

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
<b>Target 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</b>		
<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>

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<b>Target 16.2. End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</b>		
<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>	Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment by caregivers in the past month	<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>

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<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. 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</p>

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		torture of children addressed in the target.
<b>Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</b>		
<p>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 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</p>	Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)	<p>Explicit human rights reference in the focus on victims of violence.</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>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 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</p>		

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<p>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>		
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 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;	Unsentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population	Explicit human rights reference
<b>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</b>		
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
<b>Target 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</b>		
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	Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public	Implicit human rights reference in the emphasis on disaggregation.

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<p>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>United Nations Convention against Corruption</p>	<p>official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, during the last 12 months.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The indicator reinforces human rights reference compared to the general formulation of the target.</p>
Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
<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>

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<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>	Percentage of recommendations to strengthen national anti-corruption frameworks (institutional and legislative) implemented, as identified through UNAC Implementation Review Mechanism	<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		
<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</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>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>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> <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>

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		No direct link to the dimensions of responsiveness and decision-making of the target.
<b>Target 16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</b>		
<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>	Percentage of members or voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.	Indicator corresponds to indicator 10.6: Addresses intergovernmental inequality. Human rights relevance with respect to the right to self-determination. . Correspondence with the target
<b>Target 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</b>		
<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>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>	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	Explicit human rights reference – relates directly to CRC Art. 7 (1). Good correspondence with target

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<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>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. Art. 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 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</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.</p> <p>This crucial human rights indicator addresses the issue of protection of the fundamental freedoms of opinion and 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>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: 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>		

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<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>		
<b>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</b>		
<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</p>	<p>Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months</p> <p>Disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group</p>	<p>Explicit human rights reference relating both to the substance of the indicator and to the effort to disaggregate.</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</p>

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ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.		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.
<b>Target 16.b Promote and enforce non- discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</b>		
<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>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>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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<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>		