations, civil society organisations, and academic institutions.

The tool is structured in 10 thematic domains to support users to identify relevant information regarding the implementation by the State of Pillars 1 and 3 of the UNGPs: 1. Laws and regulations on business and human rights; 2. Policies and guidance on business and human rights; 3. State-business nexus; 4. Conflict-affected areas; 5. Policy coherence; 6. Access to remedy; 7. Labour rights; 8. Land; 9. Environmental protection; and 10. Consumer protection.

The tool is available on bhrbaseline.humanrights.dk

Connecting the dots with human rights standards

The Danish Institute for Human Rights developed databases which facilitate the access to the links between regional and global human rights norms, environmental instruments and labour standards to issues such as sustainable development, fisheries, and business activities.

The Human Rights Guide to the SDGs



The **Human Rights Guide to the SDGs** illustrates the human rights anchorage of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by making concrete links between the 169 targets and the relevant range of international and regional human rights instruments, international labour standards, as well as key environmental instruments. Among other things, the knowledge about these links can support the operationalisation of a human rights-based approach to sustainable development programming, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The Human Rights Guide to Fisheries

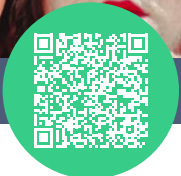


The **Human Rights Guide to Fisheries** illustrates the human rights anchorage of 7 international instruments governing the fisheries sector by showing concrete links between provisions of these instruments and 47 international and regional human rights instruments and international labour standards. The Guide shows in total 23,621 links between international fisheries and human rights instruments.

Sustainable Development through HRDD



The **Sustainable Development through Human Rights Due Diligence** website is an online database that includes examples of actions companies have taken to avoid and address salient human rights issues. The site simultaneously shows how these actions can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and their targets.



Hate against minorities

How does hate affect minorities due to their ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression in Denmark? The Danish Institute for Human Rights published an analysis on this issue based on a survey and a series of personal stories of everyday hate and a survey among LGBT+ individuals, ethnic and religious minorities, and people with disabilities.

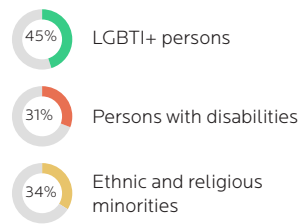
The survey gathered responses from approximately 700 individuals from minority groups. In the survey, we asked about the minority groups' experiences with hate in public spaces and online. The survey was sent out via social media and is not representative, meaning that the figures are based solely on the respondents' answers and cannot be generalized to apply to the minority groups in the population. This is due to the difficulty in achieving representativeness in studies of minorities. On the other hand, it is possible to shed light on everyday experiences and encounters with hate for minority groups, which are often overlooked in statistics and larger population surveys. In this publication, selected figures from the survey and an extensive selection of respondents' experiences with everyday hate, provided in open response categories, are presented. The seven interviewees who contribute their personal stories have also been recruited among the respondents in the survey.

The publication is available at humanrights.dk/publications/hate-against-minorities-theses-hatred-everyday-life

Example of data from the study.:

Proportion of interviewees who:

Avoid traveling to certain places or at certain times in public spaces



Is generally suspicious of strangers in public spaces

