

DRAFT FOR COMMENTS

A HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED SDG PRIORITY INDICATORS

INTRODUCTION

The present guide is a **DRAFT** of a comprehensive mapping of the human rights and labour standard references that are implicitly or explicitly embedded in the SDG targets.

The draft has been compiled by the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) in order to make the high degree of convergence between the 2030 development framework and the human rights framework concrete and explicit and promote a human rights-based approach to SDG implementation, monitoring and review.

Although this is still a draft version of the guide, we find it important to share it at this early stage, as a working tool for those who are currently assessing the operational implications of the SDGs and devising strategies for their realisation. As we continue to work on this over the coming weeks, we will highly appreciate any comments or suggestions you may have to guide our work.

For further questions, clarification or comments, please contact:

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PURPOSE

The guide clarifies the linkages between human rights instruments and SDG targets, thereby providing guidance to ensure a human rights-based-approach to SDG implementation – and to ensure that SDG implementation in reinforcing the realisation of human rights.

Thereby, it is hoped that the guide provides useful insights for governments, UN agencies, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), NGOs and a variety of stake-holders, including rights-holders directly addressed in the SDGs – women, persons with disabilities, youth, workers, indigenous peoples and business.

The guide can, inter alia, help to:

Choose the right indicators for the SDG targets

Influence national-level implementation strategies and follow-up and review processes

Build capacity of NHRIs, major groups, business and others to lead a human rights-based approach to the realisation of SDGs.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Human rights are indivisible and inter-dependent, and the realisation of one particular right will inevitably depend on – and contribute to – the realisation of others. Therefore, it is important to underline that the linking of individual SDG targets to the specific provisions of human rights or labour standards instruments should not lead to a simplistic, narrow or compartmentalised interpretation of human rights. Rather, this initial guide aims at highlighting some of the most immediate human rights implications of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, and can hopefully serve as a starting point for further in-depth analysis, including of the inter-linkages between the full range of targets and human rights and labour standards instruments.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS REFERENCED IN THE REVIEW TABLE:

The guide relates the SDG goals, targets and proposed indicators to the specific provisions of key international human rights and labour standards instruments, of particular importance for the given target or indicator.

The core human rights instruments that are generally referenced are:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDH)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Convention to Eliminate all Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW)

Other instruments that are referenced, when particularly relevant are:

- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)

ILO Conventions and Recommendations:

- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930
- Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81).
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94).
- Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95).
- Migration for Employment Convention (revised), 1949 (No. 97) and Migration for Employment Recommendation (revised), 1949 (No. 86)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100).
- Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

- Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118)
- Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122).
- Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129).
- Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131).
- Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).
- Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
- Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142).
- Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) and Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975 (No. 151)
- Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)
- Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155).
- Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157)
- Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159).
- Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161).
- The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
- Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172).
- Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181).
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- The Maritime Labour Convention (2006)
- The Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188),
- Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187).
- Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998 (No. 189).
- Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)
- Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)

| Goal 1: By 2030, eradicate poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day | | |
|---|---|--|
| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | DIHR comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day | | |
| <p>UNDHR; Art. 22: Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...). 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed</p> <p>ICERD: Art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]:e) Economic, social and cultural rights</p> <p>CEDAW, Article 13: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights. Art. 14, 2: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: (a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels</p> <p>CRPD, art. 28.2(b): To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes; (c): To ensure access by persons with disabilities and their families living in poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care</p> | <p>Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day, with disaggregated by sex and age group and employment status (or proportion of employed people living on less than \$1.25 PPP) a day</p> | <p>The formulation of the indicator makes implicit reference to the human rights principle of non-discrimination in its emphasis on disaggregation (unlike the MDG indicator).</p> <p>While the target stresses a principle of universality, however (“all people everywhere”), the indicator only relate to disaggregation by age, sex group, and employment status. The core of the indicator around the US 1.25 dollar norm is not human rights referenced. The indicator expresses an incomplete approximation between human rights norms and more conventional economic indicators. The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, A/69/297¹, states the \$1.25 indicator is problematic and that the Multidimensional Poverty Index is preferable.</p> |

¹ <http://undocs.org/A/69/297>

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|---|---|---|
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| <p>UNDRIP: Art. 20(1): Indigenous peoples have the right (...) to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. (2): Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p> | | |
| Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. | | |
| <p>Same as above</p> | <p>Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group</p> | <p>The formulation of the indicator makes implicit reference to the human rights principle of non-discrimination in its emphasis on. However, the reference is restricted to two discrimination grounds. In the latter respect, a congruence between the target and the indicator is achieved.</p> |
| Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. | | |
| <p>UDHR Art.25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including(..) necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.</p> <p>ICESCR: Art. 9: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.</p> <p>CEDAW: Art. 11.2 (c): To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities; Art. 13: ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: (a) The right to family benefits. Art. 14.2(c): To benefit directly from social security programmes;</p> <p>CRC: Art. 19.2.: (...) protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child</p> <p>Art. 26.1.: States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in</p> | <p>Percentage of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, composed of the following: a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension; b) Percentage of households with children receiving child support; c) Percentage of working-age persons without jobs receiving support; d) Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits; e) Percentage of women receiving maternity benefits at childbirth; f) Percentage of workers covered against occupational injury; and g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference in the emphasis on social protection floors and in the specific focus on vulnerable groups.</p> <p>While the covenant on ESCR relates to the right to social security, the indicator emphasizes “social protection”.</p> <p>The special rapporteur on extreme poverty emphasizes the importance of social protection floors as a human rights relevant instrument, see A/69/297.²</p> <p>Congruence between indicator and target.</p> |

² <http://undocs.org/A/69/297>

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | DIHR comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>accordance with their national law. 2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 28 .2. States parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures: (b): To ensure access by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities and older persons with disabilities, to social protection programmes and poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>ICRMW art. 27: 1. With respect to social security, migrant workers and members of their families shall enjoy in the State of employment the same treatment granted to nationals in so far as they fulfil the requirements provided for by the applicable legislation of that State and the applicable bilateral and multilateral treaties.</p> <p>Art. 43.1: 1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: (e) Access to social and health services, provided that the requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met;</p> <p>Art. 45.1: 1. Members of the families of migrant workers shall, in the State of employment, enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of that State in relation to: (c) Access to social and health services, provided that requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met;</p> <p>UNDRIP: Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of social security.</p> <p>Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102). This ILO Convention lays down minimum standards for the level of social security benefits and the conditions under which they are granted, covering the 9 principle branches of social security (medical care, sickness, unemployment, old age, employment injury, family, maternity, invalidity and survivor's benefits)</p> <p>Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202). This recommendation gives guidance on introducing and maintaining social security floors and on implementing social protection floors.</p> <p>Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118) and Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157). These ILO Conventions provide for certain social security rights and benefits for migrant workers, who face the problem of losing entitlements to social security benefits, which they enjoyed in their country of origin.</p> | | |

| Goal 1: By 2030, eradicate poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | DIHR comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. | | |
| To be further analysed, depending on definition of basic services. Will generally fall under non-discrimination provisions of UNDHR, ICERD, CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CRPD, ICRMW, UNDRIP etc., as well as ICESCR provisions regarding an “adequate standard of living” and rights to health and education | Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services. | Implicit human rights reference. Measuring access to services. The target measures all men and women, and emphasizes access of the poor and the vulnerable, while the indicator is less specific. |
| <p>Will generally fall under non-discrimination provisions of UNDHR, ICERD, CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CRPD, UNDRIP etc., as well as:</p> <p>UNDHR Art. 17(1): Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.</p> <p>ICERD Art. 5(d(v)): The right to own property alone as well as in association with others</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 14(2): States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: (g) equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes</p> | Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location | <p>Implicit human rights reference. This indicator will address a gender discrimination aspect of individual land ownership, and may be able to use identification by age and location as proxies for aspects related to vulnerability and poverty. It is unclear how “land ownership” is defined.</p> <p>The proposed indicators fail to address inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinances, as mentioned in the target.</p> |
| Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. | | |
| <p>The right to life, as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6(1), CRPD art.10, ICRMW art. 9 etc.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 11: States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to</p> | Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people | Explicit human rights reference. .Refers to the right to life and overlaps thematically with illustrative OHCHR indicator on the “prevalence of deaths, injuries, disease and disabilities |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | DHHR comments on selected priority indicator |
| ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters. | | caused by unsafe natural and occupational environment.” While the target refers to climate-related and other extreme events, including economic, social and environmental shocks, the indicator relates to disasters. |
| Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. | | |
| <p>Will generally fall under non-discrimination provisions of UNDHR, ICERD, CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CRPD, ICRMW, UNDRIP etc. (including the need for special measures to overcome discrimination), as well as ICESCR provisions regarding an “adequate standard of living” and UDHR, article Art. 21: (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.</p> <p>ICCPR: Art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity c): To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country</p> <p>ICESCR Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11. 1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia:</p> <p>a. Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;</p> | Share of total overall government spending (incl. subnationals) on programs directed to bottom 40% of population of country (%). | <p>Human rights relevant. Overlapping substantial contents in the emphasis on resource allocation to the bottom 40%. However, indicator formulated without direct or implicit HR <i>reference</i>.</p> <p>Indicator formulated with departure in current poverty alleviation efforts of the World Bank (the policy of shared prosperity): “The World Bank Group’s goal of promoting shared prosperity has been defined as fostering income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the welfare distribution in every country, and is measured by annualized growth in average real per capita consumption or income of the bottom 40 per cent”.</p> |

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| <p>b. Facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices;</p> <p>c. Facilitating cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge;</p> <p>Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies</p> | | |
| Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. | | |
| <p>The target relates to broad provisions regarding the right to take part in the government of one's country and in the conduct of public affairs), an adequate standard of living and elimination of gender equalities, as well as to requirements for steps and measures to give effect to relevant human rights instruments such as ICESCR and CEDAW, but is not explicitly human rights referenced.</p> | <p>Number of national action plans related to multi-lateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and</p> | <p>HR relevance with respect to fulfilment of adequate living standards. No direct or implicit HR reference.</p> <p>The proposed indicator fails to address the gender-sensitivity aspect of the target</p> |

| Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | |
|---|--|---|
| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round | | |
| <p>ICESCR, Article 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food (...) and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...). Art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed. Art. 11.2(b): Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 28.1. 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food (...)</p> | Prevalence of undernourishment | <p>Human rights relevant. Overlapping contents with the right to food. However, while the target refers to access by all people, particularly people in vulnerable situations, the indicator is much less specific and does not include the “access” dimension of the target. The indicator would seem better placed under target 2.2. The proposed indicator fails to address the “access to food aspect of the target 2.1. and seems more adequate for monitoring target 2.2. Also, the indicator does not allow for disaggregation and thus does not relate to the poverty and vulnerability aspects of the target</p> |
| Target 2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons. | | |
| Same as above | Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | <p>Human rights relevant. While the target refers to under-five stunting and wasting, as well as the particular needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons, the indicator intends to measure food insecurity. Not a strong congruence. The indicator would seem better placed under target 2.1.</p> |
| Target 2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment | | |

| Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | |
|---|---|---|
| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| ICESCR: Art. 11.2(a): To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources. | Value of production per labour unit (measured in constant USD), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | No human rights reference. The indicator is not as specific with respect to types of rights-holders and occupation as the target is and does not emphasize the equality aspect. The indicator does not address the crucial aspects of secure and equal access to land and other productive resources. Hence there is only a weak correspondence with the target. A more adequate indicator would focus on "Status and trends in traditional occupations". Traditional occupations is a concept in international law (under, e.g. ILO Convention No. 111) and can be informed by labour statistics. This indicator is already adopted as one of the official indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). |
| Target 2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. | | |
| ICESCR: Art. 11.2(a): To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources. UNDRIP, art. 29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination. | Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices | Human rights relevant with respect to Art. 11.2 (a) of the covenant and with respect to UNDRIP Art. 29.1. The target is human rights relevant rather than referenced as well. |

| Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 2.5. By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed. | | |
| <p>CBD, article 8(j): Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices</p> <p>UNDRIP, Art. 31(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p> | Ex Situ Crop Collections Enrichment index | No human rights reference. The proposed indicator does not address the second part of the target, related to access and benefit-sharing as well as traditional knowledge. These issues should be addressed based on internationally agreed rights and principles as reflected in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), CBD and the related Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. Hence, cross-reference should be made to the proposed indicator under target 15.6. on the adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol |
| Target 2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries. | | |
| ICESCR: Art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed: a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources. | The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures | Human rights relevant as the index captures expenditure on various groups classified according to nutrition status. |
| Target. 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round. | | |
| ICESCR: Art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed: (b) Taking into account the problems of | Percent change in Import and Export tariffs on agricultural products | No human rights reference.. |

| Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | |
|---|--|--|
| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need | Agricultural Export Subsidies | |
| Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility | | |
| ICESCR: Art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed: b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need | Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA) (CBB | No human rights reference. |

| Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | | |
|--|---|--|
| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. | | |
| <p>The right to life, as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6(1), CRPD art.10, ICRMW art. 9 etc.</p> <p>UDHR Art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including (...) medical care</p> <p>ICESCR: Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: a): The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child; b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; c): The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases; d): The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.</p> <p>CEDAW: Art. 12: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning. 2. (...) States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 25 (a): Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and population-based public health programmes;</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 28: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Such emergency medical care shall not be refused them by reason of any irregularity with regard to stay or employment. Art. 43: 1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: (e) Access to social and health services, provided that the requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met;</p> | <p>Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference.</p> <p>This indicator corresponds to OHCHR outcome indicator on health rights. The indicator formulation relates directly to the target.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UNDRIP, art. 24.2.:Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right. Art. 24.1.: Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals</p> | | |
| <p>Same as above</p> | <p>Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. While the emphasis on skilled health personnel has strong human rights relevance, there may be a need to supplement this indicator to also address the complementarity with traditional birth attendants, as e.g. enshrined in UNDRIP, art. 24.1. regarding traditional birth attendants.</p> |
| Target 3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. | | |
| <p>The right to life, as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6(1), CRPD art.10, ICRMW art. 9 etc.</p> <p>UDHR Art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including (...) medical care</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: a) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child; b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases; d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.</p> <p>CRC Art. 24.1.: States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services. 2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures: (a) To diminish infant and child mortality; (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical</p> | <p>Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference Corresponds to OHCHR outcome indicator on health rights. Corresponds well with the target.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care; (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution; (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers; (e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents; (f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services. 3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 25 (b): Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons; (d) Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others,</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 28: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Such emergency medical care shall not be refused them by reason of any irregularity with regard to stay or employment.</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 24(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services. (2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p> | | |
| Target 3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. | | |
| Same as above | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 susceptible population (by age, sex, and key populations) | Explicit human rights reference, also in the effort to disaggregate according to discrimination grounds. Overlaps thematically with OHCHR process indicators. See also Special rapporteur on Right of everyone to the |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| | | enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health A/68/297. |
| Same as above | TB incidence per 1,000 persons per year | Explicit human rights reference.. Overlaps thematically with OHCHR process indicators, but the formulation of the indicator is less elaborate regarding discrimination grounds. |
| Same as above | Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person per year | Explicit human rights reference. Overlaps thematically with OHCHR process indicators, but the formulation of the indicator is less elaborate regarding discrimination grounds. |
| Same as above | Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year | Explicit human rights reference. . Overlaps thematically with OHCHR process indicators, but the formulation of the indicator is less elaborate regarding discrimination grounds. The target itself is not formulated according to human rights standards, principles or concepts. |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| | | The control of diseases refers to States' individual and joint efforts to, <i>inter alia</i> , make available relevant technologies, using and improving epidemiological surveillance and data collection on a disaggregated basis, the implementation or enhancement of immunization programmes and other strategies of infectious disease control. (General Comment 14 on the Right to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Physical and Mental Health). |
| Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non- communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well being | | |
| Same as above | Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 | Explicit human rights reference with respect to the right to life and the right to health. The indicator does not address the ambition of the target to promote mental health and well-being. Nor are there any other indicators under Goal 3 that address the issue of mental health. This is a serious gap, as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) explicitly recognises, in article 12.1. "the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health". A complementary, relevant and feasible process indicator could be the "proportion of the overall allocation for public health care |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| | | that is allocated to mental health care". <i>"Mental health deserves much more attention and must be effectively mainstreamed within the Sustainable Development Goals through the goals and benchmarks related to health and sustainable development. The high number of suicides and suicide attempts are an indicator that the mental health of individuals and population needs to be addressed very seriously."</i> See SR on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, A/HRC/29/33, par. 83. ³ |
| Target 3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol | | |
| ICESCR, art. 12.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; CRC, Article 33: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties | Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders | Explicit human rights reference. Relates to OHCHR process indicators on health rights. Corresponds well with target. |
| Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | | |
| The right to life, as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6(1), CRPD art.10, ICRMW art. 9. | Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population | Explicit human rights reference with respect to the right to life and to health. Relates to OHCHR process indicators on health rights ("proportion of driving licenses |

³ <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/29/33>

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| | | <p>withdrawn for breaches of road rules")</p> <p>Correspondence between target and indicator</p> |
| Target 3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health- care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes | | |
| <p>CEDAW Art. 14, 2: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: (b): To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning. Art. 16.1 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;</p> <p>CRC, article 24.1 (f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.</p> <p>CEDAW. Article 16. 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations 2: The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.</p> <p>CRPD, 23.1:States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that: b) The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education are recognized, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights are provided;</p> | <p>Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference Relates to Sexual and reproductive Health and Rights. See also General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) on the Right to the Enjoyment of the Highest Attainable Physical and Mental Health. Overlaps with OHCHR process indicators on violence against women.</p> <p>Correspondence between target and indicator.</p> |
| <p>As above. In addition:</p> <p>UDHR, Art. 16.1: Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.</p> | <p>Adolescent birth rate (10-14; 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to early age birth rates.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CEDAW Article 16. 2: The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.</p> <p>CRC, art. 1 For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.</p> | | Relevant to the target. |
| Target 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health- care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all | | |
| <p>UDHR Art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including (...) medical care</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: a): The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child; b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; c): The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases; d): The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.</p> <p>CRC Art. 24.1.: States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services. 2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures: (a) To diminish infant and child mortality; (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care; (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution; (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers; (e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents; (f) To develop</p> | <p>Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, ARV therapy, TB treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights Relates to OHCHR process indicator under health rights (Accessibility attribute).</p> <p>Relevant to the target.</p> <p>See also SR on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, A/HRC/29/33, par. 83.⁴</p> |

⁴ <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/29/33>

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services. 3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 25: States Parties recognize that persons with disabilities have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination on the basis of disability. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation. (...) a) Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons b): Provide those health services needed by persons with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, including among children and older persons; (...)d) Require health professionals to provide care of the same quality to persons with disabilities as to others, e) Prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in the provision of health insurance, f) Prevent discriminatory denial of health care or health services</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 28: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Such emergency medical care shall not be refused them by reason of any irregularity with regard to stay or employment. Art. 43.1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: e) Access to social and health services, provided that the requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met.</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 24(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services. (2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p> | | |
| As above | Fraction of the population protected against catastrophic/impoverishing out-of- pocket health expenditure | Explicit human rights. Relates to OHCHR process indicator under health rights (Accessibility attribute). Relevant to the target |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. | | |
| <p>The right to life as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6(1), CRPD art.10 and ICRMW art. 9 .</p> <p>The freedom to seek, receive and impart information as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 19 and ICCPR art. 19.</p> <p>The right to take part in the government of one's country and in the conduct of public affairs as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 21 and ICCPR art. 25.</p> <p>The right to access to legal remedy as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 8 and ICCPR art. 2.3.</p> <p>ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent. Art. 29(3): States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials are duly implemented.</p> | <p>Population in urban areas exposed to outdoor air pollution levels above WHO guideline values</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference Refers to the right to a healthy natural and workplace environments under health rights (CESCR General Comment No. 14)</p> <p>Relevant to the target</p> <p>This is a people-centred and human rights-relevant indicator, which could double as indicator under target 11.6.</p> |
| Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate | | |
| <p>ICESCR: Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;</p> <p>WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), art. 3: The objective of this Convention and its protocols is to protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke by providing a framework for tobacco control measures to be implemented by the Parties at the national, regional and international levels in order to reduce continually and substantially the prevalence of tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke.</p> | <p>Tobacco use among persons 18 years and older</p> <p>Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18 years and older</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference in the reference to a health related indicators. Refers to the right to a healthy natural and workplace environments under health rights (General Comment No. 14)</p> <p>Relevant to the target</p> |
| Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all. | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> | <p>Proportion of population with access to affordable essential medicines on a sustainable basis</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. "Economic accessibility (affordability): health facilities, goods and services must be affordable for all." (CESCR General Comment No. 14), see also OHCHR process indicators on health rights.</p> <p>Relevant to part of the target which covers research as well as access and TRIPs agreement under which intellectual property right. The indicator reflects only access.</p> |
| Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states | | |
| <p>ICESCR Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> <p>CRC Article 3.3: States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.</p> <p>CRPD art. 32 (a): Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities</p> | <p>Number of health workers per 10000 population (by categories, geographic distribution, place of employment, etc.)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference "Physical accessibility: health facilities, goods and services must be within safe physical reach for all sections of the population". CESCR General Comment No. 14.</p> <p>Indicator reflects part of the target</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks. | | |
| <p>The right to life as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 3; ICCPR art. 6(1), CRPD art.10 and ICRMW art. 9 .</p> <p>The freedom to seek, receive and impart information as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 19 and ICCPR art. 19.</p> <p>The right to take part in the government of one's country and in the conduct of public affairs as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 21 and ICCPR art. 25.</p> <p>The right to access to legal remedy as enshrined, inter alia, in UDHR art. 8 and ICCPR art. 2.3.</p> <p>The right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health as enshrined, inter alia, in ICESCR art. 12</p> <p>CRPD, art. 11: States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.</p> | <p>Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time.</p> | <p>HR relevant, not referenced. Connection between the indicator and the target somewhat unclear</p> |

| Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. | | |
| <p>UDHR, Art. 26: (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. (...) (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. 2): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right: a): Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all; b): Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education; (...) d): Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education; e): The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved. Art. 14: Each State Party to the present Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all.</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 10: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training; (b)</p> | <p>Percentage of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights referenced in the emphasis on right to education benchmarks, cf. also General Comment 13 on the right to education on essential skills.</p> <p>The indicator does not sufficiently reflect that education should be free.</p> <p>See also SR on the right to education, A /68/294, par. 72⁵: “<i>The post-2015 development agenda should contain firm commitments by Governments to fostering social justice and equity and accordingly devise national implementation strategies for effectively regulating privatization in education.</i>”</p> <p>The reference to “where data is available” should be deleted, as target 17.18. explicitly aims at building capacity for data disaggregation by 2020</p> |

