



# SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY:

BUILDING ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## LAB REPORT



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# SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY:

## BUILDING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

As the UN Secretary-General has highlighted, **‘the 2030 Agenda, underpinned by human rights, provides a comprehensive blueprint for sustainable recovery from the pandemic’**.<sup>1</sup> The **Sustainable Recovery Lab**, which took place on 14th January 2021, discussed how to operationalise this blueprint for Sustainable Recovery. Speakers from government, civil society, businesses, UN agencies and human rights institutions and mechanisms as well as lab participants highlighted the following **key messages**:

- The pandemic has put pressure on the full range of human rights and democratic structures, increased poverty and exposed and exacerbated vulnerabilities and inequalities with devastating impact across the globe.
- Prior to the pandemic, the world was not on track to achieve the SDGs. The silver lining is that the pandemic has illustrated how resilience is linked to human rights and sustainable development and how interdependent we are across the globe. It therefore provides an opportunity to address systemic injustices and rethink the path ahead at a global scale.
- To meet the challenges and build just and resilient societies, Sustainable Recovery must be transformational, holistic and inclusive, and address long overdue obligations under the human rights framework as well as long overdue commitments under the 2030 Agenda.

More specifically, Sustainable Recovery requires:

- Pursuing policy coherence across the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development with a long-term vision.
- Pursuing “Triple Dividend Measures”, which reduce our ecological footprint, create jobs for the poor, and expand access to essential goods and services thereby also fulfilling basic needs and human rights.  
Resetting economies with human rights at the heart and a clear focus on the needs and rights of those furthest behind, including through fiscal policies that counters discrimination and exclusion, debt relief measures as well as international cooperation and development assistance.
- Adopting recovery measures that accelerate climate action, protect biodiversity and promote clean energy.
- Countering the restrictions on space for civil society, and establishing a new social contract, based on human rights obligations, that rebuild trust in democratic institutions by eliminating discrimination, promoting meaningful rights-holder participation in policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring, and enhancing accountability and protecting fundamental freedoms.
- Engaging the whole of government and whole of society in concerted efforts for Sustainable Recovery, by breaking down institutional and sectorial silos and building partnerships and alliances, based on the differentiated and complementary roles of duty-bearers and rights-holders.

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<sup>1</sup> From ‘Human Rights and COVID-19: we are all in this together’ [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un\\_policy\\_brief\\_on\\_human\\_rights\\_and\\_covid\\_23\\_april\\_2020.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_policy_brief_on_human_rights_and_covid_23_april_2020.pdf)

- Making sure that the UN system builds an integrated offer and interventions on human rights and development based on guidance and recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms.
- Aligning business operations with human rights and the SDGs, using the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as the guide and benchmark for business performance.
- Strengthening multilateral cooperation and people-centred multilateralism to pursue sustainable solutions within planetary boundaries, re-focus on human rights, and allow for all voices and contributions to be valued.
- Actively using the international human rights-system and National Human Rights Institutions to guide and monitor progress of Sustainable Recovery

Participants agreed to make the Sustainable Recovery Lab the starting point for building a coalition to take the discussion and key messages forward, including under the Human Rights Council and the High-Level Political Forum. Concretely, it was suggested to launch a Pledge whereby States and others would commit to using human rights and the SDGs as the blueprint for building back better in practice.

**The Sustainable Recovery Lab** was organised in conjunction with the 3rd intersessional meeting of the Human Rights Council, focusing on Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Recovery Lab was co-sponsored by a broad coalition of **Partners for Sustainable Recovery**, with a shared commitment to human rights and sustainable development.



# THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY

The full range of human rights and SDGs are interlinked and indispensable for Sustainable Recovery, but certain targets have already proven to be of utmost relevance in the immediate response and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. These are drawn from across the 17 SDGs and cover all three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), including issues such as access to health services, social protection, decent work, energy transition, strong institutions and much more.

Moreover, the pledge to leave no one behind, mirroring the core human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination are of utmost importance (reflected in SDGs 5 and 10 to reduce inequality within and across countries, and achieve gender equality).

