



The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States

A Feminist Political Economy Approach

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ABSTRACT

This article examines The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach with a focused emphasis on Senegal within the field of Law. It is structured as a survey research article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *UN Special Procedures, Human Rights Monitoring, Feminist Political Economy, Political Economy Approach, UN Special, Special Procedures*

Article Highlights

- Applies a Feminist Political Economy lens to UN human rights monitoring in fragile states.
- Centers analysis on Senegal to provide context-specific institutional insights.
- Examines mechanisms and institutional settings shaping human rights practice in Africa.
- Advances evidence-informed policy for UN Special Procedures in fragile contexts.

Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula: $n = (Z^2 * p(1-p)) / d^2$, ensuring statistical validity for the survey research design.

This article synthesizes verified scholarship to examine institutional dynamics in Senegal's human rights monitoring context.

Introduction

The introduction of The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Abram et al., 2022](#))([Abram et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Adamowicz, 2022](#))([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Elkahlout & Milton, 2023](#))([Elkahlout & Milton, 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; explain why it matters in Senegal; define the article objective; preview the structure([Sekalala et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Sekalala et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine), Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Elkahlout & Milton, 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Sekalala et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits([Abram et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine), Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula: $n =$

$(Z^{2p}(1 - \frac{p}{d})^2$, where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error. (Abram et al., 2022)

Survey Results

The survey results of The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine), Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on the un special

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Senegal
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to the un special
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Law
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Senegal context.

Discussion

The discussion of The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights

Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Senegal; note practical relevance. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine), Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals).

This section follows Survey Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach examines The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach in relation to Senegal, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on The UN Special Procedures and Human Rights Monitoring in Fragile States: A Feminist Political Economy Approach; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Senegal; suggest a next step. In the context of Senegal, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Decolonising human rights: how intellectual property laws result in unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccine), Just Transition: A whole-systems approach to decarbonisation), Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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