⁵ <http://undocs.org/A/68/294>

| Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality; (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods; (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants; (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women; (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely; (g) The same opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education; (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 24.1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and life long learning (...). 2) In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that: a) Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded from free and compulsory primary education, or from secondary education, on the basis of disability; b) Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live; c) Reasonable accommodation of the individual's requirements is provided; d) Persons with disabilities receive the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education; d) Effective individualized support measures are provided in environments that maximize academic and social development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 30: Each child of a migrant worker shall have the basic right of access to education on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Access to public pre-school educational institutions or schools shall not be refused or limited by reason of the irregular situation with respect to stay or employment of either parent or by reason of the irregularity of the child's stay in the State of employment.</p> <p>CRC Article 28 (1): States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular: (a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all; (b) Encourage the development of</p> | | |

| Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need; (d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children; (e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates. (2) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention. (3) States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries. Art. 29.1.: States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to: (a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential; (b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; (c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own; (d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin; (e) The development of respect for the natural environment. 2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions (...)</p> <p>UNDRIP Article 14 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning. 2). Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination. 3). States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language. Art. 15(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p> | | |
| Target 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Same as above | Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning | Explicit human rights reference in the emphasis on disaggregation. Also with reference to CRC Art. 28 (1) and the right to education ICESCR Art. 13 (1) and 14. |
| Target 4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university | | |
| <p>UDHR, Art. 26: (1) Everyone has the right to education. (...) Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 6(2): The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right [to work] shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): c): Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 10: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education (...): (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in (...), technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;</p> <p>Art. 14, 2 (d): To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency</p> <p>CRC art. 28 (1): (c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;</p> | Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to availability. See also: "Fundamental education, therefore, is an integral component of adult education and lifelong learning". Gen.Comment 13.</p> <p>The indicator does not cover the educational specificity mentioned in the target. The aspect of affordability is only indirectly covered. The gender equality aspect of the target is not addressed in the indicator.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CRPD art. 24 (5): States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 43 1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: a) Access to educational institutions and services subject to the admission requirements and other regulations of the institutions and services concerned; b) Access to vocational guidance and placement services; c) Access to vocational training and retraining facilities and institutions;</p> <p>Art. 45.1. 1. Members of the families of migrant workers shall, in the State of employment, enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of that State in relation to: (b) Access to vocational guidance and training institutions and services, provided that requirements for participation are met;</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including , inter alia, in the areas of vocational training and retraining</p> | | |
| Target 4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship | | |
| <p>Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to adopt and develop comprehensive and coordinated policies and programmes of vocational guidance and vocational training, closely linked with employment, in particular through public employment services.</p> <p>Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to formulate, implement and periodically review a national policy on vocational rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons.</p> | Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by type of skill | Human rights relevant. The indicator does not relate to all skills aspects mentioned in the target. |
| Target 4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. | | |
| <p>General provisions regarding education and non-discrimination, as enshrined inter alia in:</p> <p>UDHR art. 26(1) ICESCR art. 13(1), 14 CEDAW, art. 10 CRC art. 28, 29</p> | Parity indices (female/male, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile] for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | The suggested indicator is implicitly human rights referenced, but will not capture all relevant aspects of vulnerability, and will also not measure the situation of |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CPRD art. 24 ICRMW, art. 30, 43.1., 45.1., UNDRIP art. 14 ILO Conventions: The Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142). The Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159). The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)</p> | | <p>persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples as reflected in the target, unless disaggregated data is specifically collected. The indicator is less specific on disaggregation compared to the target.</p> |
| Target 4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy. | | |
| <p>UDHR, Art. 26: (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. (...)</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that (...) d: Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 14: Each State Party to the present Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all.</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 10: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women; (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school</p> <p>CRPD art. 24</p> | <p>Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills.</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Literacy and numeracy are part of the essential learning skills defined in General Comment 13.</p> <p>The indicator reflects the general formulations of the target.</p> |
| Target 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UDHR, Art. 26: (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship</p> <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant (...) agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace</p> <p>CEDAW: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women (...) (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods; (...) (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.</p> <p>CRPD art. 24 (3): 3. States Parties shall enable persons with disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community. To this end, States Parties shall take appropriate measures, including: a) Facilitating the learning of Braille, alternative script, augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication and orientation and mobility skills, and facilitating peer support and mentoring; b) Facilitating the learning of sign language and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the deaf community; c) Ensuring that the education of persons, and in particular children, who are blind, deaf or deafblind, is delivered in the most appropriate languages and modes and means of communication for the individual, and in environments which maximize academic and social development.</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 15(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education (...)</p> | <p>Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected.</p> <p>Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available))</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on disaggregation.</p> <p>The indicator only addresses a few topics of the range of knowledge and skills areas mentioned in the target. One key area left out is human rights, in spite of very explicit requirements in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and ICESCR for education to “strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms”. Given the universality of human rights, it will be easy to identify a selection of human rights topics, against which a fixed level of knowledge can be assessed, Hence, human rights should be mentioned specifically in the indicator along with environmental science and geoscience.</p> |
| Target 4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all | | |
| <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that (...) e): The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved</p> | <p>Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes (iii) basic</p> | <p>Human rights relevant rather than referenced.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CRPD art. 9: 1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment (...) inter alia; b) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces;</p> | <p>drinking water and (iv) basic sanitation facilities; and (v) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p> | <p>No strong correspondence between the emphasis of the target on disability, gender, and safety and the indicator.</p> <p>The indicator should be strengthened to also address the disability and gender aspects of the target, particularly with regards to sanitation facilities.</p> <p>General Comment 13: “..for example, all institutions and programmes are likely to require buildings or other protection from the elements, sanitation facilities for both sexes, safe drinking water, trained teachers receiving domestically competitive salaries, teaching materials..; while some will also require facilities such as a library, computer facilities and information technology..”</p> |
| <p>Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.</p> | | |
| <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that (...) e): an adequate fellowship system shall be established</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 10: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas(...) (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants</p> | <p>Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study; Total net official development assistance (ODA) for scholarships and student costs in donor countries (types of aid E01 and E02). Data expressed in US dollars at the average annual exchange rate.</p> | <p>Human rights relevant, not referenced.</p> <p>Correspondence between the way the target is formulated without reference to human rights except in terms of overlapping substance, and the formulation of the indicator.</p> |

| Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CRC, article 28 (3): States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p> | | <p>The Special Rapporteur on the right to education writes: “<i>The .. post-2015 development agenda should also advance a framework of international development cooperation., International support is critically important in assisting the developing world in achieving the right to education, especially the poorest and most fragile States. Financial and technical support must be provided to least developed countries... to implement their national education plans and programmes...</i>” A /68/294, par. 72.⁶</p> |
| <p>Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p> | | |
| <p>ICESCR Art. 13 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that e): (...) the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved</p> <p>CRPD art. 24.4.; In order to help ensure the realization of this right, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to employ teachers, including teachers with disabilities, who are qualified in sign language and/or Braille, and to train professionals and staff who work at all levels of education. Such training shall incorporate disability awareness and the use of appropriate augmentative and alternative modes, means and formats of communication, educational techniques and materials to support persons with disabilities.</p> | <p>Percentage of teachers in (i) pre-primary (ii) primary, (iii) lower secondary and (iv) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher (i.e. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on disaggregation.</p> <p>Corresponds to OHCHR process indicators under attributes of primary education and under Curriculum and educational resources.</p> <p>The indicator reflects the target, but expands on it.</p> |

⁶ <http://undocs.org/A/68/294>

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as (...) sex</p> <p>ICCPR art. 3: The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR art. 3: The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.</p> <p>CEDAW, art. 2: States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake: (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle; (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women; (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination; (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women. Art 3: States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. Art. 6: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women. Art. 15 (1): States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law (2) States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals (3) States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void (4) States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.</p> <p>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women Art. 4 (f): Develop, in a comprehensive way, preventive approaches and all those measures of a legal, political, administrative and cultural nature that promote the protection of women against any form of violence, and ensure that the re-victimization of</p> | <p>Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference.</p> <p>Reflects the direct reference in the target.</p> |

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>women does not occur because of laws insensitive to gender considerations, enforcement practices or other interventions</p> <p>UNDRIP, art. 22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p> | | |
| Target 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. | | |
| <p>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, articles 1-6, including: art. 2: Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. Art. 4. States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to its elimination. States should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women.</p> <p>UNDHR Art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 7: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>CRC Art.19 (1): States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. 2). Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement. Art. 35: States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form</p> | <p>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months</p> | <p>See list of suggested indicators for international evaluation of state efforts in the sub-mission to the Open Working Group by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes, and consequences (2014), p. 6-7⁷</p> |

⁷ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/3337RM%20submission%20to%20OWG%20on%20post%202015%20SDGs.pdf>.

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICRMW, art. 10: No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 16.1: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty and security of person. 2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall be entitled to effective protection by the State against violence, physical injury, threats and intimidation, whether by public officials or by private individuals, groups or institutions.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 16: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects. 2. States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive. 3. In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p> | | |
| <p>Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15</p> | <p>Same as above.</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. See also OHCHR indicators Violence against women under the attribute Domestic violence. The indicator does not capture violence against women outside the age group 15-49 years.</p> |
| Target 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation | | |
| <p>UDHR, Art. 16.1: Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.</p> <p>CEDAW Article 16. 2: The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.</p> | <p>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference</p> |

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CRC, art. 1 For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.</p> <p>UDHR Art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Art. 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</p> <p>ICCPR Art. 7: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment</p> <p>ICERD Art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: b): The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution</p> <p>CRC Art.19 (1): States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation. Art 24.3. . 3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.</p> <p>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, art. 2: Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including (...) female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women</p> | <p>Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. The indicator is somewhat weakened by the focus on the particular age group (FGM may also happen at a much younger age, thereby making the reporting and response time unnecessarily long) and should be reported and addressed wherever it happens and not only in particular countries.</p> |
| Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | | |
| <p>Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No 156). With the aim of creating effective equality of opportunity and treatment for men and women workers, this ILO convention requires ratifying states to make it a goal of national policy to enable persons with family responsibilities who are engaged or wish to engage in employment to exercise their right to do so without being subject to discrimination and, to the extent possible, without conflict between their employment and family responsibilities. The convention also requires governments to take account of the needs of workers with family responsibilities in community planning and to develop or promote community services, public or private, such as childcare and family services and facilities.</p> <p>CEDAW, art. 14.1.: States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate</p> | <p>Average daily (24 hours) spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals five years and above)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. See CEDAW art. 14.1 as indicated in the middle column and OHCHR indicator under Right to non-discrimination and equality under attribute on Equality and livelihood opportunities. The indicator covers the value of unpaid care and domestic work mentioned in the target, but not social protection policies. See</p> |

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas. | | also reference to Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights A/69/297 ⁸ |
| Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life | | |
| <p>UDHR Art. 21: (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> <p>ICCPR Art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors</p> <p>ICERD Art. 5: States Parties (...) guarantee the right of everyone (...) to: (c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 7: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right: (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies; (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government</p> | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments | Explicit human rights reference. Relates to the right of women to take part in the political and public life of one's country. Outcome indicator under OHCHR rights to participate. The indicator does not capture the aspect of participation and opportunities in economic life, as reflected in the target. Was also indicator under the MDG framework. |
| Same as above | Proportion of seats held by women in local governments | Explicit human rights reference. Relates to the right of women to take part in the political and public life of one's country. The indicator does not capture the aspect of participation and opportunities in economic life, as reflected in the target. |
| Target 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences. | | |

⁸ <http://undocs.org/A/69/297>.