## TOOL: THE HUMAN RIGHTS GUIDE TO THE SDGS

The **Human Rights Guide to the SDGs** is an online tool that identifies the linkages between the SDGs and universal human rights, labour standards and key environmental instruments. The Guide allows for tailored research related to the instruments applicable to a specific country, and is therefore an essential tool to: understand the links between country specific human rights obligations and the SDGs; and develop a human rights-based approach to sustainable development programming, implementation, reporting and monitoring. Visit the Guide at <http://sdg.humanrights.dk/>.

The mix of SDG targets to guide Sustainable Recovery must be tailored to the particular context and impact of the pandemic in a given country and on different social groups, and be the basis for identifying concrete and context-specific strategies and plans, in a participatory manner. Recommendations from human rights mechanisms, along with data pertaining to the global SDG indicators, point to specific actions relevant to each country and group of rights-holders, and offer a monitoring framework for assessment of Sustainable Recovery.

## TOOL: SDG-HUMAN RIGHTS DATA EXPLORER

The **SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer** is an online tool developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights that shows the connections between the recommendations produced by the main international human rights monitoring bodies and the 169 SDG targets. Information can be filtered to specific countries, groups of rights-holders or human rights

mechanisms. The tool supports integrated implementation of and reporting on human rights and SDGs. The Data Explorer has analysed and linked more than 150,000 human rights recommendations and observations produced by the UPR, Treaty Bodies, and Special Procedures. Visit the Data Explorer at: <http://sdgdata.humanrights.dk>.

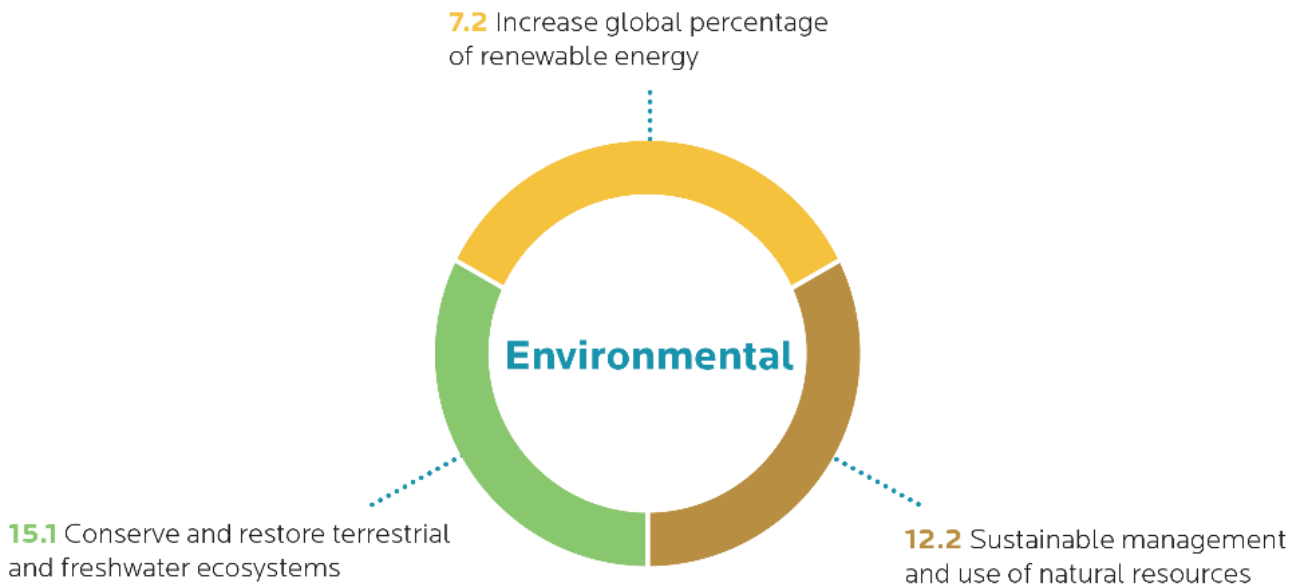
## THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY IS:

- A conceptualisation of COVID-19 recovery, which builds on human rights and existing multi-stakeholder efforts to achieve the SDGs, and which is easy to understand, communicate, contextualise, operationalise and measure.
- A way to focus attention on some of the most urgent priorities for COVID-19 response and recovery policies and strategies.
- A strong framework for focusing on the poor, vulnerable and those furthest behind in COVID-19 recovery efforts and upholding the transformative potential of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development across the social, economic and environmental dimensions.

