

THE DANISH
INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

INDICATORS AND
DATA FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS AND
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

A PRACTICAL
APPROACH TO
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



INDICATORS AND DATA FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

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INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “seeks to realize the human rights of all”.¹

Since its adoption, there have been significant efforts to pursue the synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human rights to increase coherence, efficiency and accountability in the implementation and monitoring of both agendas.

The high degree of convergence between the SDGs and provisions of core human rights treaties and labour standards provides an unprecedented opportunity to pursue joined-up approaches to the realisation and measurement of human rights and sustainable development at a global scale.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) has developed strategic tools and analysis to assist practitioners in building on human rights standards and mechanisms to strengthen the realization and review of the SDGs - while ensuring no one is left behind. The Human Rights Guide to the SDGs is an essential tool, which shows how more than 92% of SDG targets find direct correspondence in human rights and labour standards.

Building on the substantial synergies between human rights and sustainable development, the key features of an integrated approach to monitoring of SDGs and human rights include:

- Analysis of SDG indicators and data from a human rights perspective to identify potential and gaps;
- Analysis of the human rights implications of limited data availability;
- Making use of the contribution from human rights monitoring mechanisms to close data gaps and guide SDG implementation, including for groups at risk of being left behind;
- Pursuing a human rights-based approach to data collection; and
- Building inclusive data ecosystems and partnerships to drive progress.

Each of these elements will be further explored in the following sub-sections.

The **Human Rights Guide to the SDGs** identifies the concrete links between SDG targets and more than 70 international and regional human rights instruments, international labour standards and environmental instruments. The links identified by this tool provide the basis for a human rights-based approach to the planning, implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

<http://sdg.humanrights.dk>



¹ Read the 2030 Agenda: <https://bit.ly/2wNGf3t>

SYNERGIES BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MONITORING FRAMEWORKS

POTENTIAL AND GAPS OF THE SDG INDICATORS FRAMEWORK

SMART indicators (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound) are an important requirement to measure progress on the SDGs.

The global indicators framework for the SDGs consists of 232 individual indicators.² These are essential to provide comparability between countries and to measure overall progress in the collective effort to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

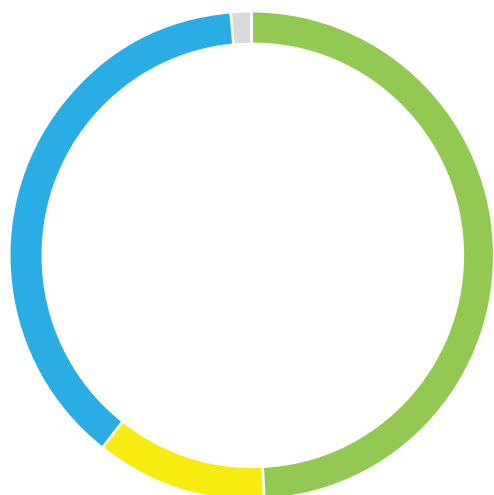
Since its official adoption by the UN General Assembly in July 2017, the global indicators framework has been annually reviewed and refined by the UN Statistical Commission (in March 2018 and 2019).

From a human rights perspective, some parts of the indicator framework are more relevant than others. According to a qualitative analysis of the ability of the latest set of global indicators³ to measure the human rights aspects of the individual targets they are linked to, the Danish Institute for Human Rights estimates that:

- Nearly 50% of SDG indicators are expected to produce data that is **directly relevant for the monitoring of specific human rights instruments** (green).
- An additional 11% of the data have an **indirect human rights relevance** but its information can still be linked to the monitoring of specific human rights instruments (yellow).
- 38% of the indicators do not have specific human rights reference but may still provide data that can be **relevant for a broad contextual analysis** of factors that enable or limit the realization of human rights (blue).
- Approximately 1% of the indicators still **require additional specification of metadata** to allow for assessment of their human rights relevance (white).

² The total number of indicators listed across all targets is 244. Nonetheless, nine indicators repeat themselves under more than one target, bringing the total number of individual indicators to 232. The list of global indicators is available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

³ The first analysis can be found at "Human Rights in Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", available in EN, ES, FR and AR at <https://bit.ly/2RrHHUZ> on 16 June 2019.



HUMAN RIGHTS RELEVANCE OF SDG INDICATORS

- Data directly relevant for human rights
- Data indirectly relevant for human rights
- Contextual information, no direct reference to human rights
- Relevance to be determined based on additional metadata

The full human rights-rating of individual indicators is presented in Annex A.

The indicators that are directly human rights-relevant are most strongly represented under the SDGs that address fundamental social and economic rights, for example, Goal 3 (health) and Goal 4 (education). Goals 1 (poverty eradication), 5 (gender equality) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) also have a large proportion of directly human rights-relevant indicators associated with them.

