

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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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.		
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.		
Same as above	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	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.
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>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. 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>

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<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 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>		

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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.		
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.		

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<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 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. .Refers to the right to life and overlaps thematically with illustrative OHCHR indicator on the “prevalence of deaths, injuries, disease and disabilities caused by unsafe natural and occupational environment.”</p> <p>While the target refers to climate-related and other extreme events, including economic, social and environmental shocks, the indicator relates to disasters.</p>
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>	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</p>

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<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensuring that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities; b. Facilitating and supporting capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences, training programmes and best practices; c. Facilitating cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge; <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>		<p>average real per capita consumption or income of the bottom 40 per cent”.</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>