In order to understand the differentiated impacts of COVID-19 responses on different sectors of society, States should undertake equality impact assessment of their policies and measures. This is a consultative, preemptive and data-driven process to identify and eliminate discriminatory impacts of policy responses to the pandemic and the recovery.

Likewise, collecting disaggregated data based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, is crucial for realising the pledge to leave no one behind, and to realise human rights of all. Such data allow us to understand and monitor progress and develop evidence-based responses with regards to e.g. inequalities in access to health service, social security, employment, food security, among others. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides guidance for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data, and foster collaboration between National Statistical Offices and National Human Rights Institutions.





## COUNTRY CASE INDONESIA

In Indonesia, the pandemic has shifted attention to areas that were previously underestimated or neglected. The SDGs have served as a reminder of the principle to leave no one behind and of human rights commitments. In line with the SDG 10 commitment to reduce inequality, the Indonesian government's COVID-19 response has focused on expanding health services and social protection with a focus on vulnerable groups. Means have included subsidized hospital bills, cash transfers to workers, coupon cards and subsidized energy bills for households. In recognition that informal workers are suffering disproportionately from the pandemic and in line with SDG target 8.8 (to protect those in precarious employment), small and medium enterprises have been supported through cash transfer mechanisms. In support of SDG target 16.10 on public access to information, the government has made a concerted effort to deliver clear and transparent public information related to the pandemic and to avoid misinformation, while respecting the right to privacy of COVID patients.

Challenges to a sustainable recovery include inequality within the country and between regions. Data gaps need to be closed in order to monitor and ensure that the right people benefit from social protection. The country recognizes that economic transformation is needed and has made the transition to a sustainable and green economy a priority for the coming years.

## COUNTRY CASE COSTA RICA

Costa Rica bases its pandemic response on sustainable development commitments and seeks win-win solutions that protect human rights while advancing social and economic development. Costa Rica has used its 2020 Voluntary National Review on SDG progress and its reporting to the Universal Periodic Review (linked to the SDGs) to identify critical areas to be addressed as well as to identify vulnerable groups most affected by the pandemic. These include women in precarious employment, low-income and front-line workers.

Short term measures have included debt restructuring to ensure cash flows for households and enterprises, provisional payments to guarantee access to public services such as water, sanitation and healthcare, and special arrangements for small and medium enterprises. Key lessons include the importance of prioritizing support for women heads-of-households to achieve wider impacts on their families, caring for care workers, ensuring a basic income and holding a hand under especially small and medium enterprises to ensure employment. Costa Rica practices transparency and accountability around public spending on pandemic measures. Detailed information about procurement, emergency plans, donations, and subsidies are available on a government website <https://rendircuentas.mideplan.go.cr/covid/FichaCovid>



## JUST AND SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY FOR GROUPS OF RIGHTS-HOLDERS

The pandemic has left **women and girls** further behind. This is reflected in exponential increase in the amount of unpaid care work, health-care workers at risk, loss of employment and livelihoods, as well as increased gender based and domestic violence. At the same time, women's and LGBTI rights are under attack globally, and the push-back on gains made over the last decades is growing.

A gender just recovery involves transformational change to address the structural barriers that impede inclusion.

Recovery and response plans must target the most marginalized and include these groups (including women's/feminist organisations) in the planning, implementation, monitoring and follow up.



