Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights

The 2030 Agenda and Human Rights

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The Institute

The Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (BIM), established in 1992, is the leading human rights institute in Austria.

We are

- independent
- research-based
- internationally orientated

We work at the gateway of theory and practical human rights work.



The Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals

MDGs contained certain economic and social rights but ignored other important human rights linkages

Much stronger human rights focus in SDGs:

- applicable to all countries
- attention to democratic governance, rule of law, access to justice and personal security (SDG 16)
- envisage "a world of universal respect for equality and nondiscrimination" between and within countries



SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets:

- Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation
- Effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking

Goal:

Full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030

Subgoal:

Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products by 2030



SDG 8: Facts & Figures

 Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012, of which about 75 million are young women and men

 Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line - poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs

 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030

(Source: UN)



DECENT WORK AND



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Targets include promoting sustained economic growth; improving resource efficiency in production and consumption; full and productive employment and decent work for all; eradicating forced and child labour and trafficking; protecting labour rights including those of migrant workers; and increasing access to financial services.

- Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work
 [UDHR art. 23; ICESCR arts. 6, 7, 10; CRPD art. 27; ILO Core Labour Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work]
- Prohibition of slavery, forced labour, and trafficking of persons [UDHR art. 4; ICCPR art. 8; CEDAW art. 6; CRC arts. 34-36]
- **Equal rights of women in relation to employment**[CEDAW art. 11; ILO Conventions No. 100 and No. 111]
- Prohibition of child labour

 [CRC art. 32; ILO Convention No. 182]
- **Equal labour rights of migrant workers** [CMW art. 25]





The Challenge: Implementation

Examples UNDP

- Support of biodiversity-friendly producers to access markets
- Promotion of nature-based tourism initiatives that generate income for local communities

Example ILO

Global Pact for Jobs

The Challenge: Monitoring

The SDGs and human rights monitoring through the Universal Periodic Review

- Peer review of the human rights records of each United Nations Member State every four years
- States explain how they are working to improve the human rights situation
- International human rights treaties ratified by the country form the baseline of the review
- Results: recommendations

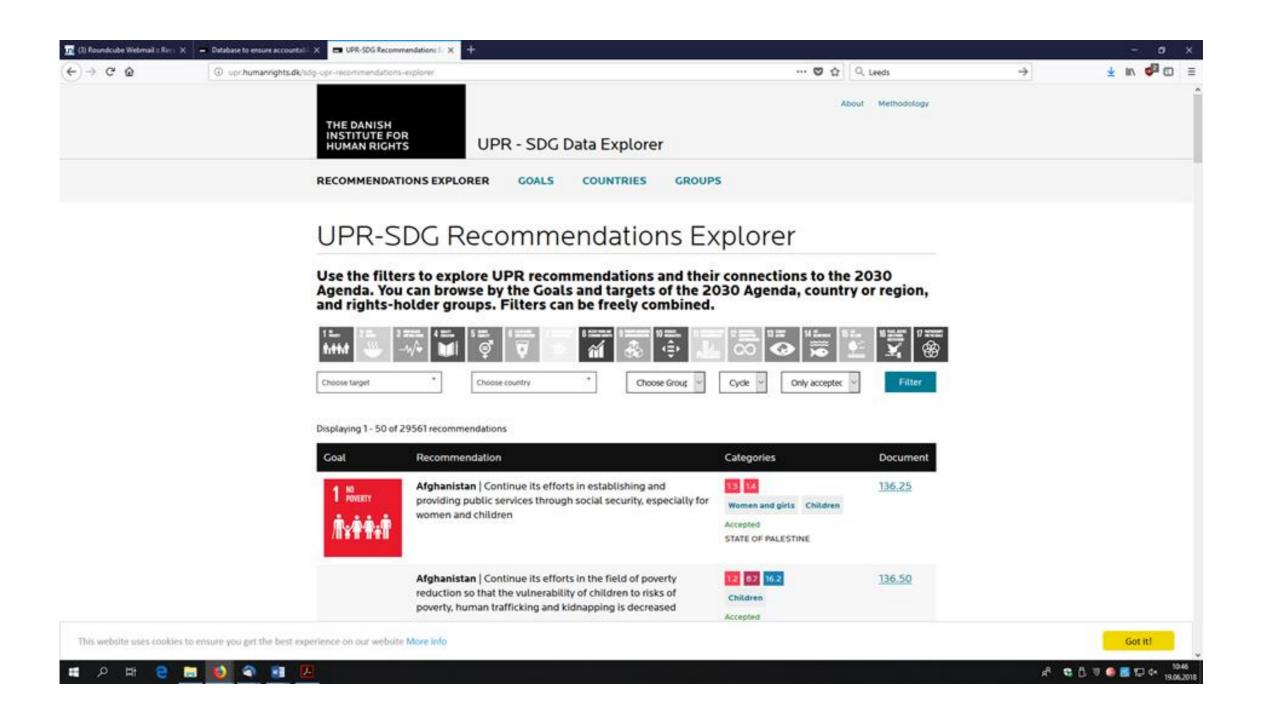
Database: UPR-SDG Explorer

The SDGs and human rights monitoring through the Universal Periodic Review

- Database of The Danish Institute for Human Rights
- Includes every recommendation by state related to SDG goal, target, and group of persons

http://upr.humanrights.dk/sdg-upr-recommendations-explorer

The Challenge: Monitoring



Thank you ...

... for your interest

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