HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO SDG’S

Open Working Group on SDGs
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"TheWorldWeWant or TheWorldWeNeed for present and future generations"

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

- Social
- Environment
- Economy
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Equity / equality

Women, Children, Future generations.
Indigenous Peoples
Refugees and Security Issues
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As mentioned at Social. Plus:
Fair Economy
Workers Rights, Land & Property Rights,
Corrupt, Bribery v. Transparency.

Investment (pension) funds ratings
HR & Business -
Ruggie Framework
UN Guiding Principles
GRI G4 and OECD norms

Natural disasters have costed 2.5 trillion since 2000. Excl. Haiyan.
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

As mentioned at Social, plus:

The Right to a healthy & clean Environment ("RtE"):

- UN GA Resolutions, preamble of treaties like Aarhus, two regional Human Rights treaties and 100 constitutions. Like Brazil, article 225 FC:
  “Everyone has the right to an ecologically balanced environment, which is an asset of common use and essential to a healthy quality of life, and both the Government and the community shall have the duty to defend and preserve it for present and future generations.”

- European Court (ECHR in Di Sarno v Italy) and ESC in Marangopoulos v Greece.

- UN Decl. Rights of Indigenous Peoples
At the Rio+20 General Meeting with Heads of States, Mr. Abdelkader Bensalah, President of Algeria, stated on behalf of G77 and China:

"The necessity to realize sustainable growth is now bigger than ever. The human right to a healthy environment is the fundament of the basis of the three pillars of sustainable development."

'Child's Right to Nature and a Healthy Environment' Resolution at the 2012 IUCN congress: 150 nations and over 1,000 ngo's Commons project

OHCHR and UNEP, IE expert on links HR and Environment John Knoxx
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

- Social
- Environment
- Economy

SDGs

EarthCharter
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

- **Physiological**
  - Breathing, food, water, sex, sleep, homeostasis, excretion

- **Safety**
  - Security of body, of employment, of resources, of morality, of the family, of health, of property

- **Love/Belonging**
  - Friendship, family, sexual intimacy

- **Esteem**
  - Self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect of others, respect by others

- **Self-actualization**
  - Morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem-solving, lack of prejudice, acceptance of facts

FREE WiFi
ANNEX I: ILLUSTRATIVE GOALS AND TARGETS

UNIVERSAL GOALS, NATIONAL TARGETS

1. End Poverty
   1a. Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce by x% the share of people living below their country’s 2015 national poverty line.1,2
   1b. Increase by x% the share of women and men, communities, and businesses with secure rights to land, property, and other assets.1,2
   1c. Cover x% of people who are poor and vulnerable with social protection systems.1,2
   1d. Build resilience and reduce deaths from natural disasters by x%.2

2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality
   2a. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against girls and women.1,2,3
   2b. End child marriage.1,2
   2c. Ensure equal right of women to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register a business and open a bank account.1,2
   2d. Eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, and public life.1,2,3

3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning
   3a. Increase by x% the proportion of children able to access and complete pre-primary education.7
   3b. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, completes primary education able to read, write and count well enough to meet minimum learning standards.1,2
   3c. Ensure every child, regardless of circumstance, has access to lower secondary education and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes to x%.1,2
   3d. Increase the number of young and adult women and men with the skills, including technical and vocational, needed for work by x%.2,3

4. Ensure Healthy Lives
   4a. End preventable infant and under-5 deaths.1,2
   4b. Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated.1,2
   4c. Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000.1,2
   4d. Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights.1,2
   4e. Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases.2

5. Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition
   5a. End hunger and protect the right of everyone to have access to sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food.1,2
   5b. Reduce stunting by x%, wasting by x%, and anaemia by 2% for all children under five.1,2
   5c. Increase agricultural productivity by x%, with a focus on sustainably increasing smallholder yields and access to irrigation.6
   5d. Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild designated fish stocks to sustainable levels.1
   5e. Reduce postharvest loss and food waste by x%.9

6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation
   6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers, and refugee camps.1,2
   6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%.1,2
   6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by x% and urban areas by x%.1
   6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge.1,2

7. Secure Sustainable Energy
   7a. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
   7b. Ensure universal access to modern energy services.1,2
   7c. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport.
   7d. Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption.1,2

8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
   8a. Increase the number of good and decent jobs and livelihoods by x%.2
   8b. Decrease the number of young people not in education, employment or training by x%.2
   8c. Strengthen productive capacity by providing universal access to financial services and infrastructure such as transportation and ICT.1,2,3
   8d. Increase new start-ups by x and value added from new products by y through creating an enabling business environment and boosting entrepreneurship.2,3

9. Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
   9a. Publish and use economic, social and environmental accounts in all governments and major companies.2
   9b. Increase consideration of sustainability in x% of government procurements.2
   9c. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.
   9d. Reduce deforestation by x% and increase reforestation by y%.
   9e. Improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion by x tonnes and combat desertification.