“WE NEED NO LESS THAN TRANSFORMATION OF ALL SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION INCLUDING PATRIARCHY, NEO-LIBERAL CAPITALISM AND MILITARISM TO RECOVER IN A JUST MANNER AND WE MUST WORK COLLECTIVELY FOR THIS PURPOSE”

**SEHNAZ KIYMAZ BAHÇECI, COORDINATOR OF THE WOMEN'S MAJOR GROUP.**



**Indigenous peoples** are disproportionately affected by the pandemic. State responses have in some cases involved expropriating the lands of indigenous peoples for economic benefit, which has further exacerbated the injustices and inequalities.

A sustainable response and recovery from an indigenous perspective must include urgent steps to: ensure access to health-services and vaccines but also contribute to food security and sustainable livelihoods; ensure protection and security of lands, territories and resources; recognize and acknowledge the way indigenous peoples are protecting biodiversity, managing natural resources and thereby contribute to sustainable development.



“INCLUSIVE RECOVERY CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT ACKNOWLEDGING AND ADDRESSING THE (SPECIFIC) NEEDS OF WOMEN AND MARGINALISED GROUPS AND FULLY EMPOWERING THEM. THE PANDEMIC THREATENS TO REVERSE DECADES OF PROGRESS ON WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND HAVE ALREADY EXACERBATED GENDER INEQUALITY. WITHOUT WOMEN’S FULL ACCESS TO DECISION-MAKING THERE CAN BE NO INCLUSIVE SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY”.

**LAB PARTICIPANT.**

## RESETTING THE ECONOMY

The pandemic has accelerated the fissures in society and the most disadvantaged minorities are bearing the brunt of the economic impacts of the pandemic. At the same time, we see an unprecedented injection of public funds into economies. We need to ensure a fair financing of Sustainable Recovery.

We need to rethink how economies are structured through a macro-transformation of society and the economy. This means putting the needs of the excluded first and placing human rights at the heart of economic policies and choices.



“WE HAVE A UNIQUE AND EVEN HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITY TO CHANGE COURSE AND BUILD MORE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED, SOCIALLY JUST AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIES AND SOCIETIES AS ENVISAGED IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”

**UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ILZE BRANDS KEHRIS**



Equally important is making sure that economic growth reduces poverty and inequalities and stay within planetary boundaries through Triple Dividend Measures that work across the 3 dimensions of Sustainable Development: reducing ecological footprint, creating employment, and making goods and services available for low income households, thereby also fulfilling social and economic rights. Thereby, Sustainable Recovery must contribute to climate justice, protection of biodiversity, and transition to clean energy.



**“TO BE SUSTAINABLE, RECOVERY FROM COVID SHOULD BE GREEN, INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE AND TRULY TRANSFORMATIONAL.”  
LAB PARTICIPANT.**

There is a need for greater state intervention to ensure that basic needs of people are met through the social services funded by progressive taxation. They must pay attention to state infrastructure for health care, social protection floors, and the concept of universal basic income.

Turn short term relief must be turned into long-term rights-based policies with a perspective beyond election cycles to 2030 and beyond.



**ANY VISION OF SUSTAINABLE AND JUST RECOVERY HAS TO BE A HOLISTIC VISION [...], IT HAS TO BE TRANSFORMATIONAL - NOT TECHNOCRATIC OR REFORMIST. IT IS ABOUT ADDRESSING THE SYSTEMIC AND STRUCTURAL FLAWS IN OUR ECONOMY, HOW WE VALUE CARE, HOW WE VALUE RESOURCES, HOW WE VALUE THE PLANET”  
IGNACIO SAIZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS**

At the macro-level, there is a need to rebuild the global financial and debt architecture. This entails strengthening international cooperation, development assistance and debt relief to enhance equality within and between countries (SDG 10) and allow countries with limited resources to focus on combating the pandemic.



