This online resource provides guidance for sustainable recovery from COVID-19 using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human rights as a blueprint. The individual SDG pages highlight key aspects of the SDG and related targets that have proven to be of utmost importance for COVID-19 response and recovery; explains how the achievement of each of the SDGs is impacted by the pandemic; summarizes critical response and recovery actions to be taken by states; provides examples of how international human rights and labour standards underpin the SDG targets; provides links to relevant guidance for each SDG from the international human rights system; COVID-19 specific guidance from the UN system, as well as resources from the Danish Institute for Human Rights.

The Guide can be used by states, national human rights institutions, businesses, civil society and researchers to develop and influence sustainable recovery planning and monitoring.

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This resource provides guidance for identifying, documenting and challenging the discriminatory impacts of COVID-19 response and recovery measures. It sets out the international standards on the rights to equality and non-discrimination and provides select examples of patterns of discrimination in COVID-19 policy responses. Further, the manual explains what an equality impact assessment is and why it is an essential tool for assessing the equality impacts of COVID-19 response and recover measures in order to anticipate and eliminate their discriminatory effects, including those which are unintended or unforeseen.

The manual can be used by civil society organisations, national human rights institutions, equality bodies, government representatives, lawyers and others committed to building back better and creating an equal world. It is available in English, Spanish and Russian.
To help countries tackle the devastating social and economic dimensions of the pandemic, with a focus on at-risk groups, the UN issued the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 (SERF) in April 2020. The SERF sets out the strategy and blueprint for the UN’s urgent socio-economic response to countries and societies in the face of COVID-19.

Organized by the five streams of work that constitute the SERF (Health First; Protecting People; Economic Response and Recovery; Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration; and Social Cohesion and Community Resilience), this checklist provides a list of potential actions, tools, and resources to ensure a human rights-based approach to socio-economic country responses to COVID-19.

The tool has been developed jointly by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Development Cooperation Office (UN DCO) as the secretariat for the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG).

In light of the crucial role the private sector has to play in achieving a low-carbon world, the WBA intends to assess 450 companies by 2023 on their contribution to a just transition by assessing their alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement alongside their approach to addressing the social challenges of a low-carbon transition. These 450 companies employ around 24 million people, and hold immense influence to power a just transition. Launched in February 2021, our just transition approach report sets out how WBA proposes to approach these assessments, including how we will invite stakeholders to participate in the development of indicators for assessing companies’ contributions to a just transition through our multistakeholder process. WBA’s just transition assessments will be the first of their kind; publicly available and free rankings of some of the world’s most influential companies in high-emitting sectors, on what they are doing to minimise negative impacts on workers, communities and the most vulnerable, as they work towards their low-carbon goals.
The CIVICUS Monitor is an online participatory research platform to evaluate global civic space conditions. It measures the fundamental civic freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression which are enshrined in the constitutions of most countries and in international law. Civic freedoms are included in SDG 16.10 (Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms) and are essential conditions for the achievement of SDG 16.7 (Ensure responsive, inclusive, representative and participatory decision making at all levels) and SDG 17.17 (Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships). The CIVICUS Monitor is operated through a dynamic research partnership with over twenty organisations with regional expertise. It presents a nuanced picture of global civic space conditions by drawing on multiple sources of information. It rates countries along five categories: open, narrowed, obstructed, repressed and closed. The CIVICUS Monitor offers civic space ratings for every country in the world, based on several sources of constantly-updated data; news of latest developments in each country, no matter how big or small; updates that reflect the voices of local people and civil society organisations; analysis that takes into account the vast differences between country contexts; information and news that is credible and has undergone a thorough verification process; and comparisons between countries and across time. CIVICUS Monitor - YouTube

PRACTICAL GUIDELINES FOR CSO PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

From the UN Special Rapporteur on Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association

The Special Rapporteur provides a non-exhaustive list of practical recommendations emanating from his report submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session (A/73/279) on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association aimed at optimizing the participation of civil society in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. In particular, the recommendations are aimed at supporting States in the implementation of their human rights obligations to ensure the enjoyment of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the context of the 2030 Agenda.
As the Women’s Major Group, in 2021, with the title of “SDGs & UN Human Rights mechanisms from a feminist perspective” we’ve undertaken six webinars to highlight the interplay between Agenda 2030 and the UN Human Rights mechanisms to support and enhance the implementation of the SDGs from a feminist and human rights based perspective. These series of infographics, informed by the information and expertise shared by experts from UN human rights committees, international civil society organizations and WMG member organizations, aim to increase the knowledge and capacity of feminist civil society organizations to interact with UN HR mechanisms, and utilize the SDGs in their advocacy with these mechanism and strengthen the connections between the SDGs and UN human rights mechanisms towards the achievement of gender equality and a just, equal future for all. The resource is currently available in English, but French and Spanish translations will also soon be available.

