

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.</p> <p>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>

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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		
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	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.

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establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.		The target is human rights relevant rather than referenced as well.
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.

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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 both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need	Percent change in Import and Export tariffs on agricultural products Agricultural Export Subsidies	No human rights reference..
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.