THERE IS A NEED FOR POLICY COHERENCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF THE SDGS: ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL. WHAT WE'VE SEEN IN THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLANS IS AGAIN BUSINESS AS USUAL. EXCUSES ARE MADE TO SACRIFICE THE ENVIRONMENT TO MEET ECONOMIC GROWTH TARGETS. IF WE DON'T MEASURE ECONOMIC GROWTH TARGETS IN RELATIONS TO THEIR IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY WE WILL NOT REACH THE SDGS",

**JOAN CARLING, CO-CONVENER, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MAJOR GROUP.**

International Finance Institutions must provide fiscal and policy space for governments to realise economic and social rights, as an essential part of recovery and economic sustainability.

Finally, there must be coherence between the international trade system and the 2030 Agenda, ensuring that trade works for everyone, everywhere and has a focus on inequalities as, for example, reflected in the Call against using trade measures to hinder access to medical and food supplies of the most vulnerable.

## **THE ROLE OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR IN SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY**

Promoting entrepreneurship and creating decent jobs are essential elements of Sustainable Recovery.

There are examples of good practices of businesses responding to COVID-19, e.g. to ensure the health and safety of their workers, but most companies still fail to avoid negative impact on workers, particularly through their long and complex supply chains. Overall, many businesses still do not see alignment with human rights and the SDGs as part of their core business, nor are they aware of the strong business case for doing so.



THE COVID-19 CRISIS HAS LAID BARE THE WEAKNESSES OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM, AND VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ROUTINELY PAY THE HEAVY PRICE INSIDE BUSINESSES AND IN THE SHADOWS OF THEIR OFTEN LONG AND COMPLEX SUPPLY CHAINS",

**CAMILLE LE PORS CORPORATE HUMAN RIGHTS BENCHMARK LEAD, WORLD BENCHMARKING ALLIANCE**



ALIGNMENT WITH SDGS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY, IS A STRATEGIC IMPERATIVE FOR BUSINESSES. IT IS NOT ONLY THE RIGHT THING TO DO; THERE IS ALSO A STRONG BUSINESS CASE FOR DOING SO. HOWEVER, CURRENTLY, SUCH ALIGNMENT AND ENGAGEMENT IS PATCHY. WE NEED TO SCALE BUSINESS ALIGNMENT WITH HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SDGS, BOTH GEOGRAPHICALLY AND ACROSS SECTORS AND TYPES AND SIZES OF BUSINESSES”.

**CRISPIN CONROY INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTOR, GENEVA, AND PERMANENT OBSERVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN GENEVA.**

As a starting point, businesses must operate with due diligence to respect human rights throughout their supply chains in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This would allow them to identify and address human rights issues such as the need to consult with worker representatives, communities and vulnerable groups in assessing COVID risks and impacts and provide financial support for workers who are temporarily prevented from working.

## **GOVERNANCE, CIVIC SPACE AND PARTNERSHIPS**

Strong, inclusive and accountable institutions, as envisaged under SDG 16 and underpinned by civil and political rights, are essential for steering Sustainable Recovery. Throughout the pandemic, political leaders are making life and death decisions that restrict fundamental human rights, e.g. the right to freedom of movement and assembly. Oftentimes, these are necessary, proportionate and temporal measures. However, we have also seen imposition of opportunistic and ill-intended measures, that imply unnecessary restrictions in fundamental freedoms, threats to privacy, curtailment of free speech, attacks on human rights defenders and heavy-handed security responses.



WE NEED MEMBER STATES AND MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS TO STAND IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE CIVIL SOCIETY MOVEMENTS, FEMINIST MOVEMENTS, LGBTI MOVEMENTS – AND ALL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS TO PROTECT THE PROGRESS AND STANDARDS THAT WE’VE BUILT IN THE LAST DECADES”.

**SEHNAZ KIYMAZ BAHÇECI, COORDINATOR OF THE WOMEN’S MAJOR GROUP.**



To foster trust in society, response and recovery measures must be based on human rights and fundamental freedoms, and people must know the basis of decisions and measures and must have the chance to participate and influence decision-making. Hence, Sustainable Recovery must reverse the trend of restricting the space for civil society, eliminate discrimination, enhance accountability and create platforms for meaningful participation that draw on people's experience and resilience. Likewise, the pandemic has highlighted the need for holistic and coherent approaches, which require a whole-of-government approach that can only be achieved if policy-related and institutional silos are broken down.