2030 Club is a digital education initiative on the combination of the methodology of Education for Sharing, relying on the formation of better citizens since early childhood through gamification to teach values such as teamwork, responsibility, equality, empathy and respect and, on the other hand, the educational model of ProFuturo, based on technology and the focus on teachers, and with a big focus on online content. 2030 Club is the adaptation of the E4S content and methodology to the ProFuturo platform to reach educators and students globally and educate them in the SDG’s culture and thus, transform them into actors of change. The tool is aimed at teachers and involves a series of modules, activities, workshops and more divided among different areas for different aspects of the SDGs. It is an interactive, far-reaching educational initiative to help children understand their role in achieving SDG’s and Human Rights culture.
Based on the fundamental role of respect for human rights in achieving the SDGs, this database sets out to clearly illustrate how company actions to avoid and address salient human rights issues directly and indirectly contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, and how companies can avoid treating respect for human rights and SDG contributions as two separate activities.

The database allows users to explore actions that companies have taken to avoid and address particular salient human rights issues. The actions are categorized in line with the different steps of the Human Rights Due Diligence process outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). By choosing a particular salient human rights issue, users are presented with a series of “case briefs” that provide insight into company actions. Alongside each case brief, users can explore the Sustainable Development Goals and targets that the action contributes to. There are also links to the various steps of the human rights due diligence process with further explanation around the expectations on businesses.

The SMART Advocacy Portfolio is a compendium of best advocacy practices and tools to refine a strategic vision, identify and motivate key players, take action, manage and overcome setbacks, and monitor and evaluate success. The SMART Advocacy tool breaks down the advocacy process into manageable steps that accommodate both seasoned advocates and beginners. Built on time-tested concepts and the experience of advocates in a range of health and development issues, the SMART Advocacy approach creates a roadmap to achieve sustainable change. Sign up for the Advance Family Planning newsletter to access the new SMART Advocacy Portfolio launching in August 2021.
An aggregate summary of the Advance Family Planning (AFP) initiative’s results, from advocacy wins and funds mobilized for family planning to indicators of sustainable advocacy and progress. The snapshot illustrates how AFP measures results of advocacy and gauges advocacy sustainability, which would provide useful insight to other advocates; monitoring, evaluation, and learning specialists; and donors on quantifiable measures of advocacy progress and sustainability.

Advocates in Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda are integrating strategic media coverage with existing advocacy efforts to reinforce accountability on family planning commitments. AFP’s experience shows that media coverage not only amplifies family planning policy issues but also leads to advocacy wins.
RIGHT TO A BETTER WORLD VIDEO SERIES

OHCHR | Right to a Better World

Organisation:

Right To A Better World is a video series exploring how human rights-based tactics can be used to achieve sexual and reproductive health rights for all – and drive meaningful progress towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In each episode of Right To A Better World, experts and advocates from around the world share stories of their professional struggles and successes to achieve rights and well-being for their communities. There are four 20-minute episodes and they are intended for practitioners. The video series addresses core components of sexual and reproductive health: Contraception, Comprehensive sexuality education, Maternal mortality and morbidity and Violence against women.

The tool has been developed jointly by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Oxford Human Rights Hub (OxHRH) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB) INDICES, 2020


Organisation:

ODI (Overseas Development Institute)

The LNOB indices are two complementary measures that together monitor the extent to which national systems, institutions and practices across 159 countries are set up to meet LNOB commitments of the 2030 Agenda. The LNOB readiness index assesses whether countries have policies and practices in three dimensions (data systems; fiscal allocation for basic services; and policies that safeguard the most vulnerable) that are conducive for inclusive development; the LNOB outcome index measures whether countries are on track to meet benchmarks of inclusion in healthcare, financial services, and access to basic infrastructure.

These are tools for policy makers, administrators and other stakeholders, whether domestic or in multilateral institutions – to help them identify systemic bottlenecks and build from successes, to prioritise efforts and allocate resources where most required, to monitor impact of initiatives and trajectories towards targets. GIZ uses this as a tool to prioritise thematic interventions and funding to donor recipient countries. ODI has computed this series annually since 2017 using consistent methodology that allows comparability over time. Data used in the 2020 iteration predate COVID-19, but we make predictions of likely direction of impacts of the pandemic.