

CALL FOR THE SELECTION OF SEVEN POLICY ANALYSTS FOR THE POLICY OBSERVATORY PROGRAMME

The Global Campus of Human Rights is launching a call to select in its seven regions policy analysts responsible for implementing the second edition of the GLOBAL CAMPUS POLICY OBSERVATORY project.

The Observatory is a 'virtual hub' which will comprehend a team of seven researchers from the network of universities and alumni of the regional programmes, who will produce, publish and publicly present seven different policy analyses in form of policy briefs with the aim of making of each regional programme a solid focal point for policy expert advisory in human rights issues.

This year Policy Observatory will revolve around Environment and Human Rights: Realizing the rights of future generation.

The selected persons will be in charge of producing the Regional programme's policy brief and to identify the target audience (NGOs, Governments and other stakeholders) to which address an advocacy message. They will work in close cooperation with the Policy Observatory Coordinator. They will be hired under the terms and conditions of a service agreement with Global Campus. Please notice that this is not to be considered a full time job offer, but a part time consultancy remunerated with an honorarium of 800 Euros that will involve a limited amount of working hours to be tentatively distributed from January-April/May 2021.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Proven experience in policy paper writing in one of the following topics:
 - Human rights education at university level;
 - Climate change;
 - Human rights defenders;
 - Youth activism;
2. Proven experience in policy advisory;
3. Proven experience in advocacy work;
4. Be an Alumna/us of one of the Regional Programmes;

Candidates holding these qualifications are strongly encouraged to express their interest by submitting at valentina.abita@gchumanrights.org and giacomo.ottonello@gchumanrights.org

until 20th January 2021 the following:

- updated CV with list of publications, prioritizing the policy papers authored;
- the policy brief abstract attached to this email;

The expressions of interest will be reviewed by a Selection Committee composed of the Policy Observatory Coordinator, representatives of the regional programmes and Global Campus Management in the second half of January 2021.

TOPIC BRIEF

Environment and Human Rights: Realizing the rights of future generation

-Prof. Ravi Prakash Vyas

A human rights perspective of the environment allows us to understand the influence the environment has on the enjoyment of our rights. Environment-related issues have always been an important matter of discussion in international as well as national level. This has been echoed in the General Comment 36 on Article 6 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that “environmental degradation, climate change and unsustainable development constitute some of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy the right of life”. Principle 3 and 22 of the Rio Declaration takes account of the need of the future generation, making a point to include the youth of the world to mobilize global partnership to ensure a better future for all. From 1992 since the adoption of Rio Declaration to the present, the appeal to look out for the future generation has only increased with urgency evident by the attention garnered by Greta Thunberg with the youth climate mobilization.

While the prospect of global participation is sought with the urgency to address climate change for the future generation, the youth have taken the forefront to vocalize its perils. It would be an error not to account the perspectives of the youth while tackling the pressing issues of environment to human rights with urgency concerning policies and legal rules, after all the youth of today is going to lead the world tomorrow. Our history with the dealing climate change and other matter related to environment and the youths now give us the irrefutable rationale to keep the future generation and youth mobilization in the forefront while taking care of environment and human rights.

Where global participation previously urged to look into the needs of the future generation; we now have to shift the focus to the rights of the future generation which is incomplete without youth mobilization and their roles in policymaking. To better understand the implication of climate change on human rights, there is a need for policy-based research. This research can be started with a primary focus on the rights of the future generation concerning the following areas

1. Global reception towards the youth mobilization concerning climate change

Do the states account the rights than just the needs of the future generation? Have the states incorporated the perspectives of the youth in their policies? Is there a divide in focusing on tackling climate-related issues on a regional basis with certain regions being highlighted more than the others? If so, how could the problem be tackled on an international level?



2. Rights-based approach to the need-based approach for the future generation

What are the international legal instruments that correlate the future generation and youth participation? Are there instruments which are rights centric other than the already existing need centric approach to deal environment and future generation? What role can the current youth mobilization play in creating an atmosphere to incorporate it as an integrant for policy reforms across the world

3. Learning the Asian way

How have the Asian countries developed their policies to incorporate state, business and individual responsibility to tackle climate change? How have youths in Asian countries engaged in the vocalization of these issues? What roles do the people of indigenous and minority group play in environmental conservation? How can the youths of these groups be engaged, and how have they participated in the environment-related matter? What are the best practices in these Asian countries relating to youth mobilization and climate and environment protection? Could Asian countries pave a way for the others to follow suit and learn the Asian way to preserve climate and environment whilst engaging the youths?