At the global level, there is a need for people-centered multilateralism that puts human rights and the whole of the 2030 agenda at the center and pursue the coherent and holistic vision envisaged in both human rights law and the 2030 Agenda. Building partnerships across the different sectors of society is another crucial element for realising Sustainable Recovery Partnerships, as envisaged in SDG 17. For example, in the context of the pandemic, a strong alliance of workers, civil society and business have expressed concerns about "vaccine nationalism" and highlighted the need to ensuring equitable access to vaccines, and to focus on the most vulnerable.



WE NEED A RE-CENTERING ON PEOPLE-CENTERED MULTILATERALISM. THE LAST FEW YEARS HAVE SEEN AN EROSION OF MULTILATERAL VALUES. THE PANDEMIC HAS HIGHLIGHTED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SHOWN HOW EASILY ITS IMPACTS CAN TRANSCEND BORDERS. WE NEED TO STRENGTHEN OUR INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENSURE THAT THEY ARE WELL-RESOURCED AND ARE ABLE TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY AND IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF PEOPLE ACROSS THE WORLD."

**MANDEEP TIWANA, CHIEF PROGRAMMES OFFICER, CIVICUS**

Concretely, the COVAX initiative bring governments, global health organisations, manufacturers, scientists, private sector, civil society and philanthropy together, with the aim of providing equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. However, when designing such partnerships, there is a need to recognize the power asymmetries and differential responsibilities of business, states and civil society and mediate these through the complementary obligations and rights enshrined in human rights law.

## UN RESPONSES

The United Nations, across its three pillars of human rights, development and peace and security, has an undisputed role in countering the effects of a global pandemic and building a new social contract.

The international human rights mechanisms play a fundamental role in monitoring the disproportionate impacts of COVID 19 and guiding government responses. In 2020, the international human rights mechanisms ramped up their guidance and country advice on the most pressing human rights challenges emerging from the pandemic, with deliberate focus on disadvantaged groups such as migrants, indigenous populations, the poor, racial and ethnic minorities most affected. There is an important package of policy solutions coming from the mechanisms which serve to shape both emergency responses and longer-term Sustainable Recovery. The Special Procedures alone issued more than 120 public statements and 200 communications to states in 2020. Sustainable recovery is a top priority for the OHCHR, which has stepped up its country engagement work on protecting civil and political rights and addressing the undue restrictions. Under the Surge initiative, OHCHR has hired economists who advise the UN system and states on how to reshape and reset economies that work for everyone and deliver on rights. This includes reviews of public expenditure in areas such as food and health for particular sections of the population, supporting fiscal policy restructuring, inclusive social protection schemes, building disaggregated data focusing on marginalized populations, etc.

The UN system has developed a Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19, with a strong focus on leaving no one behind in socio-economic response plans. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) along with Resident Coordinators are leading the socio-economic response to COVID at country level, and more than 110 UN Country Teams have made socio-economic response plans (SERPs). To accompany the guidance, UNDP, OHCHR and DCO have developed a Checklist for Human Rights-Based Approach to Socio-Economic Country Responses to COVID-19 to ensure that human rights are being integrated across the UN response. A review by UNDP, OHCHR and other UN entities of the SERPs shows a mixed picture as regards the extent to which these plans are building

on human rights norms and mechanisms' recommendations. Positively 85% of the plans are looking at structural drivers of exclusion, and some countries have used recommendations from e.g. Special Procedures and UPR to develop their plans, but more needs to be done to consistently assess root causes.

Overall, the human rights and SDG silos within the UN-system itself need to be broken down in order to effectively pursue an integrated approach. We need to connect the human rights and the SDG actors and mechanisms better, and ensure integration of human rights commitments and recommendations in SDG reporting as well as reporting on SDGs to human rights mechanisms. With the ongoing reform of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), there is an opportunity to achieve tighter connection and shape a HLPF that can deliver for both the SDGs and human rights.