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICCPR Art. 7: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation. Article 17(1): No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. 2): Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p> <p>CEDAW, art. 16.1 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women: e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;</p> <p>CRC Art. 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent: (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;</p> <p>CRPD, art. 23.1: States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures (...) so as to ensure that: b) The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children</p> | <p>Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Refers directly to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. Good correspondence with target.</p> |
| <p>ICESCR: Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: a) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child</p> <p>CEDAW art. 5 (b): To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases. Art. 12: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning. 2. (...) States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services</p> | <p>[Proportion (%) of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education (official records)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Refers directly to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights. Correspondence with target.</p> |

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation. Art. 14, 2: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure (...) to such women the right: (b): To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning</p> <p>CRPD, art. 23.1: States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures (...) so as to ensure that: b) The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to age-appropriate information, reproductive and family planning education are recognized, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights are provided. Art. 25 (a): Provide persons with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as provided to other persons, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health and population-based public health programmes;</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 28: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Such emergency medical care shall not be refused them by reason of any irregularity with regard to stay or employment. Art. 43: 1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: (e) Access to social and health services, provided that the requirements for participation in the respective schemes are met;</p> <p>CRC, article 24.1 (f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.</p> | | |
| Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws. | | |
| <p>UDHR Art. 17: (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others ICERD Art. 5(d(v)): The right to own property alone as well as in association with others</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14.2.: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: g): To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes. Art. 16.1. (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management,</p> | Share of women among agricultural land owners by age and location (U/R) | Implicit human rights reference to non-discrimination. Corresponds only in part to with the target. The indicator does not address financial services, inheritance and natural resources as mentioned in the target. |

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration. | | |
| CEDAW art. 2: States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake: (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle; (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women; (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination; | The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control. | Explicit human rights reference to equal rights (to land). Corresponds only in part to with the target. The indicator does not address financial services, inheritance and natural resources as mentioned in the target. |
| Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women. | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Art. 27: Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 19 (1): Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.(2). Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14.2.: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: h) to enjoy adequate living conditions, particular in relation to (...) communications.</p> <p>CRPD art. 9.2. (g) Promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet. (h): Promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at</p> | Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex | Implicit human rights reference. Corresponds to OHCHR process indicators under Freedom of expression, attribute on Access to information. The empowerment of women aspect mentioned in the target is not covered will in the indicator. |

| Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>minimum cost. Art. 21 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, (...), including by: a) Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost; b) Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions; c) Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities; d) Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities; e) Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.</p> | | |
| Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels. | | |
| <p>CEDAW, art. 3. States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. Art. 18.1.: States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect: (a) Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned; (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests. 2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention</p> | <p>Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> | <p>Explicit human rights process indicator that reflects CEDAW Art. 3. Good correspondence with the target.</p> |

| Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 22: Everyone, as a member of society, (...) is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...). Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for; b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene</p> <p>CEDAW, art.14 (2): States parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular shall ensure to women the right: ... (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications</p> <p>CRC, art. 24(c): c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;</p> <p>CRPD art. 28.2.(a): States parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including measures to ensure equal access by persons with disabilities to clean water services, and to ensure access to appropriate and affordable services, devices and other assistance for disability-related needs</p> | <p>Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> | <p>Explicit human rights referenced. . See also General Comment 15 on the right to water. The indicator does not, however, reflect the formulations of the target on universal and equitable access. See OHCHR outcome indicator under Right to adequate housing, attributes on Accessibility to services. See General Comment 15 on the right to Water: "facilitating improved and sustainable access to water, particularly in rural and deprived urban areas."</p> <p>The indicator could be improved from a human rights point of view by referring to equitable access with reference to rural and urban areas.</p> <p>See also Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including proposals on illustrative indicators. A/HRC/27/55⁹,</p> |
| Same as above | Average weekly time spent in water collection (including waiting time at public | Explicit human rights reference. |

⁹ <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/27/55>,

| Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| | supply points) by sex, age, location and income | See General Comment 15 on the need: "To ensure physical access to water facilities or services that provide sufficient, safe and regular water; that have a sufficient number of water outlets to avoid prohibitive waiting times; and that are at a reasonable distance from the household. The indicator reflects availability and access, while not affordability mentioned in the target. |
| Target 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations | | |
| Same as above | Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services | Explicit human rights reference. The indicator does not in any specific way relate to equitable sanitation mentioned in the targets and do not relate directly to women or girls mentioned in the target. |
| Target 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally | | |
| ICESCR Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; UNDRIP art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent. | Percentage of wastewater safely treated , disaggregated by economic activity | Human rights relevant. Overlaps with human rights theme on the right to water: see General comment 15: States parties should adopt comprehensive and integrated strategies and programmes to ensure that there is sufficient and safe water for present and future generations. Target in itself is not human rights framed. |

| Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Same as above | Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health | Human rights relevant. General Comment 15 as mentioned above. |
| Target 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity | | |
| The right to safe drinking water, as reflected under target 6.1. The right to a healthy environment as reflected under target 6.3. | Percentage change in water use efficiency over time. | Human rights relevant, though not referenced as such. No strong correspondence with the aim of the target of reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity. |
| Same as above | Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (Level of Water Stress) | Human rights relevant. No strong correspondence with the aim of the target of reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity. |
| Target 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | | |
| Same as above | Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100) | Human rights relevant. Neither the target, nor the indicator are framed in a human rights language. |
| Target 6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | | |
| UNDRIP art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination. | Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time | No human rights reference. The purpose of the target and the indicator is environmental protection generally. |
| Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies | | |
| UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. | ODA for water and sanitation related activities and programmes | Human rights relevant. The indicator relates to OHCHR process indicators on the right to housing. |

| Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>CRC, art. 4: (...) With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: a) Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities; (...) d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies..</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p> | | <p>The target much broader in scope compared to the indicator.</p> |
| Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management | | |
| <p>The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). This ILO Convention requires consultation with and participation of indigenous and tribal peoples in decisions that may affect them. ICCPR art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives</p> | <p>No indicator suggested for this target</p> | <p>There is no indicator proposed for this target. An indicator should be developed with reference to the International ICCPR art. 25, and article 23 UNDRIP, regarding the right and the opportunity to take part in the conduct of public affairs and</p> |

| Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UNDRIP Art. 23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions. Art. 32.2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p> | | <p>the need for consultation, participation and free, prior and informed consent in the context of economic and social programmes. Special rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, A/69/213, par. 58/59 (further recommendations par. 91/92)¹⁰ <i>“Participation must be ensured in the formulation of legislation and policies. (...) The legal and policy frameworks need to be as detailed as possible in setting out the institutions and procedures that will enable participation. Unless this is done, the right to participation can remain intangible.”</i></p> |

¹⁰ <http://undocs.org/A/69/213>:

| Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...)</p> <p>ICERD, art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]:e) Economic, social and cultural rights</p> <p>CEDAW Article 13: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights. Art. 14, 2: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications</p> <p>CRPD art. 28.1.: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families (...) and to the continuous improvement of living conditions</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions</p> | Percentage of population with electricity access (%) | |
| Not human rights referenced | Percentage of population with primary reliance on non-solid fuels (%) | |
| Target 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | | |
| Not human rights referenced | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) | |
| Target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | | |
| | Rate of improvement in energy intensity (%) measured in terms of primary energy and GDP | |

| Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Not human rights referenced | | |
| Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> | Improvement in the net carbon intensity of the energy sector (GHG/TFC in CO2 equivalents) | |
| Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...)</p> <p>ICERD, art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]:e) Economic, social and cultural rights</p> <p>CEDAW Article 13: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and</p> | Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry. | |

| Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>women, the same rights. Art. 14, 2: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications</p> <p>CRPD art. 28.1.: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families (...) and to the continuous improvement of living conditions</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions. Art. 32.2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p> | | |

| Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | | |
| Target not human rights referenced | GDP per capita, PPP | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target |
| Target 8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high- value-added and labour-intensive sectors | | |
| UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. ICESCR, art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields. | Growth rate of GDP per employed person | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target |
| Target 8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | | |
| Broad human rights references to the right to take part in political and public life, to labour standards, to benefit from scientific, literary or artistic production. CEDAW art. 13: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit | Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex. | Implicit human rights reference in the gender perspective The perspective on “decent jobs” of the target, and on “access” to credit is not captured in the indicator. |
| Target 8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes for sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead | | |
| Target not directly human rights referenced | Resource productivity | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target. The environmental ambitions of the target are not reflected in the indicator |
| Target 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | | |

| Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to establish a minimum wage fixing machinery capable of determining and periodically reviewing and adjusting minimum wage rates having the force of law.</p> <p>Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94). This ILO Convention aims at ensuring respect for minimum labour standards in the execution of public contracts.</p> <p>Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95). This ILO Convention stipulates that wages shall be paid in legal tender at regular intervals. In cases where partial payment of wages is in kind, the value of such allowances should be fair and reasonable.</p> <p>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100). This fundamental ILO Convention requires ratifying countries to ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value.</p> <p>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). This fundamental ILO Convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation.</p> <p>UDHR art. 23: (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. Art. 7: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular: a) Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:(i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work; (ii) A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant; (...) (c) Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;</p> <p>ICERD art.5(e): (i) The rights to (...) just and favourable remuneration;</p> <p>CEDAW art. 11: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: (d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment</p> | <p>Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupations (Wages/Gender wage gap)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to the gender wage gap.</p> <p>However, other aspects of the target, e.g. young people and people with disabilities are not covered.</p> |

| Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work (...).</p> <p>ICMW, art. 25 1.: Migrant workers shall enjoy treatment not less favourable than that which applies to nationals of the State of employment in respect of remuneration</p> <p>ICRPD, art. 27.1: 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia: b) Protect the rights of persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to just and favourable conditions of work, including equal opportunities and equal remuneration for work of equal value (...)</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 17(3): Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.</p> | | |
| <p>Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122). This ILO governance Convention aims at stimulating economic growth and development, raise levels of living, meet manpower requirements and overcome unemployment and underemployment.</p> <p>Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to adopt and develop comprehensive and coordinated policies and programmes of vocational guidance and vocational training, closely linked with employment, in particular through public employment services.</p> <p>Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to formulate, implement and periodically review a national policy on vocational rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons.</p> <p>Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181). This ILO Convention concerns the operation of private employment agencies as well as the protection of the workers using their services.</p> <p>UDHR art. 23: 1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.</p> | <p>Unemployment rate by sex, age-group and disability</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Emphasis on sex, age-group and disability.</p> <p>This indicator reflects the objectives of the target and complements therefore the former indicator.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICESCR, art.. 6 1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right. 2. The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.</p> <p>ICERD art.5(e): (i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment</p> <p>CEDAW art. 11: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: (a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings; (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment; (c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training Art. 14.1: States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas. 2.(e): To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self employment;</p> <p>ICRPD, art. 27.1: 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. States Parties shall safeguard and promote the realization of the right to work, including for those who acquire a disability during the course of employment, by taking appropriate steps, including through legislation, to, inter alia: d) Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training; e) Promote employment opportunities and career advancement for persons with disabilities in the labour market, as well as assistance in finding, obtaining, maintaining and returning to employment; f) Promote opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one's own business; g) Employ persons with disabilities in the public sector;</p> | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>h) Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector through appropriate policies and measures, which may include affirmative action programmes, incentives and other measures; (...)</p> <p>i) Ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities in the workplace; j) Promote the acquisition by persons with disabilities of work experience in the open labour market; k) Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.</p> | | |
| Target 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | | |
| <p>As above, including provisions regarding education (see Goal 4 on education) and vocational training:</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 6.2: The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right [to work] shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes. Art. 13. 2(b): Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14, 2 (d): To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency</p> <p>ICRMW art. 43.1: Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: b) Access to vocational guidance and placement services; c) Access to vocational training and retraining facilities and institutions</p> <p>CRPD, art. 27.1.: d) Enable persons with disabilities to have effective access to general technical and vocational guidance programmes, placement services and vocational and continuing training; (k): Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.</p> | <p>Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. See also General Comment 18 on the Right to Work: "High unemployment and the lack of secure employment are causes that induce workers to seek employment in the informal sector of the economy. States parties must take the requisite measures, legislative or otherwise, to reduce to the fullest extent possible the number of workers outside the formal economy, workers who as a result of that situation have no protection. Good correspondence of the indicator with the target</p> |
| Target 8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers | | |
| <p>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). This fundamental ILO Convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work.</p> <p>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). This fundamental ILO Convention requires states to eliminate the worst forms of child labour ;to provide direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration.</p> | <p>Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labour)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference to child labour.</p> <p>Important to note here: the proposed indicator rightly addresses child labour, including the worst forms of child labour.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICESCR, art. 10(3): (...) Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.</p> <p>CRC, art. 32.1.: States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. 2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular: (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment; (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment; (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article. Art. 33: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of [narcotic] substances. Art. 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent: (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials. Article 35: States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form. Art. 38.2: States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities. 3: States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 16 1.: States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 17 (2): States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.</p> | | <p>However, the indicator does not capture the element of forced labour reflected in the target. Hence, an additional indicator should be added.</p> |

| Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). This fundamental ILO Convention requires ratifying states to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period.</p> <p>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). This fundamental ILO Convention requires ratifying states to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930. This ILO Protocol addresses gaps in implementation of the Forced Labour Convention, and reaffirms that measures of prevention, protection, and remedies, such as compensation and rehabilitation, are necessary to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour, including in its contemporary forms.</p> <p>Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203): recommends ILO member states to or strengthen: a) national policies and plans of action with time-bound measures using a gender- and child-sensitive approach to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms through prevention, protection and access to remedies, such as compensation of victims, and the sanctioning of perpetrators; and b) competent authorities such as the labour inspectorates, the judiciary and national bodies or other institutional mechanisms that are concerned with forced or compulsory labour, to ensure the development, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national policies and plans of action.</p> <p>UDHR art.4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 8 (1): No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.2). No one shall be held in servitude. 3.(a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;</p> <p>CEDAW art. 6: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 11.1: No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be held in slavery or servitude. 2. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.</p> | <p>An indicator on the elimination of forced labour should be developed</p> | <p>A specific indicator on forced labour, with reference to the reference human rights and labour standards need to be developed</p> |

| Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| CRPD, art. 27.2. States parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour | | |
| Target 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | | |
| <p>Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81). This ILO priority governance Convention requires ratifying states to maintain a system of labour inspection in industrial workplaces, to secure the enforcement of legal provisions relating to conditions of work and the protection of workers.</p> <p>Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129). This ILO technical Convention requires ratifying states to maintain a system of labour inspection in agriculture.</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to, formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational safety, occupational health and the working environment, aiming at preventing accidents and injury to health and minimising causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.</p> <p>Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to formulate, implement and periodically review a coherent national policy on occupational health services.</p> <p>Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to promote continuous improvement of occupational safety and health to prevent occupational injuries, diseases and deaths, by the development of a national policy, national system and national programme.</p> <p>ICESCR: Art. 7: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular: (b) Safe and healthy working conditions</p> <p>CEDAW, art. 11: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction. d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 27 1 (b): Protect the rights of persons with disabilities (...) to just and favourable conditions of work, including (...) safe and healthy working conditions</p> | <p>Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender and migrant status</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. See General Comment 18 on the Right to Work on the concept of “decent work”, which relates to workplace safety. The indicator mentions gender and migrant status, but the General Comment also refers to age groups in employment.</p> <p>Good correspondence with the target</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| ICRMW, art. 25.1: Migrant workers shall enjoy treatment not less favourable than that which applies to nationals of the State of employment in respect of remuneration and: a) other conditions of work, this is to say, (...) safety, health | | |
| <p>ILO Fundamental Conventions (Nos. 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138, 182) on discrimination, forced labour, child labour and freedom of association</p> <p>ILO priority governance conventions (Nos. 81, 122, 129, 144) on labour inspection, employment policy and tripartite consultation</p> <p>ILO technical conventions, as relevant for the realisation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda (see list of ILO Conventions in the introductory part to this table).</p> | Number of ILO conventions ratified by types of conventions | <p>Explicit human rights reference.</p> <p>Complements the previous indicator in terms of labour rights protection.</p> <p>The indicator should measure ratifications of ILO fundamental conventions and prioritised governance conventions as well as a selection of technical conventions of particular importance to the sustainable development agenda including those on wages, maternity protection, workers with disabilities, indigenous and tribal peoples etc.</p> <p>As the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are not specifically reflected elsewhere, the ratifications of Conventions concerning these fundamental rights should figure prominently among those monitored</p> |
| Target 8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | | |
| Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998 (No. 189). This ILO Recommendation recommends ILO Member States to adopt measures in order to recognize and to promote the fundamental role that small and medium-sized enterprises can play. | Tourism direct GDP (as % of total GDP and in growth rate); and Number of jobs in tourism industries | No human rights reference, limited human rights relevance with respect to gender disaggregation. |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172). This ILO Convention requires ratifying states to adopt and apply, in a manner appropriate to national law, conditions and practice, a policy designed to improve the working conditions of the workers concerned.</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 11(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature. (2): States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs. Art. 12(1). Indigenous peoples have (...) the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains. Art. 31(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions</p> | <p>(as % total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by gender)</p> | <p>Correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all | | |
| <p>CEDAW, art. 13: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit. Art. 14.1.: States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy,(...) 2. States Parties (...) shall ensure to such women the right: (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;</p> | <p>Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults</p> | <p>Human rights relevance. The indicator does only indirectly measure access to banking and financial services "for all".</p> |
| | <p>% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months". Possible to have a break down by income e.g. bottom 40% of income</p> | <p>No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target</p> |

| Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| | share or <\$1.25/day, by gender, age (youth) and rural. Adults: ages 15+ | |
| Target 8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade- Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> | Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements (CBB) | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target |
| Target 8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization | | |
| General requirements for steps and measures for the realisation of economic and social rights, as under target 8.a. above. Labour standards broadly, and human rights instruments as implied under targets 8.5. and 8.6. | Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP and collective bargaining rates | Explicit human rights reference to the right to work and to social security The indicator reflects only the ILO related dimensions of the target indirectly |

| Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all | | |
| <p>UDHR, art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing</p> <p>ICESCR art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family,</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14.2 (h): To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications</p> <p>CRPD art. 9: 1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, (...) These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia: a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 32.2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p> | Share of the rural population who live within 2km of an all season road | The suggested indicator does not capture the aspects of affordable and equitable access, but solely the geographical distance to an all season road (availability). The indicator should be strengthened to address affordability and accessibility. |
| | Passenger and freight volumes | No human rights reference |
| Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries | | |
| Target not directly human rights referenced | Manufacturing Value Added (share in GDP, per capita, % growth) | |
| | Manufacturing employment, in percent to total employment | |
| Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets | | |
| Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation, 1998 (No. 189). This ILO Recommendation recommends ILO Member States to adopt measures in order to recognize and to promote the fundamental role that small and medium-sized enterprises can play. | Percentage share of (M) small scale industries' value added in total industry value added | |

| Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| CEDAW art. 13: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit | | |
| Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies..</p> | Resource productivity. Resource productivity is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by domestic material consumption (DMC). DMC measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the focal economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports. | |
| Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and</p> | R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP | |

| Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>CRC, art. 4: (...) With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer.</p> | | |
| Target 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States | | |
| Same as above | Amount of investments in infrastructure as a % of GDP | |
| Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention, and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies..</p> | Percentage share of medium and high-tech (MHT) industry value added in total value added | |

| Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Art. 27: Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 19 .2.: Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14.2.: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: h) to enjoy adequate living conditions, particular in relation to (...) communications.</p> <p>CRPD art. 21 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, (...), including by: a) Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost; b) Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions; c) Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities; d) Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities; e) Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages.</p> | <p>Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology</p> | |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average | | |
| <p>General non-discrimination provisions of UNDH, ICESCR, ICERD, CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, ICRMW</p> <p>Requirement for measures/special measures:</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.</p> <p>ICERD, art. 1.4: Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved. Art. 2(2): States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.</p> <p>CEDAW, art. 3: States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.</p> <p>CRC art. 4: States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p> | <p>Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population</p> | <p>Human rights relevant.</p> <p>Correspondence between target and indicator, but with no reference to human rights.</p> <p>Indicator formulated with departure in current poverty alleviation efforts of the World Bank (the policy of shared prosperity): "The World Bank Group's goal of promoting shared prosperity has been defined as fostering income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the welfare distribution in every country, and is measured by annualized growth in average real per capita consumption or income of the bottom 40 per cent".</p> |
| Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status | | |
| <p>General non-discrimination provisions of UNDH, ICESCR, ICCPR, ICERD, CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, ICRMW.</p> | <p>Proportion of people living below 50% of median income disaggregated by age and sex</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on disaggregation.</p> |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Requirement for measures/special measures as under target 10.1., including:</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 2(2): Article 2(2): Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>Requirements for economic inclusion as under target 1.1.</p> <p>Requirements for social inclusion as under target 1.3.</p> <p>Requirements for political inclusion:</p> <p>ICCPR Art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors</p> <p>CERD Art. 5: States Parties (...) guarantee the right of everyone (...) to: (c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 7: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right: (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies; (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government</p> <p>UNDRIP, art. 3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. art. 21: (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> | | <p>This indicator falls short of addressing the crucial human rights aspects of the target. Firstly, the indicator only addresses economic exclusion. Secondly, the indicator fails to address the equality aspect, as related to the range of prohibited grounds of discrimination mentioned in the target. From a human rights perspective, 10.2. is one of the most important targets and there is therefore a need to rethink this indicator, e.g. by measuring the progressive reduction of inequalities for the groups reflected in the target, as related to a selection of indicators across the SDG targets.</p> <p>The proportion of people living below the 60% median income constitutes the European Union poverty line.</p> |
| <p>Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> | | |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>As above, including:</p> <p>ICERD, art. 2(2): States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p> <p>CEDAW, art. 2: States Parties (...) agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake: (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle; (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;(c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination; (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation; (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise; (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women; (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.</p> <p>CRC, art. 4: States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 4.1(b): 1. States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake: a)To adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention; b)To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities</p> | <p>Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference.</p> <p>Good correspondence with part of the target. However, equality of opportunities not measured and also not the elimination of discriminatory laws and the promotion of appropriate legislation, policies and action..</p> <p>The proposed indicator is strong and human rights relevant, but should be supplemented with an additional process indicator to capture the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices. See also comment under target 16.b.</p> |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICRMW, art. 84: Each state party undertakes to adopt the legislative and other measures that are necessary to implement the provisions of the present Convention.</p> <p>UNDRIP, art. 15(2): States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice, eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.</p> | | |
| Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | | |
| <p>Same as above</p> | <p>Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.</p> | <p>Human rights relevant. Can be used as a process indicator on the right to social security, but not direct human rights references.</p> <p>The proposed indicator does not capture the process-oriented ambition of the target for adoption of policies to progressively achieve greater equality. The indicator should be replaced with a more relevant indicator.</p> <p>See also comments on social protection and social protection floors by the Special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights A/69/297¹¹</p> |
| Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations | | |
| <p>No direct human rights reference</p> | <p>Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at a world level</p> | <p>Human rights relevance in addressing a prominent feature of inequality. However, no human rights reference.</p> <p>Good correspondence with the target which is not directly human rights referenced.</p> |
| Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions | | |

¹¹ <http://undocs.org/A/69/297>.

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICCPR and ICESCR joint article 1.1: All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p> | <p>Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.</p> | <p>Addresses intergovernmental inequality. Human rights relevance with respect to the right to self-determination.</p> <p>Indicator corresponds with the target</p> |
| Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies | | |
| <p>ICRMW</p> <p>ILO Migrant specific instruments: Migration for Employment Convention (revised), 1949 (No. 97) Migration for Employment Recommendation (revised), 1949 (No. 86) Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) Migrant Workers Recommendation, 1975 (No. 151) Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)</p> | <p>Recruitment cost born by employee as percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination.</p> | <p>Human rights relevant.</p> <p>No direct link to the Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Family.</p> |
| <p>Not clear how this relates to the above Conventions.</p> | <p>International Migration Policy Index</p> | <p>The indicator is somewhat obscure. There is currently no public information available as to the substance of this indicator. It is therefore impossible to assess to what extent this indicator will allow for monitor of progress regarding the human rights of migrants</p> |
| <p>UDHR art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Art. 4: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Art. 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 7: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 8 (1): No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.2). No one shall be held in servitude. 3.(a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. Art. 9: 1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. (...) No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.</p> | <p>Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Emphasis on disaggregation and refers to OHCHR outcome indicator on Violence against women.</p> <p>Corresponds well to the target.</p> |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICESCR, art. 10(3): (...) Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.</p> <p>ICERD: Art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: b): The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution</p> <p>CEDAW art. 6: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.</p> <p>CRC, art. 33: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of [narcotic] substances. Art. 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent: (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials. Article 35: States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 11.1: No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be held in slavery or servitude. 2. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 16 1.: States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects. Art. 27.2. States parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 17 (2): States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.</p> | | |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143, stipulating inter alia that authors of manpower trafficking can be prosecuted whatever the country from which they exercise their activities (art. 5).</p> <p>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). This fundamental ILO Convention requires states to eliminate the worst forms of child labour ;to provide direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration.</p> <p>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). This fundamental ILO Convention requires ratifying states to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period.</p> <p>Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). This fundamental ILO Convention requires ratifying states to take effective measures to secure the immediate and complete abolition of forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203): recommends ILO member states to or strengthen: a) national policies and plans of action with time-bound measures using a gender- and child-sensitive approach to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms through prevention, protection and access to remedies, such as compensation of victims, and the sanctioning of perpetrators; and b) competent authorities such as the labour inspectorates, the judiciary and national bodies or other institutional mechanisms that are concerned with forced or compulsory labour, to ensure the development, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national policies and plans of action.</p> | | |
| Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements | | |
| <p>UDHR, art. 22: Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized</p> <p>ICESCR art. 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the</p> | Share of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs/developing countries with zero tariff | <p>No human rights reference.</p> <p>Target and indicator refers to intergovernmental policies.</p> |

| Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed: (a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources; b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need. | | |
| Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes | | |
| As above, including: UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights | OECD ODA data, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries | The indicator formulated with no human rights reference. |
| Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent | | |
| ICRMW: art. 47.1.: 1. Migrant workers shall have the right to transfer their earnings and savings, in particular those funds necessary for the support of their families, from the State of employment to their State of origin or any other State. Such transfers shall be made in conformity with procedures established by applicable legislation of the State concerned and in conformity with applicable international agreements. 2. States concerned shall take appropriate measures to facilitate such transfers. | Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted | Human rights relevant indicator. Correspondence between target and indicator in the emphasis on transaction costs |

| Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums | | |
| <p>UDHR, art. 25: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing</p> <p>ICESCR art. 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate (...) housing</p> <p>ICERD art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: (e) (iii) The right to housing</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14.2 (h): To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 43.1. Migrant workers shall enjoy equality of treatment with nationals of the State of employment in relation to: d) Access to housing, including social housing schemes, and protection against exploitation in respect of rents</p> <p>CRPD art. 9: 1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia: a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces. Art. 28.1: States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions , including, inter alia, in the areas of (...) housing, sanitation</p> | <p>Proportion of urban population living in slums</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Verbatim overlap with OHCHR outcome indicator. The target includes several human rights related concepts not captured in the indicator.</p> |
| Target 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons | | |

| Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CRPD art. 9: 1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia: a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces. B) Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services. Art. 9.2. States Parties shall also take appropriate measures to: a) Develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public; b) Ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities;</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 14 (2) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.</p> | <p>Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km</p> | <p>Human Rights relevant. Vulnerable groups not captured in the indicator.</p> <p>Does not capture affordability. Does not reflect the emphasis of the target on disability, age, gender, and safety.</p> |
| Target 11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries | | |
| <p>Provisions regarding participatory planning and management:</p> <p>UDHR art. 21: (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors</p> <p>ICERD art. 5: States Parties (...) guarantee the right of everyone (...) to: (c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 7: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on</p> | <p>Efficient land use</p> | <p>No human rights reference of the indicator.</p> <p>The proposed indicator has only weak correspondence with the target and does not capture the aspects of inclusions and participation</p> |

| Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>equal terms with men, the right: (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies; (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government; (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 4.3. In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.</p> <p>CRC art. 12.1.: States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 41.1.: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to participate in public affairs of their State of origin and to vote and be elected at elections of that State, in accordance with its legislation. Art. 41.2.: The States concerned shall, as appropriate and in accordance with their legislation, facilitate the exercise of these rights. Art. 42. 1. States Parties shall consider the establishment of procedures or institutions through which account may be taken, both in States of origin and in States of employment, of special needs, aspirations and obligations of migrant workers and members of their families and shall envisage, as appropriate, the possibility for migrant workers and members of their families to have their freely chosen representatives in those institutions. Art. 42. 2.: States of employment shall facilitate, in accordance with their national legislation, the consultation or participation of migrant workers and members of their families in decisions concerning the life and administration of local communities. 3. Migrant workers may enjoy political rights in the State of employment if that State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, grants them such rights.</p> | | |
| Target 11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage | | |
| <p>ICESCR, art. 15.2: 2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 11(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs,</p> | <p>Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites</p> | <p>Human rights relevant relating to cultural rights, however, without reference to these.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target achieved.</p> |

| Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature. (2): States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs. Art. 12(1). Indigenous peoples have (...) the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains. (2): States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned. Art. 31(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. | | |
| Target 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations | | |
| <p>UNDHR, art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>ICCPR art. 6 (1): Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 11: States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.</p> | Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people | <p>Explicit human rights reference (right to life)</p> <p>Indicator does not reflect focus on poor and vulnerable in the target unless it is disaggregated by income, age, gender etc</p> |
| Target 11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management | | |
| <p>ICESCR Art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2):The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p> | Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed (disaggregated by type of waste) | <p>Human rights relevant.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target.</p> |

| Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Same as above | Level of ambient particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5) | Human rights relevant as indicated in the reference to ICESCR. Correspondence with the target. |
| Target 11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities | | |
| <p>CPRD Art. 9 (1): 1. To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation [...] and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia: a) Buildings, roads, transportation and other indoor and outdoor facilities, including schools, housing, medical facilities and workplaces; Art. 9.2. States Parties shall also take appropriate measures to: a) Develop, promulgate and monitor the implementation of minimum standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services open or provided to the public; b) Ensure that private entities that offer facilities and services which are open or provided to the public take into account all aspects of accessibility for persons with disabilities; c) Provide in buildings and other facilities open to the public signage in Braille and in easy to read and understand forms;</p> <p>CPRD Art. 30 (1): 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities: (c) Enjoy access to places for cultural performances or services, such as theatres, museums, cinemas, libraries and tourism services, and, as far as possible, enjoy access to monuments and sites of national cultural importance.</p> <p>CRC Article 31 (2) States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 13 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular: (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.</p> | The average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space in public ownership and use. | <p>No human rights reference.</p> <p>The indicator does not capture inclusiveness and accessibility for specific groups, as specified in the target. Also, the indicator does not take into account distribution of public areas across the city, which may be important in terms of accessibility.</p> |
| Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning | | |

| Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| No direct human rights reference in target | Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs | No human rights reference. While the target mentions rural areas, the indicator refers mainly to urban planning. |
| Target 11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels | | |
| No direct human rights reference | Percentage of cities implementing risk reduction and resilience policies that include vulnerable and marginalized groups. | Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on vulnerable and marginal groups. The indicator refers to vulnerable groups, not mentioned in the target. |
| Target 11.c. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials | | |
| ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. | Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings | Human rights relevant process indicator. Relevant for the right to housing. The North-South dimension mentioned in the target, not captured in the indicator. |

| Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 12.1. Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries | | |
| The right to take part in public affairs as covered under target 16.7. The right to seek, receive and impart information as covered under target 5.c. | Number of countries with SCP National Actions Plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies, poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies | |
| Target 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources | | |
| ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. UNDRIP Art. 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard. Art. 26 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Art 26 (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. | Material footprint (MF) and MF/capita | |
| Target 12.3. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses | | |
| ICESCR, Article 11(1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food (...) and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. (...). Art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed. a): To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources. b): Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need. | Global Food Loss Index (GFLI) | |
| Target 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment | | |

| Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent. Art. 29(3): States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials are duly implemented.</p> | <p>Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> | |
| Target 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse | | |
| <p>Same as above</p> | <p>National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled</p> | |
| Target 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle | | |
| <p>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, principle 3: In meeting their duty to protect, States should: (d) Encourage, and where appropriate require, business enterprises to communicate how they address their human rights impacts.</p> <p>In particular, companies are required to respect: ILO Core Labour Standards: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1949 (No 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No 98); Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No 105); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No 182). UDHR ICESCR ICCPR</p> | <p>Number of companies publishing sustainability reporting</p> | |
| Target 12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities | | |
| <p>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, principle 5: States should exercise adequate oversight in order to meet their international human rights obligations when they contract with, or legislate for, business enterprises to provide services that may impact upon the enjoyment of human rights; Principle 6: States should promote respect for human rights by business enterprises with which they conduct commercial transactions.</p> <p>In particular, states must ensure respect for:</p> | <p>Number of countries implementing Sustainable Public Procurement policies and action plans</p> | |

| Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| ILO Core Labour Conventions (see above) UDHR ICESCR ICCPR | | |
| Target 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature | | |
| Requirements to educations contents as listed under target 4.7. The right to seek, receive and impart information as covered under target 5.c. | Number of countries reporting inclusion of sustainable development and lifestyles topics in formal education curricula | |
| Target 12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production | | |
| UDHR Art. 27: Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. ICESCR art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. Art. 15.2.The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields. | Number of qualified green patent applications | |
| Target 12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products | | |
| See references under target 8.9. | Residual flows generated as a result of tourism direct GDP (derived from an extended version of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for tourism) | |
| Target 12.c. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account their specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities | | |
| ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; | Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels | |

| Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.) | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | | |
| <p>UNDHR, art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person</p> <p>ICCPR art. 6 (1): Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 11: States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.</p> | <p>Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to the right to life. Relates to OHCHR outcome indicator under health rights (attribute on natural and occupational environment).</p> <p>Correspondence between target and indicator</p> |
| Target 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | | |
| <p>The right to take part in public affairs as covered under target 16.7.</p> <p>The right to seek, receive and impart information as covered under target 5.c.</p> | <p>Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote transition to environmentally-friendly substances and technologies)</p> | <p>No human rights reference. Correspondence between target and indicator</p> |
| Target 13.3. Improve education, awareness- raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | | |
| <p>Requirements to educations contents as listed under target 4.7.</p> | <p>Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</p> | <p>Human rights relevant indicator. Correspondence between target and indicator</p> |
| Target 13.a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate fund through its capitalization as soon as possible | | |
| <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | <p>Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment</p> | <p>Human rights relevant indicator. Correspondence between target and indicator</p> |

| Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.) | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities | | |
| <p>The right to take part in public affairs as covered under target 16.7. The right to seek, receive and impart information as covered under target 5.c.</p> <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> | <p>Number of LDCs that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on vulnerable groups and local communities. Correspondence between target and indicator</p> |

| Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution | | |
| ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; | Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator | |
| Target 14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans | | |
| <p>ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.</p> <p>UNDRIP Art. 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard. Art. 26 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Art 26 (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p> | % of coastal and marine development (to be defined) with formulated or implemented ICM/MSP plans (that are harmonised where applicable, based on an ecosystem approach that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work | |
| Target 14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels | | |
| ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene; | Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations | |
| Target 14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics | | |
| ICESCR art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields | Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level | |
| Target 14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information | | |

| Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UNDRIP art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p> | Coverage of protected areas | |
| <p>Target 14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p> | | |
| <p>ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.</p> | Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline | |
| <p>Target 14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> | | |
| Same as above | Fisheries as a % of GDP | |
| <p>Target 14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p> | | |
| <p>ICESCR art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> | Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine technology as a percentage of all research in field of marine technology | |
| <p>Target 14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p> | | |
| <p>The Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), which aims to ensure decent conditions of work with regard to minimum requirements for work on board; conditions of service; accommodation and food; occupational safety and health protection; medical care and social security.</p> <p>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). This fundamental ILO Convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. The Convention also covers traditional occupations such as small-scale artisanal fishers.</p> | Percentage of catches that are subject to a catch documentation scheme or similar traceability system as a percentage of the total catches that are less than x tons and traded in major markets. | |

| Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UNDRIP art 26 (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. Art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p> | | |
| <p>Target 14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want</p> | | |
| <p>The Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), which aims to ensure decent conditions of work with regard to minimum requirements for work on board; conditions of service; accommodation and food; occupational safety and health protection; medical care and social security.</p> <p>The Maritime Labour Convention (2006), which consolidates and updates 37 ILO maritime Conventions and Recommendations adopted since 1920. The Convention codifies all the necessary elements to achieve decent work for seafarers and help ensure a level playing field for shipowners.</p> <p>ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.</p> | <p>Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO Maritime and Fisheries Conventions</p> | |

| Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements | | |
| <p>ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.</p> <p>ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 26 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Art 26 (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. Art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination. Art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent</p> | Forest area as a percentage of total land area | |
| Target 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation | | |
| Same as above | Forest cover under sustainable forest management | |
| Target 15.3. By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land- degradation-neutral world | | |
| Same as above | Trends in land degradation | |
| Target 15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development | | |
| Same as above | Coverage of protected areas | |
| | Mountain Green Cover Index | |
| Target 15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species | | |

| Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Same as above | Red List Index | |
| Target 15.6. Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources | | |
| <p>The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way</p> <p>CBD, article 8(j): Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices</p> <p>UNDRIP, Art. 31(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p> | Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol | |
| Target 15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products | | |
| No direct human rights reference | Red List Index for species in trade | |
| | Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal | |
| Target 15.8. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species | | |
| No direct human rights reference | Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species | |
| Target 15.9. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts | | |
| <p>The right to take part in public affairs as covered under target 16.7.</p> <p>The right to seek, receive and impart information as covered under target 5.c.</p> | Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values | |
| Target 15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems | | |

| Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p> | Official development assistance in support of the CBD | |
| Target 15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation | | |
| Same as above | Forestry official development assistance and forestry FDI | |
| Target 15.c. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities | | |
| <p>Art. 20(1): Indigenous peoples have the right (...) to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. (2): Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p> | Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal | |

| Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere | | |
| <p>UDHR, art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 6.1.: Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.</p> <p>ICERD Art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution</p> <p>CRPD, art. 10: States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 9: The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.</p> <p>Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, art. 3 (a): The right to life</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, art. 3: (...) genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: a) Killing members of the group;</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. Art. 7.2: Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.</p> | <p>Numbers of victims of intentional homicide by age, sex, mechanism and where possible type of perpetrator, per 100,000 population</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to the right to life.</p> <p>The indicator is more specific in terms of disaggregation compared to the target</p> |
| <p>As above, and, in addition, international humanitarian law, as well as:</p> <p>CRC art. 38.2: States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities. 3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces.</p> | <p>Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 people (disaggregated by age, sex and cause)</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to the right to life.</p> <p>The indicator is more specific in terms of disaggregation compared to the target.</p> |
| Target 16.2. End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children | | |

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
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| <p>UDHR art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Art. 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</p> <p>ICCPR art. 7: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation. Art. 9: 1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.</p> <p>CRC art.19 (1): States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. 2). Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement. Art. 20.1.: A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State. Art. 34: States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent: (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity. Art. 35: States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form. Art. 36: States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.</p> <p>ICERD art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: b): The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 10: No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 16.1: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty and security of person. 2. Migrant workers and members of their families shall be entitled to effective protection by the State against violence, physical injury, threats and intimidation, whether by public officials or by private individuals, groups or institutions.</p> | <p>Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference with respect to child rights.</p> <p>The two indicators under target 16.2.fail to address the broader aspects of abuse, exploitation, violence and torture of children addressed in the target.</p> |

| Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>CRPD, art. 16: 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects. 2. States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive. 3. In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. Art. 7.2: Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group. Art. 22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p> | | |
| As listed under target 10.7. – same indicator | Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 by sex, age, and form of exploitation | <p>Explicit human rights reference. Emphasis on disaggregation and refers to OHCHR outcome indicator on Violence against women.</p> <p>The two indicators under target 16.2. fail to address the broader aspects of abuse, exploitation, violence and torture of children addressed in the target.</p> |
| Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all | | |
| UDHR art. 6: Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. Art. 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against | Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or | Explicit human rights reference in the focus on victims of violence. |

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
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| <p>any incitement to such discrimination. Art.8: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. Art. 10: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.</p> <p>ICCPR Article 2(3): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes: a): To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity; b): To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy; c):To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted. Art. 14. 1: All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. (...) 14.2: Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. 14.3: In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality: (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him; b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing; c) To be tried without undue delay; d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it; e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him; f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court; g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt. Art. 14.4: In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation. Art. 14.5.: Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law. Art. 14.6.: When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly</p> | <p>other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)</p> | <p>The proposed indicators address crucial aspects related to the rule of law and access to justice, but as these are such broad and multi-dimensional areas, and the target further emphasises an equality aspect of ensuring equal access to justice for all, there is a need for supplementary indicators to capture additional aspects. These could, for example, address recognition of the jurisdiction of customary law institutions in national legislation; access to remedy; access to legal aid etc.</p> |

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| <p>attributable to him. Art. 14.7.: No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country. Art. 16: Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p> <p>ICERD Art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice. Art. 6: States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.</p> <p>CEDAW art. 15.1: States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law. 2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 13.1.: States Parties shall ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings, including at investigative and other preliminary stages. Art. 13.2.: In order to help to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, States Parties shall promote appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including police and prison staff.</p> <p>CRC art. 12.2: the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.</p> | | |
| <p>ICCPR art. 14.3: In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality: (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him; b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing; c) To be tried without undue delay; d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in</p> | <p>Unsentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference</p> |

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| person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it; e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him; | | |
| Target 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | | |
| United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US\$). | Human rights relevance in the emphasis on efforts to combat impunity and organized crime. Correspondence between indicator and target |
| | Percentage of seized and collected firearms that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and illegal instruments | Human rights relevance in the emphasis on efforts to combat impunity and organized crime. Correspondence between indicator and target |
| Target 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms | | |
| ICESCR, art. 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. United Nations Convention against Corruption | Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group. This concept of bribery prevalence makes clear that it has to be measured amongst those who had contact with a public official. | Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on disaggregation. The indicator reinforces human rights reference compared to the general formulation of the target. |
| Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>Requirements under ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, ICRMW to take steps and measures to give effect to the provisions of the Conventions.</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 2.2: Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative</p> | <p>Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget</p> | <p>Human rights relevant indicator.</p> <p>The indicator addressing government expenditure is primarily assessing efficiency, thus largely irrelevant for the target, which aims at developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions. The second indicator is relevant for the transparency aspect of the target. Hence, the effectiveness and accountability aspects of the targets are only weakly addressed. As 16.6. is a key target that addresses the institutional capacity required for the realisation of the entire agenda, the first indicator should be replaced by an adequate indicator with a stronger focus on effectiveness</p> |
| <p>ICCPR, art. 2.2: Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.</p> | <p>Percentage of recommendations to strengthen national anti-corruption frameworks (institutional and legislative) implemented, as identified through UNAC Implementation Review Mechanism</p> | <p>Human rights relevant indicator in the effort to strengthen anti-corruptions frameworks.</p> <p>This indicator reflects dimensions of transparency and accountability mentioned in the target.</p> |
| Target 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UDHR art. 21: (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors</p> <p>ICERD art. 5: States Parties (...) guarantee the right of everyone (...) to: (c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 7: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right: (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies; (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government; (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 4.3. In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.</p> <p>CRC art. 12.1.: States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 41.1.: Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to participate in public affairs of their State of origin and to vote and be elected at elections of that State, in accordance with its legislation. Art. 41.2.: The States concerned shall, as appropriate and in accordance with their legislation, facilitate the exercise of these rights. Art. 42. 1. States Parties shall consider the</p> | <p>Proportions of positions (by age, sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference.</p> <p>However, while the target refers to decision-making processes and therefore to aspect of participation, the indicator focuses on “positions”</p> |

