



**Looking for a path through
the 2030 Agenda?**

Be guided by Human Rights



Human Rights



ANCHORED IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Pledge to leave no one behind

156 of the 169 targets (more than 92%) are linked to specific provisions of international human rights instruments/labour standards.

Countries can demonstrate progress in meeting their legal human rights obligations through realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and vice versa.

Human rights give the Global Goals a greater life span – and inserts accountability.



FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW (FUR)

Overall purpose of FUR mechanisms:

Maximize and track progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and ensure that no one is left behind.

Principles:

- Promote accountability to citizens;
- Respect for human rights and a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind;
- Support effective international cooperation;
- Foster exchange of best practices.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS GUIDE TO THE SDGs

SEARCH

Select SDG goal, target, human rights instrument, ILO convention or article to get a precise list of matches.

CONSTRUCT

Build your human rights-based approach to the SDGs by integrating human rights into planning, implementation and the follow-up and review procedures.

ANALYSE

Use this list to analyse convergence and explore resources like state reports, thematic and country-specific guidance from HR monitoring bodies etc.

Links all 17 goals and targets with key human rights instruments and labour standards.

A tool for operationalisation of a Human Rights-Based Approach to sustainable development

Develop integrated action plans

Available in 7 languages.

SDG.HUMANRIGHTS.DK

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

How to ensure that no one is left behind in implementation and follow-up and review?

Identify the human rights implications of the SDGs and locate information about specific rights-holders: women, children, indigenous peoples, migrant workers, persons with disabilities etc.



ENSURING PROGRESS THROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY

Example: CRPD



**Ratified by Jordan
in 2008**

Instrument	Article / Description	Target
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	4.1.c To take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes;	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND - EXAMPLE

Example: Gender mainstreaming



Target	Instrument	Article / Description
<p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.</p> <p>Indicators 8.10.1 8.10.2</p>	<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</p>	<p><i>13 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:</i></p> <p>13.b The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;</p>

MEASURE WHAT YOU TREASURE



Use human rights monitoring information for SDG Follow-up and Review (FUR)

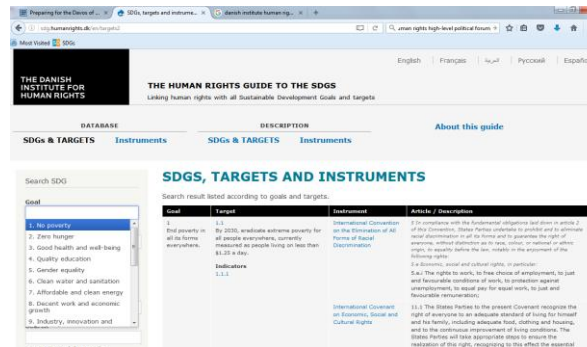
- Pursue efficiency in reporting
- Navigate the goldmine of context specific and qualitative data: treaty bodies, UPR, special procedures, NHRIs
- Identify implementation gaps
- Let human rights monitoring mechanisms guide implementation

Example: Nepal UPR
recommendations

1. PRIORITISATION IN PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

Out of 211 recommendations received:

35% linked to Goal 5
47% linked to Goal 16



MEASURE WHAT YOU TREASURE – IN BANGLADESH

Target	Instrument	Article / Description
<p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.</p>	<p>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</p>	<p>ILO 182 This fundamental ILO Convention requires states to eliminate the worst forms of child labour; to provide direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration.</p>

The screenshot shows the ILO NORMLEX website interface. At the top left is the ILO logo and the text "International Labour Organization Promoting jobs, protecting people". A navigation menu includes "About the ILO", "Topics", "Regions", "Meetings and events", "Programmes and projects", "Publications", "Labour standards" (highlighted), and "Statistics and databases". The main heading is "NORMLEX Information System on International Labour Standards". Below this, the breadcrumb trail reads "NORMLEX Home > Country profiles > Bangladesh > Comments". The main content area displays the title "Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)" and the instrument name "Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) - Bangladesh (Ratification: 2001)". A language selector shows "Display in: French - Spanish" and a "View all | Printable version" link. The left sidebar contains a menu with "Instruments", "Key documents", "Ratification of ILO Conventions", "Supervising the application of International Labour Standards" (expanded), and "Regular reporting". Under "Supervising the application of International Labour Standards", the "Search comments by the supervisory bodies" option is selected. The main text area contains the following content:

Article 3 of the Convention. Worst forms of child labour. Clause (a). All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery. 1. Debt bondage. The Committee previously noted that section 35 of the Labour Act of 2006 (Labour Act) prohibits debt bondage but only in respect of children under 14 years.

The Committee notes with **interest** that section 9 of the of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act No. 3 of 2012 (Trafficking Act, 2012) makes it an offence to unlawfully force another person to provide labour or service or to exact any work or service by using force or threat to hold in debt bondage any other person.

2. *Forced or compulsory recruitment for use in armed conflict.* Following its previous comments, the Committee notes the Government's information that in Bangladesh there is no compulsory military service requirement for its citizens. The Government further states that, since joining the military service is voluntary, the recruitment age does not contradict international labour standards.

DIHR INVOLVEMENT IN SDGs

- Sustained dialogue with MFA on National Action Plan and development policy strategies, including financing instruments
- Linking Annual Status Report and UPR recommendations to SDGs
- Facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogue
- Contribution to HRBA approaches (CRC)
- Capacity-building of civil society
- Collaboration with Statistics Denmark and IAEG-SDGs on indicators and data gaps, including for specific groups
- Collaboration with other NHRIs/GANHRI & ENHRI
- International advocacy
- Development of tools and approaches
- Collaboration with ILO/Indigenous Peoples Major Group



ENNHRI PRIORITIES

- **Capacity-building, expertise & methodologies** (exchange of experience; guidance/materials; sub-regional groups; data/indicators/monitoring)
 - Better **coordination** within ENNHRI & GANHRI, with UNDP/OHCHR
 - **Integrate SDGs** in other areas of work (conflict, post-conflict, refugees)
 - Raise **awareness** of status and role of NHRIs
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INSTITUT FOR
MENNESKE
RETTIGHEDER



FOR FURTHER CONTACT:

BIRGITTE FEIRING

BIFE@HUMANRIGHTS.DK

WWW.HUMANRIGHTS.DK