In contrast, there are few human rights-relevant indicators under, for example, Goal 6 (water and sanitation), Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and Goal 15 (life on land), although there are numerous human rights implications associated with these goals. This may give an indication of where additional human rights measurement may add value.

In addition to measuring whether the human rights aspects of the SDG targets are upheld and achieved, the data generated through the global SDG indicators, particularly those with direct and indirect human rights relevance, can inform the work of human rights monitoring mechanisms, and help close some data gaps in the system.

In this sense, the global SDG indicators can produce data that is relevant for both monitoring of SDGs and human rights compliance at the country and global levels.

Examples of SDG indicators and their human rights classification

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing. Indicator 11.1.1

Classified as directly relevant for measuring specific human rights instruments, as it relates to the human right to adequate housing, which emerges from a number of human rights instruments

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted). Indicator 11.6.2

Classified as indirectly relevant as the level of fine particulate matter may affect the right to health of city populations

Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city. Indicator 11.a.1

Classified as contextual information with no direct reference to human rights provisions. However, the data generated may still be relevant for a broad contextual analysis of factors that enable or limit the realization of human rights

ASSESSING STRUCTURE, PROCESS AND OUTCOME

Under international human rights law, States have obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has developed comprehensive guidance for the design of indicators to measure these obligations. Overall, there are three types of human rights indicators:

- **Structural indicators** to measure states' commitment to human rights as reflected in, for example, the ratification of international treaties or the adoption of national laws and policies.

- **Process indicators** that measure states' efforts to transform human rights commitments into results, for example through budget allocations, establishment of institutions, coverage of social services and training of personnel.

- **Outcome indicators** that measure the actual results or impact of states' commitments and efforts in terms of the population's enjoyment of human rights, for example in the areas of educational attainment or access to safe drinking water by population group.

Examples of classification of indicators

Maternal mortality ratio. Indicator 3.1.1.

This is an **outcome indicator** as it measures the actual results in terms of upholding the human right to the highest attainable standard of health

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Indicator 3.1.2.

This is a **process indicator** as it measures the state's efforts to provide adequate services to uphold the human right to the highest attainable standard of health

An assessment of the 114 indicators that are directly human rights-relevant reveals that there are only 6 structural indicators, while the majority can be classified as outcome indicators.

changes than process indicators. Therefore, outcome indicators can have limited potential for measuring states more immediate commitment and efforts to reach the goals and targets.

The vast majority of the global SDG indicators thus focus on outcome. While this is highly relevant to ultimately measure whether the target has been reached, outcome is often the result of complex processes, influenced by multiple factors. Hence, outcome indicators consolidate the impact of various underlying processes over time and are often slow-moving and less sensitive to capturing momentary

Moreover, some of the outcome-oriented indicators are meant to monitor some of the few “structural” SDG targets that require states to undertake structural measures such as the enactment of laws and policies. This, for example, is the case with targets 10.3 and 16.b related to non-discrimination, which are monitored through a common outcome-oriented perception indicator:

Targets

Common indicator

Target 10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

Target 16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

The inclusion of such perception indicators is a valid and progressive innovation, as it gives voice and potentially empowers those experiencing discrimination. However, the indicator will not be capable of directly measuring the structural aspects related to promotion and enforcement of laws and policies. Also, it may be challenging to operationalise, as people are not necessarily aware of the principles of non-discrimination under international human rights law.

Further, individuals' or groups' experiences of discrimination may reflect deeply ingrained social, cultural and economic patterns that only change over long periods of time.

To pursue a more comprehensive monitoring of SDG implementation, it may therefore be relevant to supplement global outcome indicators with additional structural and process indicators with a shorter response time at the national level, which can directly measure states' commitments and efforts. Moreover, complementarity can be sought with existing human rights monitoring information, which focuses considerably on structural and process-related aspects.

INDICATORS PERTAINING TO THE SDGs UNDER REVIEW IN 2019

The indicators of the SDGs under review at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) have a high potential to produce data that is relevant for monitoring the human rights aspects of the 2030 Agenda.

Goal	Directly relevant to HR	Indirectly relevant to HR	No direct HR reference	Pending additional metadata
1	13	0	1	0
2	4	1	8	0
3	25	2	0	0
4	11	0	0	0
5	12	2	0	0
6	3	2	6	0
7	1	0	5	0
8	7	2	8	0
9	1	1	10	0
10	5	3	3	0
11	8	1	6	0
12	2	2	7	2
13	6	1	1	0
14	1	1	8	0
15	1	0	13	0
16	16	4	3	0
17	4	6	14	1

All (100%) of the global indicators for **SDG 4** (quality education) are directly relevant to human rights. Even so, efforts will be required at national level to improve the disaggregation of data produced for these indicators in order to capture important nuances in the level of access to education by different gender groups and in respect to different rights-holder.