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| <p>establishment of procedures or institutions through which account may be taken, both in States of origin and in States of employment, of special needs, aspirations and obligations of migrant workers and members of their families and shall envisage, as appropriate, the possibility for migrant workers and members of their families to have their freely chosen representatives in those institutions. Art. 42. 2.: States of employment shall facilitate, in accordance with their national legislation, the consultation or participation of migrant workers and members of their families in decisions concerning the life and administration of local communities. 3. Migrant workers may enjoy political rights in the State of employment if that State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, grants them such rights.</p> <p>UNDRIP art.5: Indigenous peoples have the right to (...) participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State. Art. 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures</p> | | |
| <p>CRC art. 12.1.: States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.</p> | <p>Proportion of countries that address young people's multisectoral needs with their national development plans and poverty reduction</p> | <p>Human rights relevant.</p> <p>No direct link to the dimensions of responsiveness and decision-making of the target.</p> |
| Target 16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICCPR and ICESCR joint article 1.1: All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p> | <p>Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.</p> | <p>Indicator corresponds to indicator 10.6: Addresses intergovernmental inequality. Human rights relevance with respect to the right to self-determination. . Correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 15: (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 24.2: Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name. Art. 24.3.: Every child has the right to acquire a nationality.</p> <p>ICERD art. 5: Art. 5: States Parties (...) guarantee the right of everyone (...) to: (d(iii)) The right to nationality.</p> | <p>Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference – relates directly to CRC Art. 7 (1). Good correspondence with target</p> |

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| <p>CEDAW art. 9 1.: States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband. 2.: States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.</p> <p>CRC art. 7.1.: The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents. 2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 18.1: States Parties shall recognize the rights of persons with disabilities to liberty of movement, to freedom to choose their residence and to a nationality, on an equal basis with others, including by ensuring that persons with disabilities: a) Have the right to acquire and change a nationality and are not deprived of their nationality arbitrarily or on the basis of disability; b) Are not deprived, on the basis of disability, of their ability to obtain, possess and utilize documentation of their nationality or other documentation of identification, or to utilize relevant processes such as immigration proceedings, that may be needed to facilitate exercise of the right to liberty of movement (...). Art. 18.2. Children with disabilities shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by their parents.</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 6: Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality. Art. 33(1): Indigenous individuals [have the right] to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.</p> | | |
| Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | | |
| <p>UNDHR, art. 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Art. 5: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 12: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. Art. 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.</p> | <p>Numbers of verified cases of killings, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionist and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference in the focus on killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and suppression of media freedom and freedom of association. This crucial human rights indicator addresses the issue of protection of the fundamental freedoms of opinion and</p> |

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| <p>The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is relevant in its entirety: Art. 1. No one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance. Art2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance. Art. 5: The widespread or systematic practice of enforced disappearance constitutes a crime against humanity as defined in applicable international law and shall attract the consequences provided for under such applicable international law.</p> <p>The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is relevant in its entirety. Art.2.1.: Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 6 (1): Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life. Art. 7:No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 9: 1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law. Art. 19 (1): Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.(2). Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.</p> <p>CRPD , art. 14.1.; States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others: a) Enjoy the right to liberty and security of person; b) Are not deprived of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily, and that any deprivation of liberty is in conformity with the law, and that the existence of a disability shall in no case justify a deprivation of liberty. Art. 15.1. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>ICRMW, art. 10: No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 13.1.; Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. Art. 13.2:</p> | | <p>expression. However, the “public access to information” aspect of the target is not necessarily addressed in the indicator. Hence, a complementary indicator of this fundamental aspect of human rights should be considered.</p> |

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| <p>Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of their choice. Art. 16.4.: Migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subjected individually or collectively to arbitrary arrest or detention; they shall not be deprived of their liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law.</p> <p>ICERD art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone: b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution. d): (viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression Art. 5: States Parties undertake to (...) guarantee the right of everyone [to]: d) (ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;</p> <p>CRC art. 17 (d) States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall: (d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous</p> <p>UNDRIP art. 7 (1) Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. Art. 16(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination. Art. 16(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.</p> | | |
| Target 16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | | |
| <p>ICCPR art. 2.2.: Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> | <p>Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months</p> | <p>Explicit human rights reference relating both to the substance of the indicator and to the effort to disaggregate.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | <p>Disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group</p> | <p>The proposed indicator is highly relevant under target 16.3., and should be retained. However, it does not address the target to “strengthen relevant national institutions”. Also here, a relevant indicator would be the existence of an independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris principles, as per UN General Assembly Resolution 48/134 of 1993.</p> |
| Target 16.b Promote and enforce non- discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development | | |
| <p>General non-discrimination provisions of UNDH, ICESCR, ICCPR, ICERD, CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, ICRMW.</p> <p>Requirement for measures/special measures as under target 10.1., including:</p> <p>ICCPR, art. 2(2): Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>Requirements for economic inclusion as under target 1.1.</p> <p>Requirements for social inclusion as under target 1.3.</p> <p>Requirements for political inclusion:</p> <p>ICCPR Art. 25: Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity: (a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors</p> | <p>Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group</p> | <p>Explicit human rights indicator.</p> <p>Corresponds thematically with the target, but the indicator does not reflect the endeavour to promote non-discriminatory laws.</p> <p>This is the same indicator proposed under target 10.3. The proposed indicator is strong and human rights relevant, but should be supplemented with an additional process indicator to capture the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, as intended in the target. See also comment under target 10.3.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
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| <p>ICERD Art. 5: States Parties (...) guarantee the right of everyone (...) to: (c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;</p> <p>CEDAW Art. 7: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right: (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies; (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government</p> <p>UNDRIP, art. 3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. art. 21: (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> | | |

| Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | | |
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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| Target 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR art. 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | | <p>Human rights relevance.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | <p>Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors' gross national income (GNI)</p> | <p>Human rights relevance.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | | |
| <p>Same as above, including: UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</p> | <p>Total Capital Inflow (TCI)</p> | <p>Human rights relevance.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 17.4. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> | <p>Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> | <p>Human rights relevance.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. | | |
| Target 17.5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries | | |
| <p>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</p> <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 2.2.: Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards x country | <p>Human rights relevance.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 19: Everyone has the right (...) to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Art. 27: Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 19 (2). Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.</p> <p>ICESCR art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the</p> | Access to patent information (WIPO Patent Database) and use of the international IP system | <p>Implicit human rights reference with respect to access and the right to seek information.</p> <p>Correspondence with the target. Relates to cultural rights.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>author. Art. 15.2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>CRPD art. 21 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, (...).</p> | | |
| Target 17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 27: Everyone has the right freely (...) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR, Article 2 (1): Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. Art. 11(1) The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, [to an adequate standard of living] recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>CRC, art. 4: (...) With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.</p> <p>CRPD, art. 32: 1. States Parties recognize the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the present Convention,</p> | <p>Average applied tariffs imposed on environmental Goods</p> | <p>No human rights reference.</p> <p>Target much broader than the indicator</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| and will undertake appropriate and effective measures in this regard, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities. Such measures could include, inter alia: d) Providing, as appropriate, technical and economic assistance, including by facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, and through the transfer of technologies. | | |
| Target 17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Art. 27: Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 19 (1): Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.(2). Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.</p> <p>ICESCR, art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2.: The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.</p> <p>CEDAW art. 14.2.: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right: h) to enjoy adequate living conditions, particular in relation to (...) communications.</p> <p>CRPD art. 9.2. (g) Promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technologies and systems, including the Internet. (h): Promote the design, development, production and distribution of accessible information and communications technologies and systems at an early stage, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimum cost. Art. 21 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas on an equal basis with others and through all forms of communication of their choice, (...),</p> | Proportion of individuals using the Internet. | <p>Implicit human rights reference. Relates to the right to take part and the right to receive and seek information.</p> <p>Would be relevant to disaggregate individual access.</p> <p>Corresponds to part of the target on ICT.</p> |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| including by: a) Providing information intended for the general public to persons with disabilities in accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost; b) Accepting and facilitating the use of sign languages, Braille, augmentative and alternative communication, and all other accessible means, modes and formats of communication of their choice by persons with disabilities in official interactions; c) Urging private entities that provide services to the general public, including through the Internet, to provide information and services in accessible and usable formats for persons with disabilities; d) Encouraging the mass media, including providers of information through the Internet, to make their services accessible to persons with disabilities; e) Recognizing and promoting the use of sign languages | | |
| Target 17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 2.2.: Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aim at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance. | Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on reducing inequality. |
| Target 17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda | | |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICCPR art. 2.2.: Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> | Worldwide weighted tariff-average | No human rights reference. |
| | This indicator can be disaggregated and analysed by type of tariff (MFN applied rates and preferential rates), by product sector, by region and by level of development. The unit of measurement will be in % terms. Ad | Compared to the human rights-orientation of the target, the indicator is merely technical. |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. Art. 11(2): The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed: (b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need | valorem equivalents (AVE) will be calculated for those tariffs that are not expressed in percentage. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons. Calculations can be performed on a yearly basis. These calculations are already part of the MDG Gap task force report. | |
| Target 17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 | | |
| Same as above | Developing country's and LDCs' exports (by partner group and key sectors), including services. | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target |
| Target 17.12. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access | | |
| Same as above | Average tariffs faced by developing countries and LDCs by key sectors | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target |
| Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence | | |
| Same as above | GDP | No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target |
| Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development | | |
| The full range of human rights instruments and labour conventions listed in the introductory part of this table. | Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments including environmental, human rights, and labour instruments | Explicit human rights reference. This is a key structural human rights indicator, and should include the range of human rights instruments explicitly and implicitly referenced across the SDG targets (see list compiled by the Danish Institute for Human Rights) |
| Target 17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development | | |
| ICCPR and ICESCR joint article 1.1: All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. | Numbers of constraints that are embodied in ODA or loan agreements, IIAs. RTAs etc. | No human rights reference No direct link to the target |
| Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries | | |

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| Human rights and labour standards | Name and description of selected priority | Comments on selected priority indicator |
| <p>UDHR art. 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>ICESCR Art.11 (1) The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.</p> | <p>Indicator 7 from Global Partnership Monitoring Exercise: Mutual accountability among development co-operation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews</p> | <p>No human rights reference. Indicator relates to Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.</p> <p>Some correspondence with the target</p> |
| Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships | | |
| <p>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</p> | <p>Amount of US\$ committed to public-private partnerships</p> | <p>Implicit human rights reference to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The indicator reflects part of the target</p> |