## **THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS**

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) constitute an important mechanism to hold States accountable for their actions and results for the realization of human rights and also the compliance with the SDGs. This is further elaborated in the Mérida Declaration adopted by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in 2015, which stipulate the role NHRIs can play with regards to the 2030 Agenda.

NHRIs also play a fundamental role in the process of Sustainable Recovery as their mandate compels them to promote and monitor that the measures adopted by governments are sustainable, inclusive, effective and transparent and aligned with international human rights standards. GANHRI has played a significant role in providing guidance and support to all human rights institutions around the world in the context of the pandemic. There is an opportunity to strengthen international and regional cooperation between NHRIs and with other actors.

## **SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY TOOLS AND RESOURCES:**

- [UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 \(April 2020\)](#)
- [Universal Human Rights Index](#)
- DIHR SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer: <https://sdgdata.humanrights.dk>
- DIHR Human Rights Guide to the SDGs: <https://sdg.humanrights.dk/>
- [UN system-wide Guidance Note on Promoting and Protecting Civic Space](#)
- CIVICUS Monitor site gives an overview of global civic space conditions <https://monitor.civicus.org/>
- CIVICUS: Solidarity in the time of COVID-19: Civil Society responses to the pandemic [https://www.civicus.org/documents/reports-and-publications/SOCS/2020/solidarity-in-the-time-of-covid-19\\_en.pdf](https://www.civicus.org/documents/reports-and-publications/SOCS/2020/solidarity-in-the-time-of-covid-19_en.pdf)
- Equality Impact Assessments (see chapter in #NoCOVIDiscrimination [Training Manual](#))

- [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)
- UNGP10+: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Pages/UNGPsBizHRsnext10.aspx>
- The ICC Climate Hub. SME Climate Commitment: <https://smeclimatehub.org/>
- ICC initiative on SMEs and women entrepreneurs in context of COVID recovery. '[Women Entrepreneurs: An Action Plan to 'Build Back Better'](#)'
- For a first vision of what a rights-based economy could look like, see CESR's "A Rights-Based Economy": <https://www.cesr.org/rights-based-economy-putting-people-and-planet-first>
- ICC global programme on SMEs. Save our SMEs: <https://www.sos.iccwbo.org/>
- ICC Declaration on the Next Century of Global Business: <https://iccwbo.org/publication/icc-centenary-declaration/>
- World Benchmarking Alliance COVID-19 Business, Rights, and SDGs Study – coming out soon, follow the WBA website for updates <https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/>
- [CIVICUS's 2020 State of Civil Society Report](#)
- [Mérida Declaration](#) on the role of NHRIs in implementing the 2030 Agenda
- Special Rapporteur, Mr. de Schutter: [Report on "Just Transition" in economic recovery: eradicating poverty within planetary boundaries presented at 75<sup>th</sup> Session of GA, 9 October 2020](#)
- [WGM HLPF Review Position Paper](#)
- [Secretary-General report. COVID-19 and Human Rights. We are all in this together](#)
- [Checklist for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Socio-Economic Country Responses to COVID-19 | UNDP \(NB: Spanish and French version forthcoming\)](#)
- [Human Rights Due Diligence and COVID-19: Rapid Self-Assessment for Business | UNDP](#)
- [OHCHR COVID-19 Resources page](#), which includes specific guidance on the following topics:
  - [Access to COVID-19 vaccines](#)
  - [Business and Human Rights](#)
  - [Emergency measures](#)
  - [Civic Space](#)
  - [Detention](#)
  - [Children in detention](#)
  - [Migrants](#)
  - [Minorities](#)
  - [Women](#)
  - [LGBTI people](#)
  - [Persons with disabilities](#)
  - [Racial discrimination](#)
  - [Indigenous peoples](#)
- [UN Special Procedures' Thematic Guidance on COVID-19](#)
- [UN Treaty Bodies' Thematic Guidance on COVID-19.](#)





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The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) is Denmark's national human rights institution. Its mandate is to promote and protect human rights and equal treatment in Denmark and abroad.

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