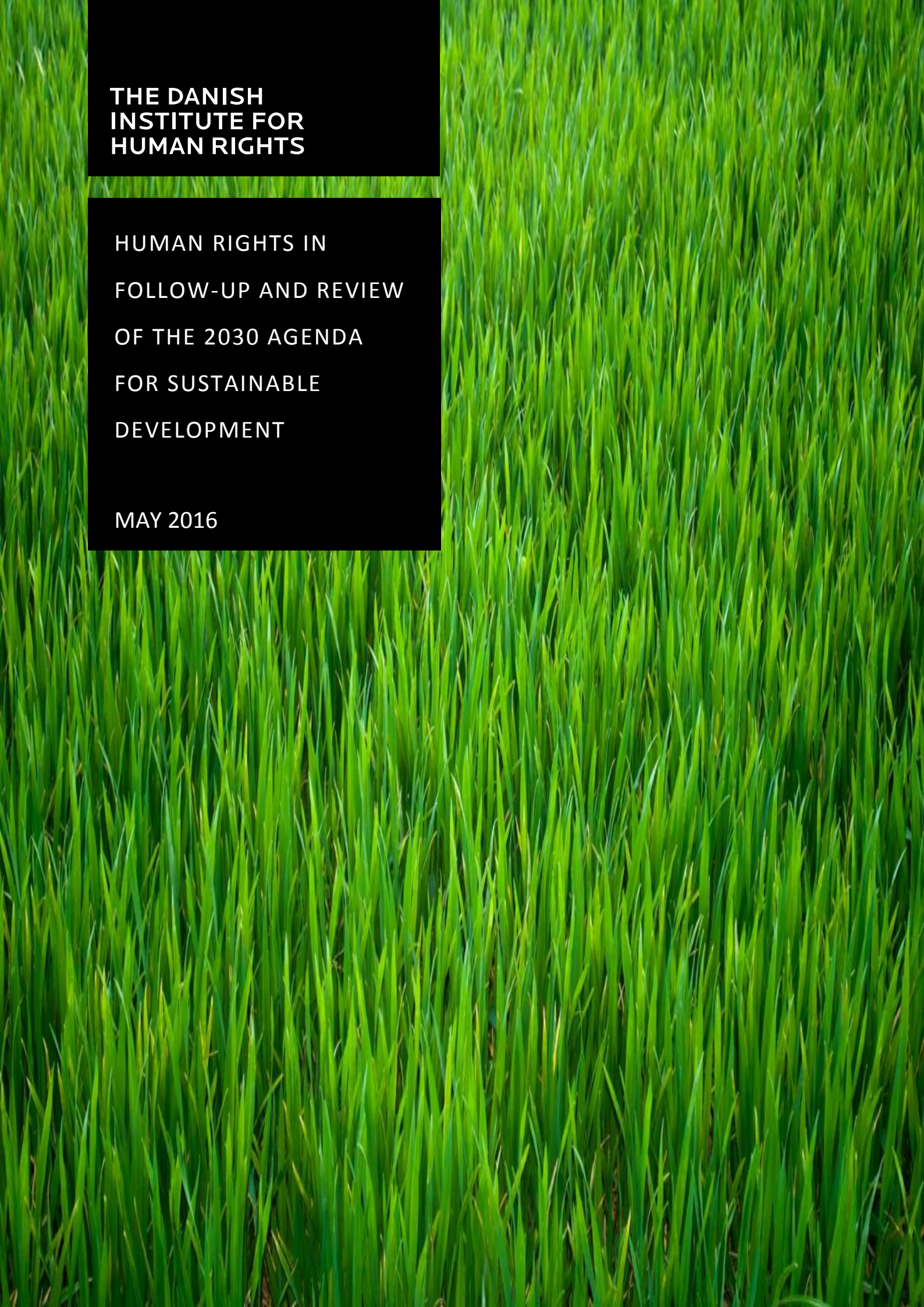

THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS IN FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MAY 2016

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OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
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ABBREVIATIONS

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights
AFSD	African Forum on Sustainable Development
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AU	African Union
CAP	Common African Position
CAT	Committee against Torture
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CMW	Committee on Migrant Workers
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DIHR	Danish Institute for Human Rights
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EU	European Union
FUR	Follow-Up and Review
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRBAD	Human Rights-Based Approach to Data

IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IIRC	International Integrated Reporting Council
ILO	International Labour Organization
KNCHR	Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
OHCHR	Office of the High Commission for Human Rights
OPEN	Overview of Public Expenditure on NEEDS
OSSAP-MDGs	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs
PoA	Programme of Action
RFSD	Regional Forums on Sustainable Development
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SISSPI	Sistema de Indicadores Sociodemográficos de Poblaciones y Pueblos Indígenas
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment
SR	Sustainability Reporting
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNGP	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Right
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

The 2030 Agenda is explicitly grounded in international human rights treaties. The commitment to human rights is reflected in the general principle of non-discrimination and the aim to "leave no one behind". Human rights are further reflected throughout the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets. Concretely, 156 of the 169 targets have substantial linkages to human rights and labour standards. The SDGs and human rights are thereby **tied together in a mutually reinforcing way**. Human rights offer guidance for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while the SDGs can contribute substantially to the realization of human rights.

The 2030 Agenda specifies that the purpose of **Follow-up and Review** (FUR) is to **ensure accountability** and that FUR mechanisms should be inclusive, participatory, transparent, people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind. These principles reflect the principles of the **human rights-based approach** to development, which should guide both the design and the operationalization of FUR mechanisms.

The agreed mechanisms, including reporting, are voluntary and country-led and do not contemplate mechanisms for independent review or provisions of direct recommendations to States. From this perspective, highlighting how the SDGs are underpinned by international legally-binding human rights instruments with institutionalised monitoring bodies adds a dimension of accountability that is otherwise absent.

THE FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW ARCHITECTURE

The 2030 Agenda outlines **a three-levelled FUR architecture** at national, regional and international levels.

The **national level** constitutes the backbone of the FUR architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for regular and inclusive reviews of progress that draw on contributions from stakeholder groups. It is also at national level that the connection between rights-holders and duty-bearers is most direct, and where States are directly accountable to their citizens. National FUR processes can be expected to be **iterative cycles** of review, planning, implementation, reporting, review etc. The periodicity and timing of these cycles will vary from country to country, and in some cases, also from sector to sector.

While there can be no uniform model for national FUR processes, it is clear that the breadth of the 2030 Agenda will require **government coordination** across a wide range of line ministries and institutions to ensure coherence and systematic action.

The process should depart from a thorough **revision of existing policy frameworks**, including sector policies and programmes, review and dialogue mechanisms, local development plans etc. **Broad participation** must be ensured through the involvement of the nine major groups recognised in the 2030 Agenda, particular groups of rights-holders, local communities, vulnerable groups and other stakeholders. Further, public

authorities should regularly make data and reports for tracking progress available, and maintain and broaden dialogue forums, be they thematic or established at local, sub-national and national levels.

At the regional level, States are encouraged to undertake voluntary reviews with a focus on peer learning and exchange of best practices. While it will be up to each region to find a suitable arrangement, UN Regional Economic Commissions as well as regional political and technical bodies will be involved. **Regional Forums on Sustainable Development** (RFSD) have been established in many regions and will serve as a hub for FUR activities. Regional actors can promote a contextualisation of SDG targets and measurements and can draw on regional human rights bodies and systems.