10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
    10a. Provide free and universal legal identity, such as birth registrations.1,2
    10b. Ensure people enjoy freedom of speech, association, peaceful protest and access to independent media and information.1,2,3
    10c. Increase public participation in all levels of governance.
    10d. Guarantee the public’s right to information and access to government data.
    10e. Reduce bribery and corruption and ensure officials can be held accountable.

11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies
    11a. Reduce violent deaths per 100,000 by x and eliminate all forms of violence against children.1,2,3
    11b. Ensure justice institutions are accessible, independent, well-resourced and respect due-process rights.1,2,3
    11c. Stem the external stressors that lead to conflict, including those related to organised crime.
    11d. Enhance the capacity, professionalism and accountability of the security forces, police and judiciary.

12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance
    12a. Support an open, fair and development-friendly trading system, substantially reducing trade-distorting measures, including agricultural subsidies, while improving market access of developing country products.
    12b. Implement reforms to ensure stability of the global financial system and encourage stable, long-term private foreign investment.
    12c. Hold the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, in line with international agreements.
    12d. Developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries; other countries should move towards voluntary targets for complementary financial assistance.
    12e. Reduce illicit flows and tax evasion and increase stolen-asset recovery by x%.
    12f. Promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, innovation, and development data.
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

I Life, Air
II Water and Sanitation (6)
III Food (5)
IV End Poverty (1)
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V Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality (2)
VI Education and Information (3)
VII Ensure Healthy Lives (4)
VIII Secure Sustainable Energy (7)
IX Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods and Equitable Growth (8)
X Manage Natural Resources Sustainably (9)
XII Ensure Good governance and Effective Institutions (10)
XIII Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies (11)
XIII Create a Global Enabling Environment and Long Term Finance (12)
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

Art. 1 UDHR
All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

WHY?

- Human Rights are our basic needs, the things we cannot live without.
- We, present and future generations, need a healthy planet, economy, and society - which partly is already reflected in / through human rights law.
- Reflecting these 'needs', people express their 'wants' and stand up for their rights: ETOs, Commons, RtE, Ecocide, HCFutureGenerations, ClimateC. Litigation, HR&B, etc.
- At the core of this, we need Sustainable Development. The relevant 'needs / rights' must be reflected and safeguarded through UN institutions and the SDGs.
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

WHY?

• Rights are connected with responsibilities and obligations. Creation of rights and duties and more awareness for individuals, business and States.

• Human Rights claims are and remain absolute (no lobby or successful pressure). When specific Rights are violated, victims have access to Courts.

• SDG defenders are Human Rights Defenders.

• A Human Rights based SDGs approach transforms moral imperatives into legal obligations, it further develops Human Rights Law and functions as the fundament on which the SDGs are built.
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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

HOW?

• Easy :-)
• Integrate Human Rights at the basis of the SDGs and the accompanying framework and documents.
• Mention specific relevant rights and Acknowledge the right of all, present and future generations, to live in a healthy and clean environment.
• Call for treaties and institutions supporting a Rights based realisation of SDGs on: ETOs, Commons & RtE, Ecocide, High Commissioner Future Generations, etc.
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SDG’S

HOW?

• Look at and design the specific goals through 'human rights eyes'.

• Same strong goals, outcomes, markers, they help realise SDGs and Human Rights!

• Give global, regional and local governments, business and people 'Pieces of the Puzzle': Avicii, Wake Me Up, 'I tried carrying the weight of the world, but I only have two hands.'

• Make it real. Tangible. As soon as you're infected the SustDev virus, you'll become an ambassador as well.
Governments, States, are in place for the people and peoples. A Human Rights based approach on SDGs, helps us towards 'TheWorldWeNeed', that's 'TheFutureWeWant'