In addition, approximately 87% of the global indicators pertaining to **SDG 13** (climate action) and **SDG 16** (peace, justice and strong institutions) can potentially generate direct or indirect relevant information to monitor human rights compliance.

While the synergies between the monitoring framework for SDG 16 and human rights was anticipated (as SDG 16 reflects many fundamental civil and political rights), the strong connection with SDG 13 is more surprising. This convergence may help raise the attention of human rights institutions and mechanisms to the human rights implications of climate change, which is still not fully understood (see table on page 13).

More than 40% of the indicators for **SDG 10** (reduced inequalities) and **SDG 8** (decent work and economic growth) can produce directly relevant information for human rights monitoring. One particular indicator related to SDG 8 (8.8.2) refers specifically to the “level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status”, leveraging ILO’s capacity and structure to monitor labour rights for SDG target 8.8.

Lastly, while most of **SDG 17** indicators offer only contextually relevant information for human rights (60%), there is big potential to promote the institutionalisation of an integrated approach to human rights and sustainable development in the monitoring framework of this Goal. Indicator 17.14.1 (existence of policy coherence mechanisms), for example, remains unrated in this analysis due to the lack of metadata that should clarify the nature and substance of such mechanisms.

One way of ensuring the human rights-relevance to this indicator would be to include the establishment of a **National Mechanism for Tracking and Follow-up on human rights and SDGs** as an evidence for the existence of policy coherence mechanisms.

Human rights actors, including National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organisations, can also offer experience with **participatory data collection processes**, which can contribute with including and identifying vulnerable and marginalised groups that are traditionally excluded from traditional data collection and monitoring methods.

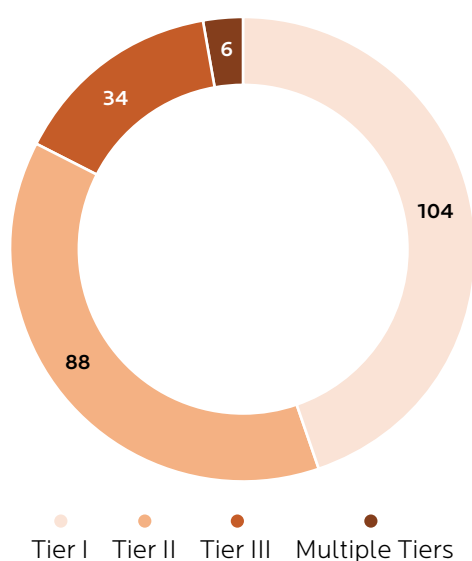
THE HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS OF LIMITED DATA AVAILABILITY

During the first four years of SDG implementation, countries have persistently reported on outstanding challenges related to (1) methodology for SDG indicators at the global and national levels, (2) data collection, and (3) statistical analysis.⁴

Limited institutional statistical capacity, significant data gaps and lack of sufficient disaggregated data continue to impair countries’ ability to unveil the situation of the most vulnerable populations and to adequately report on the SDGs.

The global indicators are categorised in three tiers in accordance with their conceptual clarity and data availability. According to the latest classification of the 232 global indicators:

Tier classification of SDG indicators



Tier I: 104 indicators have clear concept, available methodology and standards, and regular data production by countries.

Tier II: 88 indicators do not have regular data being produced at the moment.

Tier III: 34 indicators have no internationally established methodology or standards in place yet.

Multiple Tiers: 6 indicators have different components classified into different tiers.

Of the indicators that are directly relevant to human rights, only half are classified as Tier I (53). Effectively, it means that **only about one quarter of the SDG indicators currently produce data that allows for measurement of the aspects of human rights embedded in the SDG targets**. Moreover, many of these will only produce general data, and not disaggregated data to monitor specific groups at risk of being left behind.

On one hand, the limitations of the SDG global indicator framework stress the need for concerted efforts to improve the overall availability of data on the different aspects of the SDGs for comparability at the global level, including disaggregated data.

On the other hand, they accentuate the demand for countries to complement the global framework with nationally relevant human rights indicators and to complement data collection against the global SDG indicators with information from other data sources.

Given the interrelated nature of human rights and sustainable development, human rights monitoring mechanisms can make a major contribution in that regard.

The table in the Annex A illustrates the human rights relevance and the tier classification of each indicator, which can help visualise the potential and limitations of the SDG monitoring framework for each target.

DATA DISAGGREGATION TO MEASURE WHO ARE LEFT BEHIND

The 2030 Agenda pledges to 'leave no one behind'. This is in recognition of the role that discrimination and inequality play in influencing uneven development outcomes for different sectors of society. In order to fulfil this pledge, data collection must be capable of capturing the disparities in relation to vulnerable groups, as well as ensuring that the specific needs and rights of those groups can be captured and addressed.

Data disaggregation is the main approach suggested in the 2030 Agenda to monitor unequal progress for different population groups. The 2030 Agenda includes a specific target (17.18) to, by 2020, enhance capacity-building and significantly increase the availability of **high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts**.