At the global level, the institutional framework for FUR revolves around the **High-Level Political Forum** (HLPF), which will meet annually to keep track of global progress on implementation, provide political leadership and guidance, and address new and emerging issues. The HLPF will comprise both **thematic debates** and **voluntary state review**.

Under the **thematic debates,** no single institution or forum can claim exclusive ownership or responsibility for the review. Rather, the HLPF is supposed to be the hub for the range of existing national, regional, international and thematic processes, mechanisms and institutions that have the potential to contribute to FUR. From within the UN-system, this implies mobilising and integrating the work of a myriad of separate bodies and forums, including those operating under the Human Rights Council.

The importance of **inclusiveness and participation** in the HLPF is repeatedly underlined. Key principles are that major groups and other stakeholders, including business, should be able to participate, and that governments and UN commissions and forums should ensure inclusiveness and participation and highlight progress in that regard in their reporting to the HLPF. To facilitate participation, awareness and capacity, the HLPF should champion innovative practices to engage non-State actors.

For the **voluntary state review** at the HLPF, States can report on progress in domestic implementation as a basis for exchanging best practices and building partnerships. The main Outcome of the HLPF will be a **Ministerial Declaration**, which is supposed to capture the essence of the vision, policy recommendations and lessons learned through the multiple platforms, reports and discussions, and translate these into high-level political guidance on further action.

The Ministerial Declaration may be complemented by a summary of conclusions and possible recommendations. As participation is voluntary, there are no requirements regarding the frequency or periodicity of voluntary national reviews at the HLPF. The Secretary General modestly suggests that each country could consider carrying out up to two voluntary national reviews at the HLPF before 2030. This underlines that more rigorous country-specific monitoring and accountability must hinge on other mechanisms.

BUILDING FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW ON HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The high degree of convergence between human rights and the SDGs implies that national, regional and international human rights mechanisms can directly assess and guide SDG implementation. Moreover, drawing on existing human rights and labour standards mechanisms will ease the reporting burden of States. Such mechanisms can offer:

- Systematised qualitative analysis and data through institutionalised reporting and monitoring mechanisms
- Identification of specific and systemic implementation challenges, as well as recommendations and guidance to overcome these
- Methodologies for innovative and participatory data collection, including exposure of inequalities through disaggregation of data and qualitative analysis
- Expertise on developing national monitoring systems that are aligned with global standards, and best practice on peer review mechanisms, expert and thematic reviews
- Best practice on systematic engagement of stakeholders in monitoring, reporting and follow up, guided by HRBA principles of accountability, transparency and access to information.

As independent State bodies, **National Human Rights Institutions** (NHRIs) monitor and analyse the national human rights situation against international standards. NHRIs often prepare annual status reports on the general situation as well as analysis and research on specific human rights topics. Many NHRIs have a strong focus on discrimination and inequalities, and monitor the situation of particular groups of rights-holders and of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Internationally, NHRIs prepare shadow reports to the Universal Periodic Review and treaty bodies. NHRIs can therefore play a significant role in both international and national FUR processes. The importance of NHRIs for the 2030 Agenda is further underlined as the existence of an independent NHRI has been adopted as the global indicator for target 16.a.

The **Universal Periodic Review** (UPR) is a peer mechanism under the Human Rights Council, reviewing the human rights performance of all UN member states at regular intervals and providing recommendations to States to overcome human rights challenges. The UPR builds on inclusive multi-stakeholder reporting and preparation processes that can directly contribute to FUR but also inspire the design and working modalities of other FUR processes.

The **human rights treaty bodies,** the **special procedures** under the Human Rights Council and the **supervisory bodies** of the International Labour Organization (ILO) are institutionalized and regular mechanisms that monitor specific aspects of the 2030 Agenda and can immediately contribute to both country-specific and thematic FUR processes.

OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS RELATED TO INDICATORS AND THE COLLECTION OF DISAGGREGATED DATA

A core element of the FUR is the **global indicators framework** that is supposed to generate quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data. Global indicators pose a challenge for various reasons:

- Indicators will have differentiated relevance in different regions and countries;
- Some national statistical offices (NSOs) have limited capacity, and the requirement for statistical data in non-traditional areas such as corruption, access to justice and trafficking will further challenge this capacity.
- Indicators and statistical data can have a reductionist effect on the overall vision and the human rights content embedded in the Agenda.
- Some of the proposed indicators measure long-term outcomes rather than processes and thereby do not provide a direct measurement of States' efforts to reach the goals and targets.

On the positive side, approximately 49 % of the indicators are expected to yield **data that is directly relevant for monitoring of specific human rights and labour standards**, while another 10% will have more **indirect human rights relevance**. Approximately 40 % of the indicators do not have specific human rights reference but may still provide data that may be relevant for a broad contextual analysis of factors that enable or limit the realization of human rights.

The 2030 Agenda specifies that **data should be disaggregated** by sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. This largely coincides with the prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights instruments. The need to build capacity of NSOs for disaggregation is explicitly addressed in Target 17.18. However, not all indicators can technically produce disaggregated data. About 100 of the global indicators (41.8 %) **technically allow for disaggregation**, with the potential for disaggregation being strongest in the areas of poverty, health, education, gender and governance.

While global indicators and statistics may imply a major contribution to human rights monitoring, there is a clear need to supplement these with national indicators that can ensure relevance and provide concrete measurement of States commitment and efforts.

Further, statistical data should be supplemented with qualitative information and context-specific analysis from human rights monitoring mechanisms, which can also produce information about sensitive issues that are hard to capture through statistics, for example discrimination based on religious beliefs, ethnic identity or sexual orientation.

Data collection and disaggregation also imply certain human rights risks. To address these, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has identified a series of considerations for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) regarding

participation; data disaggregation and collection by population groups; self-identification; transparency, and accountability.

THE POTENTIAL PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

Business constitutes one of the nine major groups recognised as key actors with regards to sustainable development. The need to involve the private sector is specifically mentioned in the 2030 Agenda, particularly with a view to mobilising all available resources. In this context, it must be kept in mind that businesses should act in accordance with the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,** which establish the corporate responsibility to respect human rights.

The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that national FUR should draw on the contributions from private sector and specifically, in target 12.6. encourages companies to undertake **Sustainability Reporting**. Such reporting has gained traction in terms of scale as well as sophistication in recent years, and a range of guiding policy and operational frameworks exist.

These frameworks cover both environmental and social factors and, crucially, include **dedicated sections on human rights and labour standards** as well as **crosscutting issues such as inequality**. Corporate commitment to Sustainability Reporting is generally voluntary and there is significant variation in terms of stringency of reporting formats. However, binding obligations accompany reporting frameworks in an increasing number of countries.

INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The celebratory summit marked the end of several years of debate in a process that was unprecedented in length, complexity and inclusiveness in terms of multilateral diplomacy and multi-stakeholder participation.

While the goals and target are now agreed, the implementation will be a complex, multi-faceted and long-term process that will require constant reflection and re-evaluation of results and strategies. Therefore, the Follow-Up and Review (FUR) processes and mechanisms become crucial to measure progress and adjust approaches and processes, as necessary.

In these months, the discussion about efficient mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is ongoing to address remaining questions with regard to devising the best structures, mechanisms and modalities for FUR at national, regional and international levels.

