

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
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

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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		
<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</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>

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<p>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 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>	Unemployment rate by sex, age-group and disability	<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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<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>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</p>		

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<p>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; 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; (...) 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):</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>

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Promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities.		
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>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</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>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. However, the indicator does not capture the element of forced labour reflected in the target. Hence, an additional indicator should be added.</p>

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<p>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>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>	An indicator on the elimination of forced labour should be developed	A specific indicator on forced labour, with reference to the reference human rights and labour standards need to be developed

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<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>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</p>		
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</p>	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender and migrant status	<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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<p>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>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>		
<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>

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		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
Target 8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
<p>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.</p> <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>Tourism direct GDP (as % of total GDP and in growth rate); and Number of jobs in tourism industries (as % total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by gender)</p>	<p>No human rights reference, limited human rights relevance with respect to gender disaggregation. 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		

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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;	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults	Human rights relevance. The indicator does only indirectly measure access to banking and financial services "for all".
	% 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 share or <\$1.25/day, by gender, age (youth) and rural. Adults: ages 15+	No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target
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		
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. 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	Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements (CBB)	No human rights reference. Correspondence with the target

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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.		
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