The adequate implementation of Target 17.18 is key to enabling a systematic monitoring of the equality and non-discrimination dimensions of the entire 2030 Agenda. However, significant challenges remain in terms of achieving this

target and currently, no data for the associated indicator 17.18.1 is available and its methodology is still under development.

Some of the limiting factors for ensuring full disaggregation of data are:

- Not all indicators technically lend themselves to disaggregation (approx. 40% of the global indicators technically allow for the collection of disaggregated data);
- Many National Statistical Offices have weak capacity for data disaggregation; and
- There are sensitivities around some of the grounds for disaggregation, for example, those related to ethnic and gender identity, sexual orientation.

HUMAN RIGHTS CAN HELP WITH DATA DISAGGREGATION

Indicator 4.5.1. illustrates the complexity of the challenges associated with the global indicator framework.

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict affected, as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

This indicator has a mixed classification of tiers I, II and III, depending on the index in question. In other words, it means that the level of data disaggregation related to “equal access to all levels of education” is not equally available for all relevant groups, such as women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, children and conflict-affected persons.

In addition to the underlined global challenges above, indicator 4.5.1 requires further development at national level in order to ensure no relevant group is left behind in the methodology for data disaggregation, as it can be the case for ethnical and religious minorities in some countries. In such a context, **recommendations from the human rights system can be instrumental in helping countries identify priority national indicators or complement global indicators in a way that**

OPERATIONALISING SYNERGIES BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM?

The human rights-system of the United Nations (UN) plays the double role of developing international human rights norms and standards, as well as monitoring and protecting their application.

At the global level, there are currently nine core international human rights treaties⁵, which constitute legally binding international law to the respective States parties. Internationally, obligations under these treaties are monitored under three key mechanisms of the human rights system:

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MECHANISMS

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) is a unique peer-review mechanism under the Human Rights Council which provides periodic reviews of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States.⁶

TREATY BODIES consist of committees of independent experts that monitor States parties' obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the rights set up in each of the core international human rights treaties. They monitor the full range of civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights as well as the rights of specific categories of persons including women, migrants, children, and persons with disability.⁷

SPECIAL PROCEDURES are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on all civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights, from a thematic or country-specific perspective. Some examples include the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on the right to development.⁸

⁵ See <https://bit.ly/2Z8TbPR> for more information (9 June 2019).

⁶ Read more about Universal Periodic Review: <https://bit.ly/2PyqoCX>

⁷ Read more about Treaty Bodies: <https://bit.ly/2XAsh5Y>

⁸ Read more about Special Procedures: <https://bit.ly/2MazgcL>

As a result of systematic review of information regarding states' compliance with human rights obligations, including reports regularly submitted by states, these mechanisms produce recommendations and observations to individual states.

The in-depth and inclusive nature of these processes result in qualitative, context-specific information about the situation of social, economic, cultural, civil and political rights in each country, and related to specific rights-holder groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples etc. Moreover, the system provides actionable recommendations to states to improve the human rights situation.

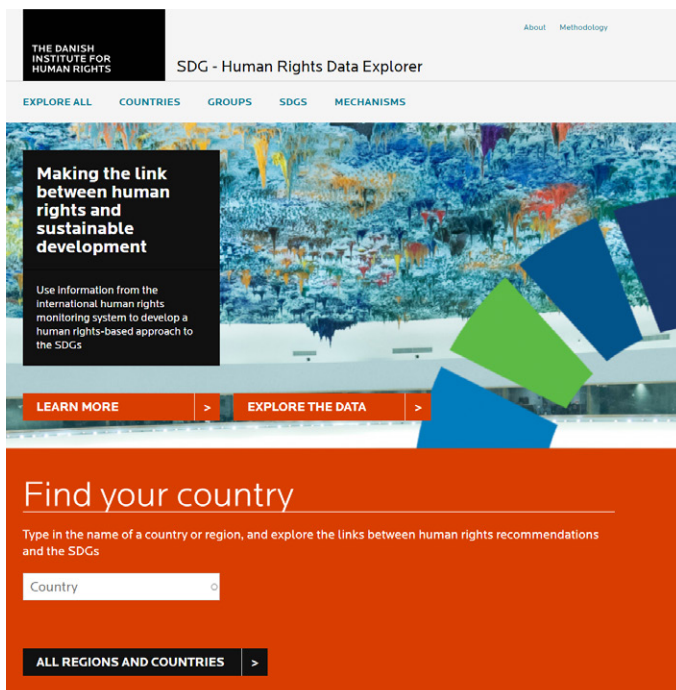
Given the intertwined nature of human rights and SDGs, the vast majority of recommendations and observations emerging from these mechanisms are directly relevant for guiding SDG implementation at the country level.