The intention of this paper is to encourage and inspire a broad range of stakeholders to engage in this discussion and contribute to the best possible design of efficient FUR mechanisms, building on a human rights-based approach to sustainable development.

The specific aim of the paper is twofold:

- To describe the emerging features of the proposed FUR mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
- To provide an initial analysis of the human rights implications, opportunities and challenges related to the FUR mechanisms.

The paper is structured in five thematic sections that can be read independently, according to interests:

1. Overall considerations for a human rights-based approach to follow-up and review mechanism of the 2030 Agenda
2. The three-levelled architecture of the follow-up and review mechanisms at the national, regional and global levels
3. The contribution and role of human rights monitoring mechanisms in the follow-up and review
4. The opportunities and limitations related to indicators and the collection of disaggregated data
5. The potential private sector contribution to follow-up and review.

While it is still premature to present models or experience-based recommendations for FUR, the paper draws on the agreements and materials that have emerged since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. Likewise, it draws on the extensive experience and lessons learned that can be drawn from human rights monitoring and from previous development frameworks, such as the Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 1

1 A HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO THE 2030 AGENDA

1.1 BUILDING ON THE CONVERGENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda provides a comprehensive and universal framework, uniting the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development. The Agenda comprises three main elements:

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to be achieved by all countries by 2030.
- The Means of Implementation (MOI), which specify the resources and partnerships that are necessary to reach the agreed goals and targets.
- The Follow-Up and Review (FUR) processes and mechanisms that will monitor and guide the implementation, including the global indicators framework.

The 2030 Agenda is explicitly grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights treaties. The commitment to non-discrimination and to "leaving no one behind" is a reflection of this foundation in human rights.[1] Moreover, the commitment to human rights is reflected throughout the goals and targets. The implementation of the Agenda therefore lends itself to a **Human Rights-Based Approach** (HRBA) development and programming.

In 2003, the UN Development Group adopted a Common Understanding on the HRBA. Since then, a range of other multi- and bilateral development agencies and NGOs has adopted the HRBA. In essence, the HRBA stipulates that:

- Development should further the realisation of human rights.
- Human rights standards should guide all development cooperation and programming in all sectors and in all phases of the programming process.
- Development cooperation contributes to the development of the capacities of 'duty-bearers' to meet their obligations and/or of 'rights-holders' to claim their rights.

[1] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, par. 4; 10.

The entitlements and obligations under international human rights instruments defines the roles of **rights-holders** (individuals and groups with valid human rights claims) and **duty-bearers** (State and non-state actors with correlative obligations to respect, protect or fulfil human rights). International human rights instruments are used to set the goals and targets, and comments and recommendations from human rights monitoring bodies are used to guide programming. The principles of **accountability**, **participation** and **non-discrimination** are at the core of the HRBA.

In order to help operationalise the HRBA to sustainable development, the Danish Institute for Human Rights has developed the **Human Rights Guide to the SDGs.** The Guide identifies the interlinkages between the SDGs and universal human rights and labour standards[2], and thereby illustrates and reaffirms that human rights instruments and the 2030 Agenda are tied together in a mutually reinforcing way. Human rights offer guidance for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while the SDGs in turn contribute substantially to the realization of human rights. The Guide is the essential tool to:

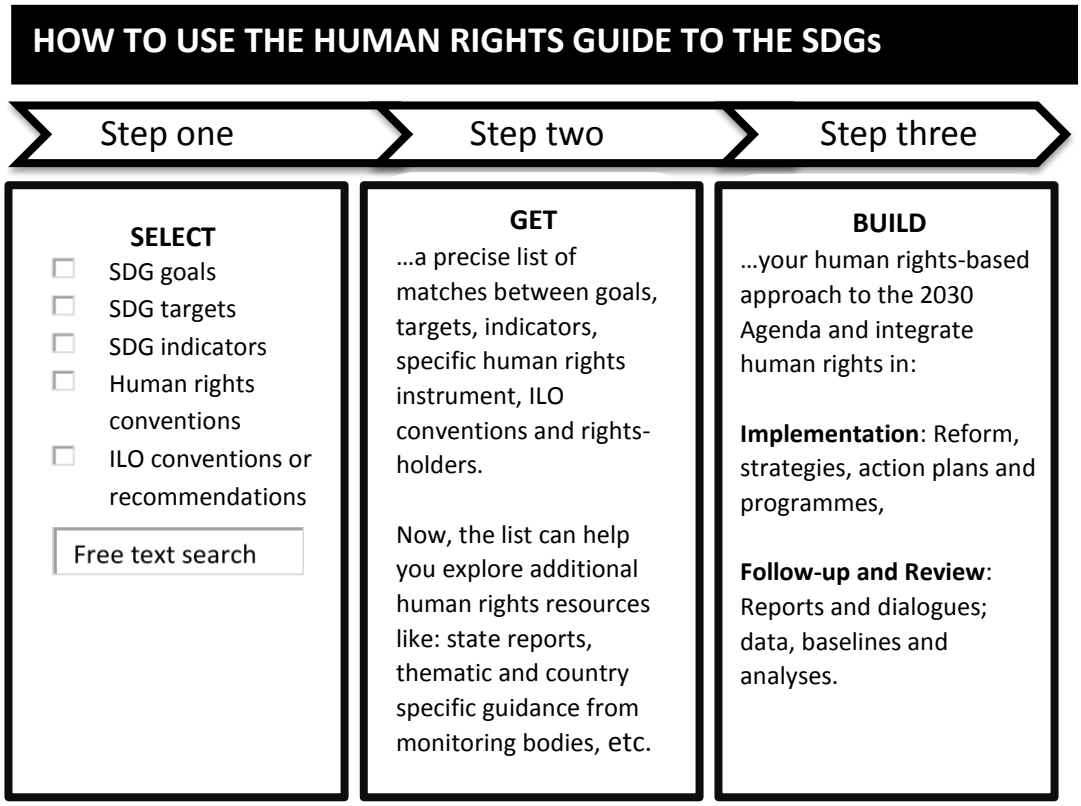
- Understand the interlinkages between human rights and the SDGs. Concretely, 156 of the 169 targets (more than 92%) have substantial linkages to human rights instruments and labour standards.
- Develop a HRBA to sustainable development programming, implementation as well as follow-up and review (monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

The Guide is constructed as a searchable database in 5 languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish) with multiple search functions. It allows the user to work proactively with the convergence of human rights and the SDGs in planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. It can, inter alia:

- Identify the human rights implications of a given goal and target;
- Show how specific human rights and labour standards link to the goals and targets and;
- Identify the implications for specific rights-holders such as women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and migrant workers.

Visit the Guide at: http://sdg.humanrights.dk/

[2] See: http://www.humanrights.dk/our-work/sustainable-development/human-rights-sdgs



1.2 PURPOSE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

As described in the Outcome Document for the 2030 Agenda, the overall purpose of FUR mechanisms is to maximize and track progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and ensure that no one is left behind. More specifically, the Agenda specifies that FUR should:

- Promote accountability to citizens,
- Support effective international cooperation;
- Foster exchange of best practices.

Overall, the 2030 Agenda stipulates that respect for human rights and a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind should guide FUR at all levels. Additional principles underline the purpose of FUR to strengthen accountability of States through:

- National ownership as the foundation for regional and global reviews;
- Tracking progress in a multifaceted and comprehensive manner;
- Engagement in long-term processes that contribute to informed policy choices;
- Mobilization of resources and partnerships, and;

– Capacity-building, including for data collection and evaluation[3].

