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- The following questionnaire is worth 10% of your final grade.

- The questionnaire is divided into ten questions worth one point each.

- You are allowed **two attempts** to respond to the exam: your exam will be submitted definitively once you click on '**final check**' . **Be careful not to submit your responses before you are sure of your responses**. You can save your responses without submitting them by clicking on '**save**'.

- Unlike the exercises you have gone through in the section, this questionnaire does not contain an explanation for each question.

SECTION 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (8/10 points)

1. Strategies for the realization of human rights are distinct from poverty-reduction strategies in that:

    ○ Poverty-reduction strategies focus on the poor, whereas human rights strategies are intended to cover all the population;

    ● Only human rights strategies include an element of accountability, transforming the relationship between the public authorities and individuals into one between duty-bearers and rights-holders;   ✔

    ○ Poverty-reduction strategies focus on development outcomes, whereas human rights strategies focus on institutions.

2. Because the State faces many different priorities, competing both for political attention and resources, the State should:

    ○ Set priorities focusing first on the fulfilment of the rights of the poorest segments of society;

    ○ Set priorities in ways that do not result in discrimination, particularly on grounds of income;

    ○ Set priorities based on participatory processes, allowing the poorest segments of society, in particular, to express their views as to what matters most to them;

    ● All of the above.   ✔

3. National human rights strategies should be designed:

- ● By a participatory process involving civil society and the weakest segments of the population; ✔
- ○ By the government, to ensure national ownership of the process;
- ○ By elected parliamentary assemblies, to ensure legitimacy of the process;
- ○ Through a dialogue with international donors, to ensure that the national efforts are supported by international assistance and cooperation.

4. National human rights strategies provide a range of advantages:

- ○ They improve coordination between different branches of government in the fulfilment of human rights;
- ○ They impose clear deadlines for the adoption of measures to realize human rights, thus improving accountability;
- ○ They allocate roles and responsibilities, thus improving accountability;
- ● All of the above. ✔

5. Framework laws are specific in that:

- ● They define the institutional process through which human rights strategies should be designed and implemented; ✔
- ○ They empower courts to adjudicate certain rights that otherwise would not be considered justiciable;
- ○ They define broad objectives, that are programmatic in nature;
- ○ They empower the Executive, allowing it to realize human rights by the adoption of decrees.

6. Human rights indicators:

- ○ Measure not outcomes, but only whether or not particular human rights are embodied in domestic constitutions or legislation;
- ○ Measure the extent to which the basic needs of individuals are satisfied;
- ○ Measure whether courts are empowered to protect and enforce human rights;
- ● Measure both the efforts of the State and the results achieved in the fulfilment of human rights. ✔

7. Structural indicators serve to measure:

- ● Legal and institutional dimensions of the implementation of human rights; ✔
- ○ The extent to which a State has implemented structural reforms for the fulfilment of human rights;
- ○ The extent to which a State has improved the macro-economic environment, in order that human rights may flourish;
- ○ The extent to which large groups of society are removed out of poverty.

8. The "core content" of economic and social rights refers to:

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○ The central element of each of these rights, that can never be derogated from;

○ The level of realization of each of these rights, that all States are excepted to achieve, whatever their degree of development; ✔

◉ The component of each of these rights that has the status of *jus cogens*; ✖

○ The component of each of these rights that States are expected not only to respect, but also to protect from interference by private actors.

9. The "achievement possibilities frontier" of States refers to:

○ The degree of fulfilment of the right that a State has achieved historically;

◉ The maximum level of achievement possible at the *per capita* income level of the country concerned, based on the highest level of the indicator historically achieved by any country at that per capita GDP level; ✔

○ The maximum level of achievement possible of the country concerned, considering the resources available to that country, compared to the costs of fulfilling the rights considered;

○ The benchmarks that the State has set for itself, within a specified timeframe.

10. Assessing the human rights performance of a State is different from assessing its development performance because:

◉ In human rights assessments, the focus is on concrete individuals, not on statistical data at macro (or societal) level; ✖

○ Human rights assessements serve to distinguish what is attributable to omissions or failures of the State, from what is the result of the constraints the State faces; ✔

○ Human rights assessments focus on institutional mechanisms of protection of human rights, not on the degree of satisfaction of certain basic needs.

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(http://youtube.com/user/edxonline)

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