THE SDG - HUMAN RIGHTS DATA EXPLORER

The Danish Institute for Human Rights has developed the **SDG – Human Rights Data Explorer**, which is a tool that identifies the links between the observations and the recommendations of the human rights system and the SDGs.

Overall, the SDG - Human Rights Data Explorer has analysed and linked more than 150,000 human rights recommendations and observations produced by Treaty Bodies, UPR and Special Procedures between 2006 and 2018 to the SDG targets. It is searchable by country, by mechanism and by group of rightsholders.

The SDG - Human Rights Data Explorer shows that the majority of recommendations (approx. 70%) can be directly connected to the implementation of one or several of the 169



The **SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer** links recommendations from the international human rights system to the 169 SDG targets. Information can be filtered to specific countries, groups of rightsholders or human rights mechanisms. The links allow users to use information from the human rights monitoring system to pursue integrated implementation and reporting on human rights and SDGs. It also facilitates the identification of supplementary SDG indicators that reflect a country's commitments to legally binding international human rights laws.

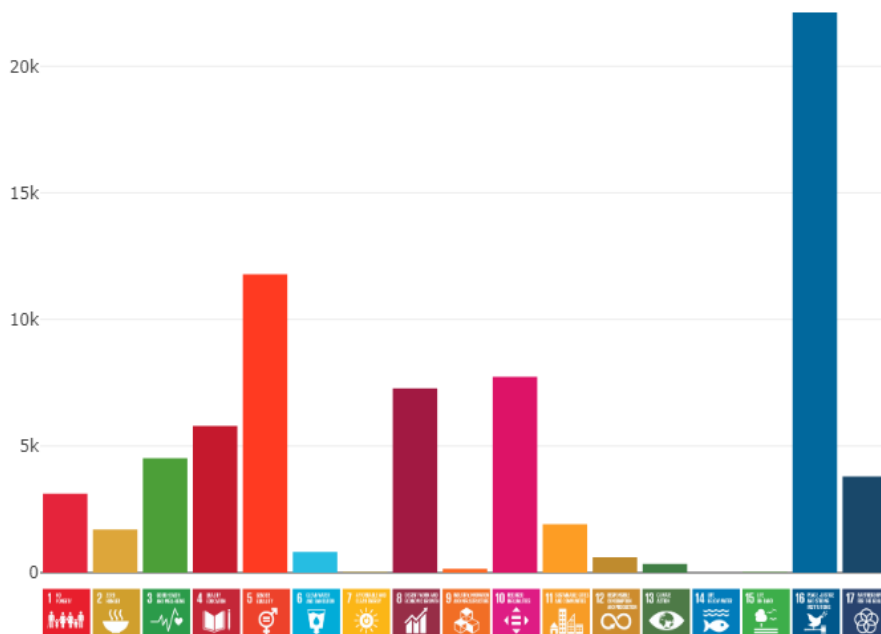
<http://sdgdata.humanrights.dk>

SDG targets. Those that cannot be linked are often very general recommendations that do not have a clear actionable point.

The highest number of recommendations is linked to SDG 16 (on peace, justice and strong institutions), which reflects fundamental civil and political rights.

Further, more than 18,000 recommendations are linked to SDG 8 (on decent work and labour rights); 17,000 are linked to SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and 12,000 to SDG 4 (education). Hence, it is evident that the human rights system can make a significant contribution to the measurement of the SDGs under review in 2019.

Distribution of human rights recommendations linked to each of the sdgs



For example, states have numerous recommendations from human rights bodies on the elimination of discriminatory laws, as required under SDG targets 10.3 and 16.b. These recommendations directly address the structural aspect of the targets and provide actionable recommendations for their realisation, as well as for the underlying human rights obligations. This information can therefore supplement the existing outcome-oriented perception indicator pertaining to the targets.

Human rights mechanisms can provide qualitative and contextualized information and analysis about issues that are hard to capture through statistical data. This information can help guide the re-evaluation of monitoring frameworks and the prioritisation of indicators at all levels, making marginalised communities visible to policymakers and duty-bearers.

As shown in the example below, **actionable recommendations from human rights mechanisms can lead to change of behaviour at country level and improve the delivery of the SDGs for groups traditionally left behind.**

However, the analysis also shows a low number of recommendations in some critical areas, for example, relating to climate action (SDG 13) and to the means of implementation (SDG17).

This may point to some weaknesses in terms of the ability of the system to embrace emerging issues outside of the “traditional” human rights field, as it seems to be the case, inter alia, with climate change and with the human rights implications of financial instruments, including those set up to achieve the SDGs.



Denmark

14. The State party should revise its anti-discrimination legislation to ensure that it covers all grounds set forth in the Covenant and all areas of life. The State party should improve the accessibility of effective remedies for any form of discrimination, including by considering expanding the mandate of the Board of Equal Treatment to all forms of discrimination and to all groups and individuals, in particular lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and persons with disabilities, for matters not related to the labour market. The State party should expand the anti-discrimination legislation in the Faroe Islands.