When analysing the guiding principles for the FUR processes, it becomes clear that these largely reflect the principles of the human rights-based approach (HRBA)[4] to development:

FUR PROCESS PRINCIPLES:[5]	PRINCIPLES OF A HRBA TO DEVELOPMENT[6]
Operating at the national, regional and global levels, FUR will promote **accountability** to our citizens.	**Accountability:** States and other duty-bearers are answerable for the observance of human rights. They have to comply with the legal norms and standards enshrined in human rights instruments. Where they fail to do so, aggrieved rights-holders must be able to seek appropriate redress. Accountability is closely linked to the right to access information and the capacities needed for rights holders to claim their rights effectively.
FUR processes will be open, **inclusive, participatory and transparent** for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders. Member States are encouraged to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels. This should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders**.**	**Participation:** Every person and all peoples are entitled to active, free and meaningful participation in, contribution to, and enjoyment of civil, economic, social, cultural and political development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realized. People are recognized as key actors in their own development, and their ability to hold duty bearers accountable should be strengthened through empowering development processes. Participation is both a means and a goal, and monitoring

[3] Ibid, para. 74; a, b, c, h
[4] See more at: http://hrbaportal.org/
[5] As enshrined in the UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, par. 72-91.
[6] Selection of HRBA principles informed by the 2003 UN Common Understanding on Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development Cooperation and Programming, see: http://hrbaportal.org/the-human-rights-based-approach-to-development-cooperation-towards-a-common-understanding-among-un-agencies , and DIHR 2014, *AAAQ and the Right to Water: Contextualising indicators for availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality,* pp. 21-23. See: http://www.humanrights.dk/what-we-do/sustainability/implementing-economic-social-cultural-rights/aaaq

	and evaluation should address both development processes and outcomes.
FUR processes will **be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights** and have a particular **focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.** They will be informed by and based on data, which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and **disaggregated** by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.	**Equality and non-discrimination:** All individuals are equal as human beings and are entitled to their human rights without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status. This requires that analysis includes all stakeholders, and that priority is given to those who are marginalised and excluded and most strongly affected by economic, social and political inequality. Assessment of whether discrimination is prevalent requires a targeted focus as well as disaggregation of data by prohibited grounds of discrimination.

While the 2030 Agenda outlines the principles that should guide FUR, it also underlines the voluntary character of FUR, including the voluntary nature of the reporting from the national to the regional and global levels. Hence, the agreed FUR mechanisms are not prescriptive and are relatively "soft" as they do not contemplate mechanisms for independent review or provisions of direct recommendations to States.

From this perspective, highlighting how the SDGs are underpinned by international legally-binding human rights instruments with institutionalised monitoring bodies adds a dimension of accountability that is otherwise absent from the suggested FUR mechanisms (see section 3).

The convergence between human rights and sustainable development has a series of implications, which should be taken into account when designing FUR processes and mechanisms:

- ✓ FUR mechanisms at all levels should be designed in a way that is suited to uphold and assess the rights-relevant aspects of the agenda, e.g. by selecting the right indicators and by collecting data that reveals patterns of discrimination and inequalities
- ✓ Human rights monitoring mechanisms and institutions can contribute to the FUR, e.g. by making use of existing reporting cycles; facilitating participatory gathering of data; providing contextualized and qualitative analysis; guiding development efforts; providing access to redress, and; facilitating dialogue among multiple stakeholders.

FUR mechanisms must conform with the basic principles of a human rights-based approach to development, including transparency, participation and non-discrimination.

HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Public participation, access to information and accountability are also key principles of the global **environmental and climate-related agreements** that provide one dimension of the overarching framework for sustainable development.

For example, **Principle 10** of the **1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development** reaffirms that: Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.

Likewise, under the **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UFCCC),** the parties commit, in Article 4 (i) to: Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations.

The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the "**Aarhus Convention**") is an example of a regional instrument that links human rights and environmental rights. It focuses on public participation and government accountability, transparency and responsiveness. As of April 2014, it has 46 states parties plus the European Union.

SECTION 2

2 THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

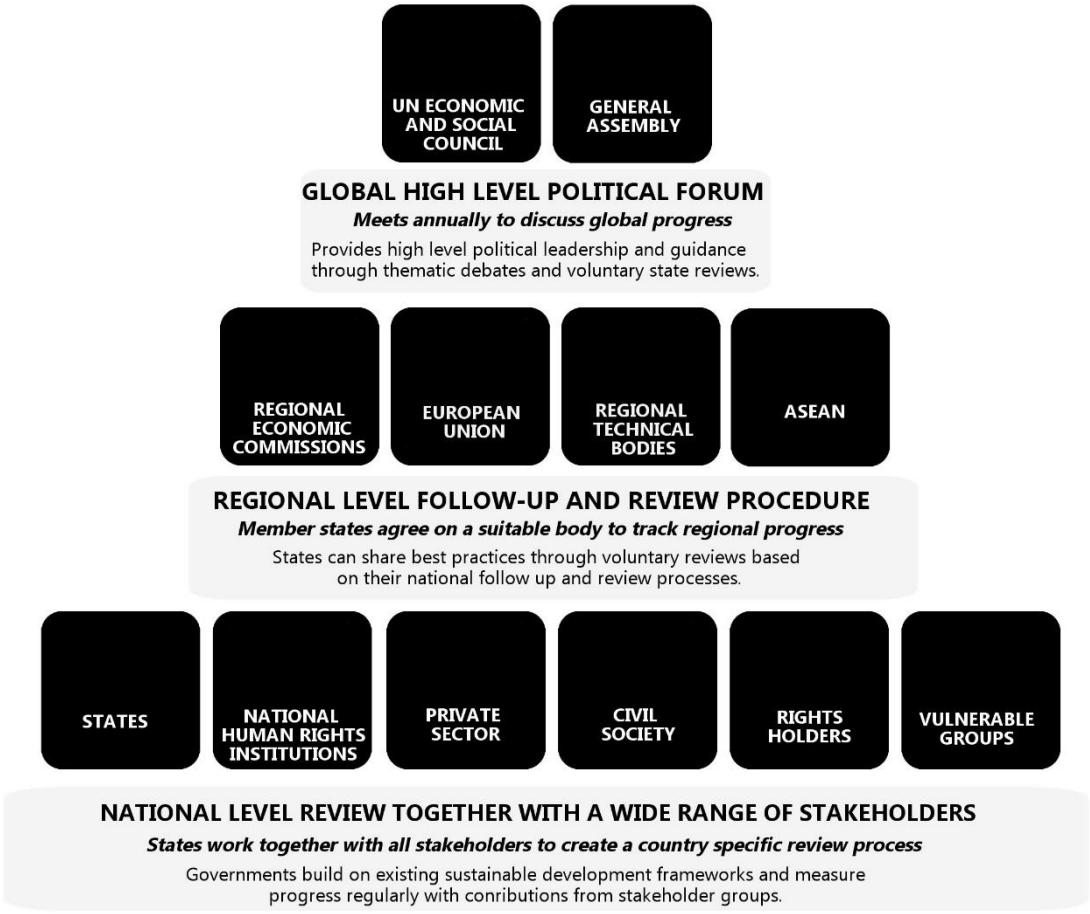
The 2030 Agenda outlines a three-levelled FUR architecture at national, regional and international levels.

