



# Human Rights Consortium Scotland: a theory of change

**Impact:** Scottish civil society has a strong, collective voice and is empowered and enabled to defend and promote human rights for everyone

Outcomes

Scotland has a strong, collective civil society voice to promote and defend human rights.

Civil society is able to use human rights as a tool to strengthen democracy and deliver social justice in Scotland.

Interventions and Outputs

### UK/International level

- Engagement with and production of reports for United Nations and Council of Europe in partnership with members - Participation in national and international fora for promotion of Human Rights e.g. NHRAP Network; ICESCR network; UK HRA Coalition; devolved nations partnership

### Scottish level

- Advocacy and lobbying in partnership with membership and other Scottish organisations for incorporation. - Co-Chair Scottish National Action Plan (SNAP 2) and Civil Society Working Group - Partnership working to promote Human Rights mainstreaming - Joint advocacy and lobbying to promote access to justice

### Organisational level

- Production and dissemination of information, webinars and other events to build capacity for members on Human Rights and mainstreaming techniques. - Commissioning of research and dissemination of results to increase Human Rights knowledge - Initiate and maintain projects to highlight HR issues in vulnerable groups e.g. migrants and others

Strategies

### UK/International level

- Work with other Human Rights organisations and membership to press UK government on HR issues and make Scottish input to shadow reports and events

### Scottish level

-Lobby and advocate with other organisations to press for incorporation of Human Rights in Scottish law and embed Human Rights culture and mainstreaming in policy making.

### Organisational level

- Expand membership and raise awareness of Human Rights. Build capacity for Human Rights mainstreaming. Engage with and defend with those whose HR are most at risk.

Barriers

- Legal barriers to incorporation of human rights within devolved nations. -Increasing discrimination, poverty and inequality and lack of information and advice prevent people claiming human rights. -Lack of access to justice and redress due to cuts in civil legal aid.

Situation

-Decreasing adherence to international human rights treaties and conventions across sectors. -Lack of public understanding of human rights and their relevance to political and social policy. -Lack of skills and experience in governmental, private and non-governmental sectors to implement rights-based approaches and mainstream human rights in legal and policy framework.