(TREATY BODIES)



Persons with disabilities

LGBTI

Human Rights Committee (CCPR) Recommendation 2016

NEWS

Prohibition of disability discrimination has now entered into force



July 2, 2018

A new ban on discrimination gives people with disabilities the opportunity to appeal to the Equal Treatment Board with completely new types of cases.

Recommendation received by Denmark from the Human Rights Committee in 2016 led to the enactment of legislation that prohibits disability discrimination.

The SDG - Human Rights Data Explorer also makes it easy to see how recommendations directed at a specific group of rightsholders relate to the SDGs. The chart below shows the distribution of recommendations concerning persons with disabilities across the 17 SDGs. It is clear that the recommendations have a strong focus on access to health services (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4), which are areas where persons with disabilities have particular needs – and face particular barriers.

The strong focus on SDG 17 (on partnerships) is because the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) specifically calls for disaggregated data collection on the situation of persons with disabilities – a call that is mirrored in SDG target 17.18. Hence, the synergies between human rights and SDGs – and the pledge to leave no one behind - are concrete, and the commitment is clear for the 177 member states that have ratified the CRPD.

Distribution of human rights recommendations on persons with disability linked to each of the sdgs

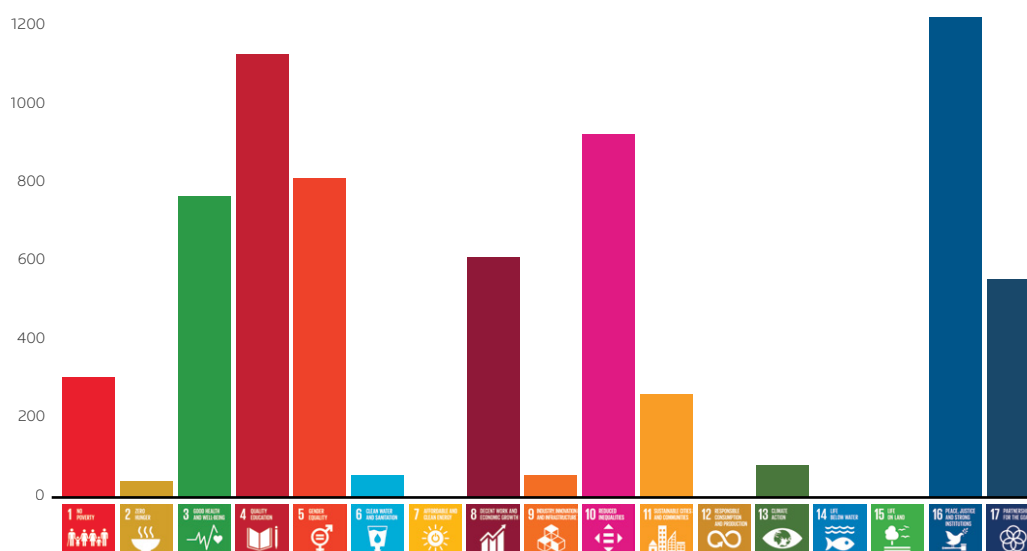


Chart includes all recommendations from UPR, Treaty bodies and Special rapporteurs that are directly linked to at least one of the 169 SDG targets and Persons with disability. Chart does not include observations and historical UPR recommendations. Source: <http://sdgdata.humanrights.dk>

RECOMMENDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MECHANISMS DIRECTLY ADDRESSING SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, human rights monitoring mechanisms have explored the synergies between SDGs and human rights in their work. According to a recent study conducted by, Steven L. B. Jensen, of the Danish Institute for Human Rights,⁹ a total of 522 Recommendations from the UN human rights mechanisms produced between 2015 and early 2018, made explicit reference to the SDGs. 400 of those, primarily generated by Treaty Bodies, referred to specific SDG targets.

These recommendations cover a variety of SDGs, with high prominence of Goals 5 (gender equality), 4 (quality education) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), respectively. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities produced 44% of the Treaty Body recommendations with specific SDG reference, followed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (25%) and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (14%).

⁹ The study was presented at the Geneva Human Rights Platform Annual Conference in June 2019. It covered recommendations generated between 2015 and 2018. For 2018, about only 10% of the recommendations were available for analysis.

This practice demonstrates that human rights monitoring mechanisms consider the 2030 Agenda as an opportunity to further realise human rights of all. At the same time, it reaffirms the value of human rights monitoring mechanisms as one of the most promising data sources for monitoring and guiding SDG implementation.

RECOMMENDATION TO THAILAND, 2016

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, CRPD/C/THA/CO/1

“56. The Committee urges the State party to review its social security legislation with a view to ensuring equal access for all persons with disabilities to social protection. It also recommends that the minimum living support is given on the basis of the personal characteristics, circumstances and requirements of persons with disabilities.