At the national level, States are encouraged to develop "ambitious national responses" to the implementation of the Agenda, building on existing sustainable development frameworks, where appropriate. The Agenda calls for regular and inclusive reviews of progress at national and sub-national levels that draw on contributions from stakeholder groups.

At the regional level, States are encouraged to undertake voluntary reviews based on national FUR processes and identify the most suitable forum for such peer learning and exchange of best practices. While it will be up to each region to find a suitable arrangement, UN Regional Economic Commissions as well as regional political and technical bodies will be involved. Regional Forums on Sustainable Development (RFSD) have been established in many regions and will serve as a hub for regional FUR activities.

At the global level, the institutional framework for FUR revolves around the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), which will meet annually. The purpose of the global-level FUR is to keep track of global progress on implementation, provide political leadership and guidance, and address new and emerging issues. The HLPF will comprise both **thematic debates** and **voluntary state review**. For the voluntary state review, States can report on progress in domestic implementation as a basis for exchanging best practices and building partnerships.

FUR is supposed to build upon the multitude of existing institutions, reporting and monitoring mechanisms, and ensure appropriate linkages between the three levels. The primary focus on national implementation implies that FUR processes at the regional and global levels must build upon and be designed to contribute to the review at the national level.



NATIONAL FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

Inclusive and accountable FUR processes at the national level constitute the backbone of the FUR architecture. From a human rights-perspective, it is also at national level that the connection between rights-holders and duty-bearers is most direct, and where States are directly accountable to their citizens.

The 2030 Agenda specifies that national FUR processes should be country-led and tailored to the national context. Also, they should depart from what is already there, in terms of policies, dialogue processes, data, monitoring mechanisms, reporting cycles etc. Therefore, it must be expected that these national processes will present a diverse range of models and modalities as well as different degrees of efficiency and inclusiveness.

Taking into account the 15-year perspective of the 2030 Agenda, most national FUR processes will probably be iterative processes of review, planning, implementation,

reporting, review etc. The periodicity and timing of these processes will vary from country to country and, in some cases, also from sector to sector.

2.1.1 THE NATIONAL PROCESSES

While there can be no uniform model, the **initial analysis, dialogue and planning** to develop a comprehensive strategy for sustainable development could comprise some of the following generic elements:

- Mapping existing recommendations, reporting mechanisms and data sources, including from national and international human rights monitoring bodies.
- Identifying gaps, priorities and challenges under each of the goals and targets
- Identifying diverse groups of rights-holders, vulnerable groups, partners and institutions that should contribute, participate and benefit from the process.
- Defining an action plan with concrete steps, timeframes and budgets.
- Developing a national indicators framework to complement global indicators, taking into account existing national data and the situation of specific rights-holders and vulnerable groups. Such frameworks should include benchmarks, milestones, and process indicators to monitor States' commitment to drive progress (see section 4).
- Identifying strategies for data collection that ensure full disaggregation of data related to prohibited grounds of discrimination, including through participatory data collection.
- Defining reporting and review schedules with a focus on ensuring domestic accountability that build on existing reporting mechanisms and requirements, including those required under international human rights instruments.

As the process moves from **planning and programming to implementation**, the principles of inclusiveness, participation, transparency and accountability need to be upheld. This implies that stakeholders and local communities have to be included in planning and decision-making at all levels:

- Data for tracking progress should regularly be made publicly available.
- Budgets should be transparent and subject to democratic control including through citizen audits.
- Dialogue forums, be they thematic or established at local, sub-national and national levels, should be maintained and broadened as necessary
- Public authorities should regularly publish reports that help track and analyse progress and obstacles in the implementation.

It is of particular importance that disaggregated data are made available, supplemented with case studies, research and participatory data collection, to ensure that the most marginalised groups and rights holders are reached and have their voices heard (see section 4).

Besides ongoing continuous monitoring, a **comprehensive review** of the national sustainable development strategy, complemented by local level and thematic reviews, would help create ownership, dynamic exchange of experiences and diversify learning. While the 2030 Agenda does not stipulate a frequency for such national or subnational reviews, it is assumed that "more frequent reviews, grounded in a national context, will support stronger national engagement"[7].

The national process is also supposed to generate **periodic reports** that will inform regional and global reviews. Likewise, thematic debate and exchange of experiences at regional and global levels is supposed to yield best practices and valuable lessons learned, which should retro-feed national processes. Hence, processing of this feedback must be built into the design of national processes.

Given the significant convergence between human rights instruments and the 2030 Agenda, thematic debates and state review taking place through human rights forums, including recommendations issued by National Human Rights Institutions, Treaty Bodies, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, will provide valuable qualitative analysis and input (see section 3). In terms of methodology and process, the UPR provides particularly relevant lessons learned and good practices that could inspire national FUR processes (see section 3).

2.1.2 INSTITUTIONAL ANCHORAGE AND PARTICIPATION

The breadth of the 2030 Agenda will require government authorities to coordinate across a wide range of line ministries and institutions to ensure **coordinated and**

[7] A/70/684, para. 75 available at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/684&Lang=E

systematic action. In most countries, this will require direct involvement from national authorities at the highest level, in order to ensure coherence, explore inter-linkages and pursue synergies across different sectors.

As the SDGs touch upon themes and processes that all countries are - at least partly - addressing already, the process should depart from a thorough revision of existing policy frameworks, sector policies and programmes, review and dialogue mechanisms, local development plans etc. As emphasised by the UN Regional Commissions:

> "The SDGs will have to be analyzed in the light of the existing national long-term development plans, goals and targets to identify complementarities, inconsistencies and gaps in capacities with a view to integrate the multi-disciplinary nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the SDGs, into such plans. This analysis will be country specific and hence unique actions for the follow up will derive from it"[8]

GERMANY'S NATIONAL STRATEGIES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Since 2002, **Germany** has had a **National Sustainable Development Strategy.** In September 2014, the Federal Government decided to further develop this strategy in order to implement the SDGs, which is now being aligned with the SDGs. The **German** Strategy is being implemented through a high-level Federal Chancellery and State Secretaries' Committee which has the lead in implementation and further development of the Strategy; a Council for **Sustainable Development** , which comprises representatives of the scientific community, private sector and civil society. The Council provides specialist expertise for the implementation and further development of the Strategy.

Finally, there is a **Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development** within the German Parliament, which reviews the implementation of the Strategy and provides guidance on legislative projects. The German Institute for Human Rights points out that the Sustainability Strategy is vague with respect to the role of civil society. Therefore, it recommends the systematic involvement of parliament and civil society, including self-organisations of groups affected by discrimination, both in the adaptation of the national strategy and in the monitoring of implementation. The **Federal Statistical Office** issues an implementation report of the National Sustainable Development Strategy every two years, based on 21 indicators that are not systematically aligned with Germany's human rights obligations. The German Institute for

[8] Regional Views on 2030 Agenda Follow up and review Framework, Regional Commissions New York Office, 2015, para. 8(e). Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8993RCNYO.pdf

Human Rights therefore recommends the involvement of civil society and other actors with human rights expertise to further develop relevant indicators for the national strategy.
See German Institute for Human Rights, Aktuell no. 3/2015 at:
http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Publikationen/aktuell/aktuell_3_2015_Sustainable_Development_Goals.pdf

[redacted]

Strong buy-in from all sectors of society will be necessary to create a durable foundation and ensure the broad ownership that is required for the implementation of the Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda specifically stipulates that reviews "should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes"[9]. Parliaments play an essential role through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability of the effective implementation of commitments[10]. Local authorities constitute another key actor.

[9] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para. 79.
[10] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para. 45

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND AGENDA 21

The success of the 2030 Agenda will ultimately depend on its ability to serve as a relevant framework at local level too. Emerging from the 1992 Rio Conference, **Local Agenda 21** has been a successful model to translate global commitments to the local level by engaging local authorities. The community of Cajamarca in Peru used Agenda 21 as a vehicle to conduct institutional reforms towards decentralization and create a provincial sustainable development plan. The process took three-years and involved a wide range of public and private stakeholders. Six thematic working groups prepared action proposals in areas such as Education and Women's issues, before the plan was finally adopted in a public referendum. See:
http://www.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/openebooks/448-2/index.html

To be consistent with the Agenda for Sustainable Development, national processes should involve the nine so-called **"major groups"** that are identified as having a particular role to play in the context of sustainable development. These are: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community, and; farmers.

Beyond the major groups, following and implementing a HRBA will also require the participation of specific rights-holders and marginalised groups that are directly implicated in the Agenda. These would include persons with disabilities, migrant workers and other groups that face discrimination based on grounds prohibited under international law such as Dalits, religious minorities and ethnic groups.

Establishing such inclusive processes will require the establishment of coordination mechanisms as well as awareness-raising and information-sharing with relevant stakeholders, highlighting opportunities for their contribution and participation. To be truly participatory and inclusive, dialogues should take place at sub-national and local levels, and address a variety of thematic issues reflected in the individual SDGs as well as cross-cutting issues, including challenges faced by marginalised groups and particular groups of rights-holders.

Some countries can directly build on the experiences gained from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for SDG implementation and FUR.

BUILDING ON NIGERIA'S MDG EXPERIENCES

Nigeria presents a mixed bag of MDGs results[11]. Late commencement of implementation (2005) was identified as a main problem, while debt relief used to help finance the MDGs was a key success factor. The Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs) was instrumental in establishing the necessary accountability structure to ensure that public resources were used well and monitored, and it reported directly to the President. The debt relief gains were channelled through the public system in tandem with public sector and public expenditure reforms. Independent monitoring and evaluation of the debt relief gains, both at headquarters and in the field, was established through the Overview of Public Expenditure on NEEDS[12] (OPEN) initiative. OPEN established an independent monitoring and evaluation framework (MSD), which operated with a multi-disciplinary team of experts and civil society organisations, including the private sector..

> "Private sector and civil society should see whether the state had delivered in terms of value for money and whether activities of programmes actually delivered the services. It was an eye-opener; when people knew someone would come and look over their shoulder they then practised and delivered on the contracts. What we did was to instil accountability (…) there were checks and balances, we were coming. This is really, what we take to the Post 2015-Agenda", Amina J. Mohammed[13], Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs.

In order to ensure a smooth commencement and implementation of the SDGs, Nigeria has planned to: 1) institutionalise a culture of participation that promotes ownership, accountability and sustainability in the implementation of 2030 agenda, with the active involvement of beneficiary communities and CSOs and 2) Sustain the OPEN Monitoring and Evaluation framework[14].

[11] See the 2015 MDG End-point Report 2015T at: http://www.ng.undp.org/content/dam/nigeria/docs/MDGs/Nigeria_MDG_Report%202015%20Full%20Report.pdf

[12] Nigeria's National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

[13] The quote is from a lecture Amina J. Mohammed gave at the The Hertie School of Governance, https://www.hertie-school.org/mediaandevents/events/events-pages/20032014-amina-j-mohammed/

[14] Ibid: p.132-133.

2.2 REGIONAL FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

Regional reviews should identify regional trends, address specific regional challenges, and track progress across the region. The focus is on peer learning and exchange of best practices and the process should contribute to "building trust among countries by encouraging countries to share information, knowledge and experiences, strengthen their respective capabilities and define coherent regional policies and approaches"[15]. The peer review could be tied to a "remedy" function, where additional processes are brought into play that engage stakeholders in defining appropriate responses once the review indicates a gap in progress[16]. It is not yet clear how such remedy functions would be devised or anchored.

States are yet to determine the **most suitable regional forums** for FUR[17], but the UN Regional Economic Commissions along with regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Arab League will play key roles. There is already some progress in establishing Regional Fora for Sustainable Development (RFSD) in several regions[18]. Also, some regions have made progress in terms of regionalisation of the Agenda.

[redacted]

THE AFRICAN REGION

In the **African region**, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the AU approved the convening of the African Forum on Sustainable Development (AFSD). The Forum will build on the experiences from existing institutional mechanisms used for the MDGs; input from the range of technical committees under the ECA and the AU, as well as; data generated on the basis of African regional indicators developed by ECA in collaboration with the UN Statistics Commission.

[redacted]

Regional actors can promote a **contextualisation of SDG targets and measurements**. In 2014, for example, the African Union adopted the **Common African Position** (CAP) on the 2030 Agenda[19] "to reach consensus on common challenges, priorities and

[15] UN Regional Commissions, New York Office, *Regional Views on 2030 Agenda Follow up and Review Framework*, para 11. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8993RCNYO.pdf

[16] UN Regional Commissions, New York Office, *Regional Views on 2030 Agenda Follow up and Review Framework*, p.3. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8993RCNYO.pdf

[17] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, par. 81.

[18] See more at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2016

[19] See: http://www.nepad.org/sites/default/files/Common%20African%20Position-%20ENG%20final.pdf

aspirations". The absence of goals related to institutions and governance was identified as a major shortfall of the MDGs. In contrast, SDG 16 offers significant transformative potential to improve human rights through justice and security reform. In the African region, the CAP provides some indication that the AU's implementation focus will likely be directed towards cross-border and regional security arrangements and the prevention of armed conflict. For non-conflict related human rights, justice and security concerns, countries can draw on the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), which includes, for example Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression and access to information

2.3 GLOBAL FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

2.3.1 THE BASIC FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The **High-Level Political Forum** (HLPF) is the key hub for the global review of the 2030 Agenda. While the deliberations on its detailed structure and functions are still ongoing, the report of the UN Secretary General on "Critical Milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level"[20] gives a number of pointers as to the emerging consensus about the work of this body.

[redacted]

HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

When the HLPF meets under the auspices of the UNGA, it will bring together Heads of State and Government to provide political guidance at the highest level, and create a political impetus to accelerate implementation, including on mobilization of necessary resources and finance. Its overarching mandate allows the UNGA to have an integrated view of the messages and contributions from the entire UN-system, including the HLPF, ECOSOC, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council.

[redacted]

The HLPF will meet two weeks every year in New York. For three consecutive years, it will meet under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and, every fourth year, under the auspices of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). Practically, the HLPF will review a cluster of thematic goals each year, while the review of Goal 17 (Means of Implementation) will be annual, given its crosscutting character. Thereby, all 17 SDGs will be reviewed within a four-year cycle. In addition, the HLPF will have an annual theme.