The Committee recommends that the State party pay attention to the links between article 28 of the Convention and Target 10.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to empower and promote economic inclusion of all, irrespective of disability status.”

A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO DATA

While it is crucial to measure the human rights aspects of the SDGs and to make use of the information and guidance from human rights mechanisms in the measurement, it is equally important that human rights are upheld in data collection processes.

In accordance with internationally-agreed principles for statistics, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has defined 6 main components of a human rights-based approach to data, which should guide data collection in all circumstances.¹⁰

These are:

- **Self-identification.** All identity categories must be developed through a participatory approach. The most personal identities (e.g. religious beliefs, sexual orientation gender identity and ethnicity) should be assigned through self-identification. The overriding human rights principle to “do no harm” must always be respected. Data collection should not create or reinforce discrimination, bias or stereotypes.
- **Participation.** Participation should ensure free, active and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular the most marginalised population groups. A participatory approach can enhance the reliability and relevance of collected data and should apply to the entirety of the data collection process. Participation can help address the specific concerns expressed by targeted population groups.
- **Disaggregation of data.** Disaggregation on the basis of the grounds of discrimination enshrined in international human rights law is essential to reveal underlying disparities in the development process and highlighting the specific challenges that different population groups face, in particular vulnerable groups in a given context.

¹⁰ See more at: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>

- **Transparency.** This principle is related to the right to seek, receive and impart information, enshrined in international human rights law. Ensuring transparency implies, among other things, access of civil society to data and reports on the monitoring and realisation of human rights.

- **Accountability.** In their capacity as duty-bearers, state institutions have a duty to ensure that they respect, protect and fulfil human rights in their conduct of statistical work. This includes ensuring the independence of statistical data gathering.

- **Privacy.** Access to information must be balanced with the right to privacy. Data collected for statistical purposes must be strictly confidential. Personal data such as information on sexual orientation, ethnicity and gender identity should be handled with the express consent of the individuals concerned. Data that reveals the identification of individual data subjects should not be publicly accessible. Further, data protection should be supervised by an independent body. Mitigation strategies with access to remedy and compensation should be in place.

Guided by these principles, data collection processes can better reflect the diversity and needs of societies and provide for more substantial quantitative and qualitative information to accelerate SDG implementation without leaving any one behind.

TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE ECOSYSTEM OF DATA

In order to fulfil the promise of the 2030 Agenda to realise the human rights of all and to leave no one behind, it is crucial to uphold and monitor the human rights aspects of the SDGs in the monitoring process.

While the collection of statistical data against the global indicators provides opportunities, there are also challenges related to limitations in the aspects measured by global indicators and the potential for data disaggregation, data availability and capacity constraints. In general, it is necessary to have a realistic assessment of what can be monitored on the basis of the global indicators. In this context, it is crucial to focus on the overall purpose of monitoring SDG implementation, keeping in mind that data is more than statistics and that more quantitative statistics do not necessarily lead to better decisions.

All of this points to the need for collaborative efforts to develop creative, innovative, efficient and cost-effective approaches to monitoring and data collection, which can supplement statistical data based on global indicators. **By building a pluralistic ecosystem of data, based on the synergies between national and global as well as quantitative and**

qualitative indicators and data, SDG monitoring can ideally “measure what we treasure”.

Further, in order to respond to challenges of data collection, integrate technological innovation and ensure relevance in

the future, including from a human rights perspective, such a dynamic data ecosystem should be subject to continuous re-evaluation and fine-tuning at all levels.

PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO MONITORING PROGRESS OF THE SDGs

Statistics Denmark (the National Statistical Office) is mandated to monitor the 232 global SDG indicators in Denmark. All currently available data is displayed at the SDG Data portal (<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/Sdg>). Statistics Denmark has adopted a collaborative approach to monitoring progress, and regularly convenes a broad range of stakeholders to contribute with new perspectives on SDG monitoring.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) has contributed actively to these discussions, seeking to enhance the human rights dimension of SDG monitoring, where appropriate and feasible. Specifically, DIHR has:

- ⦿ Submitted data on the current achievements with regards to human rights education (SDG 4.7);
- ⦿ Drafted text for the Danish reporting on SDG indicator 16.a.1 on the existence of a Paris Principles Compliant National Human Rights Institution;
- ⦿ Submitted data on the situation of people living with disability to complement existing aggregated data on selected indicators under goal 8, 10, 11 and 16.

In short, DIHR data on people living with disability shows that they are more likely to experience discrimination than the average population (indicator 10.3.1/16/b/1); more likely to be unemployed (indicator 8.5.2); have poorer access to public transportation (indicator 11.2.1); and are more likely to be victims of violence (indicator 16.1.3).

Bringing this perspective into the Danish SDG monitoring process will hopefully contribute to raising awareness of the need to proactively enhance efforts towards promoting and protecting the rights of people living with disability and make the SDGs a reality for them.