The HLPF sessions will comprise four main components:

[20] A/70/684, available at: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/684&Lang=E

- Review of overall progress building on regional and, in particular, national progress reports emanating from the **voluntary state review**
- A **thematic review** and in-depth review of sub-set of SDGs
- A **review of the Means of Implementation**, including those reflected in the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, building on input from the Financing for Development Forum[21], the Science, Technology and Innovation Forum[22] and the Development Cooperation Forum[23]
- **New and emerging** issues.

[redacted]

FORUM ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

The ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development will be held annually to review progress on the implementation of the 2016 Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), as well as the delivery of the Means of Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Forum is prepared by an inter-agency task force providing advice and recommendations to overcome implementation gaps. The Forum convened for the first time in April 2016 and addressed the follow-up and review of the Financing for Development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The outcome will subsequently inform the HLPF session in July.
See: http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd-follow-up/ecosoc-ffd-forum.html

[redacted]

The UN-System will provide two global reports to inform the HLPF sessions:

- The **Secretary-General's compilation report of global SDG data**. Based on the global indicator framework, this report is supposed to describe and analyse trends, drawing on in-depth technical analysis and data sets, and highlighting aspects that deserve the attention of the HLPF.
- The **Global Sustainable Development Report** (GSDR), which is supposed to strengthen the "science-policy interface" through review of dispersed information and assessments. The GSDR will adopt an "assessment-of-assessments approach", documenting and describing the landscape of information on specific issues that are policy-relevant in field of sustainable development[24]. The theme of the 2016 edition of the GSDR coincides with the HLPF theme (ensuring that no one is left behind)[25]

[21] See: http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd-follow-up/ecosoc-ffd-forum.html
[22] See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?page=view&nr=1047&type=230&menu=2059
[23] See: https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/development-cooperation-forum
[24] See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport
[25] See more and contribute at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport/2016

The main Outcome of the HLPF will be a **Ministerial Declaration**, which is supposed to "capture the essence of the vision and policy recommendations of the multiple platforms, parts, and discussions, as well as lessons learned, and translate them into political guidance on further action" [26]. This Declaration, which can be expected to be very general, may be complemented with a summary of conclusions and "possible recommendations"[27]. This underlines the purpose of the HLPF to facilitate high-level sharing of experiences and provide political leadership, while more rigorous country-specific monitoring and accountability must hinge on other mechanisms.

The HLPF session in 2016 will be the first since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. In 2016, the theme of the HLPF is "ensuring that no one is left behind".

To take further decisions on the most critical issues addressed in the report, the President of the General Assembly has appointed the Ambassadors of Belize and Denmark to lead an open, inclusive and transparent process of **informal consultations on the most critical issues on the global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda**[28]. Consultations began in March 2016 and will continue throughout May, to reach

[26] A/70/684, para. 34
[27] Ibid: para 35.
[28] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/9884RevisedRoadmapFURprocess.pdf

agreement on a resolution, to be adopted by the General Assembly in advance of the 2016 HLPF.

Issues to be taken into account in the consultations include i) themes for the HLPF; ii) The role of the functional commissions; iii) framework for national reviews including periodicity; iv) regional reviews and how they can best be part of the follow-up; v) countries in special situations; vi) system-wide reporting and quadrennial policy review; and vii) the multi-year programme for HLPF for 2017- 2019. For details, see the "elements paper"[29], which outlines key elements of the draft resolution as well as convergence of opinions regarding these elements.

2.3.2 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW AT THE HIGH LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The **national review at the HLPF** will build on reports and presentations provided by the States that volunteer to participate. Ideally, these reports and presentations are based on an inclusive national consultation, and the consultation process is reflected in the State report.

As participation is voluntary, there are no requirements regarding the frequency or periodicity of national reviews, with the Secretary-General modestly suggesting that each country could "consider carrying out up to two voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum between now and 2030."

As of April 15 2016, 22 States committed to participate in the **first round of voluntary national reviews** at the HLPF.[30] Focussing on the theme of "Ensuring no one is left behind", states will submit documentation on national sustainable development strategies and indicators before the HLPF session in July.[31] This documentation alongside an overview of each country's voluntary commitments and partnerships will be shared on the UN's online platform.

To ensure that these interactive reviews, do indeed, "enable mutual learning across countries" and "mobilise necessary support and partnerships [32], the challenge is to draft reports generic enough to allow easy comparison between states without overlooking the unique problems facing individual countries.

[29] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1002419-April_2030-Agenda-Follow-up-and-review-19-April-2016.pdf

[30] China, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2016

[31] http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2016/L.11&Lang=E

[32] (A/70/684, para. 77)

To balance these competing demands, the Secretary-General has proposed a flexible template to help states frame their submissions.[33] Alongside other considerations, the template suggests States include information on the methodology and process for preparation of the review, including **contributions of national evaluation/oversight institutions** and **involvement of civil society, academia and the business sector**.

With the focus on contributions from evaluation/oversight institutions, it would be obvious to expect countries to include contributions from National Human Rights Institutions in their reports. The template also suggests outlining national efforts to integrate the SDGs into domestic legislation and policy as well as summarising achievements and challenges, and including a statistical annex discussing SDG indicators.

With just 8 days dedicated to the annual HLPF session, countries have been advised **to highlight examples of good practice, challenges faced and lessons learned** as well as potentially **seeking financing, technology or partnership support** from other countries. While it is critical to hear "multiple perspectives, ideas and evidence" to allow the "HLPF to break new ground" as emphasised in the Secretary-General's report[34], critics have warned that, "the risk of cacophony should not be underestimated"[35].

Although this review process is voluntary and state led, the **"intensive engagement" of civil society and other stakeholders i**s also critical. Resolution 67/290 specifies that the HLPF should, "provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders"[36] However the exact nature of this participation remains undefined and is to be determined by the, "national governments making voluntary presentations"[37]

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[33] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/9768Guidelines%20from%20SG%20report.pdf

[34] (A/70/684, para. 66)

[35] https://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/hlpf-follow-up-review-2030-agenda.pdf

[36] http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/290&Lang=E

[37] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/9765Q%20and%20A%20for%20HLPF%20National%20reviews%202016.pdf

A MYRIAD OF UN BODIES

The UN bodies and forums that review progress in specific areas addressed by the SDGs include, among others: the World Education Forum, the World Health Assembly, the International Labour Conference, the Committee on World Food Security and the Human Rights Council (see A/70/684: 46). All of these bodies and forums address issues of crucial importance for the realisation of human rights.

2.3.3 THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM AS A GLOBAL HUB FOR REPORTING AND REVIEW

Beyond the national reviews, the HLPF is supposed to **review implementation of the 2030 Agenda in a holistic and integrated manner** that promotes a cross-cutting understanding of the economic, social and environmental dimensions. This also implies that no single institution or forum can claim exclusive ownership or responsibility for the review of any single goal and target. Rather, the HLPF is supposed to be the **converging point** for the range of existing national, regional, international and thematic processes, mechanisms and institutions that have the potential to contribute to the FUR.

From within the UN-system, this implies mobilising and integrating the work of separate bodies and forums, as essential building blocks of a cohesive review system[38]. Likewise, it implies that the myriad of functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC, as well as UN agencies, programmes, funds and forums harmonise and align their work programmes and agendas with the SDGs and the global FUR mechanisms.