ANNEX A: ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS RELEVANCE OF THE SDG INDICATORS

The analysis of human rights relevance of the SDG global indicator framework was developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the visual representation of the tier classification was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) as of 22 May 2019.

	Indicator providing directly human rights relevant data	120 - 49.2%	
	Indicator providing indirectly human rights relevant data	28 - 11.5%	
	Contextual information, no direct human rights reference	93 - 38.1%	
	To be determined depending on additional metadata	3 - 1.2%	
	Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.		Tier I
	Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.		Tier II
	No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested		Tier III
1.1.1	Proportion of the population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)		
1.2.1	Proportion of the population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group		
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable		
1.4.1.	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure		
1.5.1.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)		
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		

1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes		
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)		
1.a.3	Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP		
1.b.1.	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups		
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment		
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age		
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size		
2.3.2.	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		
2.4.1.	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		
2.5.1.	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities		
2.5.2.	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction		
2.a.1.	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures		
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector		
2.b.1.	Agricultural Export Subsidies		
2.c.1.	Indicator of food price anomalies		
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio		
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate		
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate		
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations		
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population		
3.3.3	Malaria incident cases per 100,000 population		
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population		
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases		
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease		

3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate		
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders		
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol		
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries		
3.7.1	Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14; aged 15- 19) per 1,000 women in that age group		
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income		
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution		
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)		
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning		
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme		
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors		
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis		
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution		
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness		
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex		
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex		
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex		
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		

4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict affected, as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated		
4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex		
4.7.1.	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment		
4.a.1	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)		
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study		
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country		
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex		
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group		
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location		
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments		
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions		
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care		
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		

5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control		
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment		
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services		
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated		
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time		
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)		
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation		
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan		
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management		
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity		
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology		
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP		
7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems		
7.b.1.	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services		
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita		
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex		
8.4.1.	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP		

8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP		
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation, by age and persons with disabilities		
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
8.6.1	Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training		
8.7.1	Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour, by sex and age		
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status		
8.8.2.	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status		
8.9.1.	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate		
8.9.2.	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism job		
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults		
8.10.2	Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements		
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy		
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all season road		
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport		
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita		
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment		
9.3.1	Proportion of small scale industries in total industry value added		
9.3.2	Proportion of small scale industries with a loan or line of credit		
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added		
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP		
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants		
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure		
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added		
9.c.1	Percentage of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		

10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population		
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers		
10.5.1.	Financial Soundness Indicators		
10.6.1	Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination		
10.7.2.	Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people		
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff		
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)		
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted		
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlement or inadequate housing		
11.2.1	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate		
11.3.2.	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		
11.4.1.	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)		
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		
11.5.2	Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters		
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities		
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)		

11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		
11.7.2.	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months		
11.a.1.	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city		
11.b.1.	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		
11.c.1.	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials		
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies		
12.2.1.	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP		
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP		
12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index		
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement		
12.4.2.	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment		
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled		
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports		
12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans		
12.8.1.	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment		
12.a.1.	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies		
12.b.1.	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools		

12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidies, per unit of GDP (production and consumption), and as proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels		
13.1.1.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population		
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		
13.2.1.	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)		
13.3.1.	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula		
13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions		
13.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment		
13.b.1.	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities		
14.1.1.	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density		
14.2.1.	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches		
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations		
14.4.1.	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels		
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
14.6.1.	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing		
14.7.1.	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries		
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology		

14.b.1.	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries		
14.c.1.	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources		
15.1.1.	Forest area as a proportion of total land area		
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		
15.2.1.	Progress towards sustainable forest management		
15.3.1.	Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area		
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index		
15.5.1	Red List Index		
15.6.1.	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		
15.7.1.	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		
15.8.1.	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species		
15.9.1.	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020		
15.a.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		
15.b.1.	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		
15.c.1.	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age		
16.1.2.	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months		
16.1.4.	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live		
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month		
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation		

16.2.3.	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18		
16.3.1.	Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms		
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population		
16.4.1.	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows		
16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments		
16.5.1.	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months		
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months		
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)		
16.6.2.	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services		
16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups		
16.7.2.	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group		
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		
16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age		
16.10.1.	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months		
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		
16.a.1.	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		
16.b.1	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law		
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source		
17.1.2.	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		

17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)		
17.3.1.	Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget		
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP		
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services		
17.5.1.	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries		
17.6.1.	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation		
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed		
17.7.1	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies		
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet		
17.9.1.	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries		
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average		
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports		
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States.		
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard		
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development		
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation		
17.16.1.	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals		
17.17.1	Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships		
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries		
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration		



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