All relevant bodies and forums will be invited to voluntarily contribute to the HLPF, with the decision on whether and how to contribute left to those forums. The inputs are supposed to follow **a simple template** covering: (a) assessment of progress and setbacks at the global level; (b) identification of areas requiring urgent attention; (c) valuable lessons learned; (d) emerging issues; (e) areas where political guidance by the HLPF is required; and (f) policy recommendations and tools to accelerate progress[39].

[38] A/70/684, para. 11
[39] Ibid, para. 54

INTEGRATING EXISTING FOLLOW-UP MECHANISMS

The link between the **International Conference on Population and Development** (ICPD) and the 2030 Agenda constitutes an example of how existing follow-up mechanisms will contribute to the HLPF. The ICPD determined that universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights are a necessary precondition for sustainable development[40]. Target 5.6 of the SDGs makes direct reference to the ICPD and the related Program of Action (PoA). Thereby, the follow-up of the ICPD is intrinsically aligned with the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda.

2.3.4 ENSURING INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The 2030 Agenda itself and the Secretary General's report on the global FUR repeatedly underline the importance of inclusiveness and participation, including in the HLPF. Key principles are that:

- Major groups of civil society and other stakeholders, including business, must participate in all parts of the follow-up and review architecture[41].
- Governments should ensure inclusiveness and participation and could highlight progress in that regard in national reviews at the HLPF.
- UN commissions and forums should reflect on their ability to convene and engage the critical actors relevant to their contributions to the 2030 Agenda, including scientists, local governments, business, and representatives of the most vulnerable persons[42].
- To ensure that the HLPF gives adequate consideration to vulnerable peoples, the Commission for Social Development, the Human Rights Council and other forums, for example, those on specific population groups, such as migrants or indigenous people, could also contribute to forum discussions through dedicated inputs[43].
- The HLPF should champion innovative practices to engage non-State actors. People should know about its work and understand and relate to its conclusions[44].

The more concrete innovative practices suggested by the Secretary General to engage major groups and other stakeholders comprise:

[40] ICPD Beyond 2014
[41] A/70/684, para.15
[42] Ibid: 48
[43] Ibid: 33
[44] Ibid

- An online engagement platform for accessing documentation and providing comments and inputs
- Actively soliciting their input through calls for evidence and invitations to be present at the HLPF.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues, such as those held during the negotiations on the 2030 Agenda, within the scope of the HLPF and other regular official meetings[45].
- Ample space for non-State actors to organize events before and during the HLPFs, with links to official meetings[46].
- Compilation of a database for NGOs, business and other major groups and stakeholders to announce their commitments for achieving the SDGs, with measurable milestones and deliverable.
- Establishment of an online platform to make the webcast, documents and content of the voluntary national reviews available, along with countries' reports to other reporting mechanisms. There could be a related dedicated space for major groups and other stakeholders to submit comments through a moderator from the Secretariat and/or major groups[47].

[45] Ibid: 67
[46] Ibid: 67
[47] Ibid: 86

SECTION 3

3 BUILDING ON HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MECHANISMS

3.1 HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS ADD VALUE AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY

The high degree of convergence between human rights and the SDGs points to the potential of using national, regional and international human rights mechanisms to assess and guide SDG implementation.

Human rights monitoring and reporting mechanisms can contribute to follow-up and review by providing:

- Systematised qualitative analysis and data through institutionalised reporting mechanisms by States, United Nations bodies, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and civil society.
- Identification of specific and systemic implementation challenges, as well as recommendations and guidance to overcome these.
- Methodologies for innovative and participatory data collection, including exposure of inequalities through disaggregation of data and qualitative analysis.
- Expertise on developing national monitoring systems that are aligned with global standards, and best practice on peer review mechanisms, expert and thematic reviews.
- Best practice on systematic engagement of stakeholders in monitoring, reporting and follow up, guided by HRAB principles concerning accountability, transparency and access to information.

FUR is supposed to "draw as far as possible on the existing network of follow-up and review institutions and mechanisms"[48], including with a view to ease their reporting obligations.

[48] A/RES/70/1, para. 77

HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMING

Making active use of recommendations of international human rights bodies and mechanisms for programming is one of the fundamental principles of a human rights-based approach to development.

The cautioning against overburdening countries with national reviews, especially those countries with limited capacities and resources, is reiterated in the Secretary General's report on FUR[49], noting that Member States are already subject to reporting obligations in many areas related to the SDGs, including through the Human Rights Council, treaty monitoring bodies and specialized agencies.

The Secretary General specifically notes that relevant national reports include those submitted to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) under the Human Rights Council; the Human Rights Committee; the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the International Labour Organization's supervisory mechanisms on the application of International Labour Standards. The report concludes that FUR "should build on such existing reporting mechanisms as recommended by the 2030 Agenda. Fostering coordination at the domestic, regional and global level is therefore crucial"[50].

Hence, building on existing human rights reporting procedures, when preparing reports on sustainable development, has a constructive and resource-efficient potential for States.

At regional level, relevant reporting and monitoring mechanisms comprise, for example, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American human rights-system. At national level, NHRIs play a key role in monitoring States' adherence to human rights (see section 3.2.).

[49] A/70/684, para. 85
[50] Ibid

TOWARD A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN IN KENYA ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUSINESS

Kenya presents a recent example of how human rights mechanisms interact and contribute to positive change at the national level. In 2014, the Human Rights Council, of which Kenya is a member, called upon all Member States to develop National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights.

This call was reinforced by a recommendation of the Universal periodic Review in 2015, for Kenya to develop such a national Action Plan. The government accepted the recommendation, which is seen as crucial for balancing increased foreign investment and domestic growth with protection of community rights and labour standards etc.

The government has now engaged in a process with the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), with support of DIHR, to develop a National Baseline Assessment, identifying all agencies, laws and initiatives that seek to protect individuals from business-related human rights abuses.

3.2 THE ROLE OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are established as independent State bodies with a constitutional and/or legislative mandate to protect and promote human rights. The NHRI mandate typically includes research and advice; education and promotion; monitoring and reporting; investigation; conciliation and remedies; cooperation with national and international organisations; and interaction with the judiciary.

Based on the internationally agreed Paris Principles, the independence, investigatory powers, mandate and capacity of NHRIs is regularly assessed by a Sub-Committee of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Through this assessment process, NHRIs are awarded either A, B or C status, depending on their capacity to undertake their mandate effectively.

A key role of NHRIs is to monitor and measure the national human rights situation against international human rights standards. NHRIs often prepare annual status reports on the general human rights situation as well as analysis and research on specific human rights topics. Many NHRIs have a strong focus on discrimination and inequalities, and monitor the situation of vulnerable and marginalised groups and particular rights-holders. Internationally, NHRIs prepare shadow reports for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and treaty bodies. NHRIs can therefore play a significant role in both international and national FUR processes by using their existing mandate.

ENHANCED NHRI PARTICIPATION IN THE UN

Resolution A/70/163, adopted in December 2015 reaffirms the importance of effective, independent and pluralistic NHRIs, in accordance with the Paris Principles. The resolution, in article 15, encourages national NHRIs to continue to participate in and to contribute to deliberations in all relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes in accordance with their respective mandates, including the discussions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Further, in article 16, the Resolution encourages all relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes, including the High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development, to further enhance the participation of NHRIs compliant with the Paris Principles.

The Commission on the Status of Women became the first UN mechanism to build on Resolution A/70/163, when it adopted its Agreed Conclusion in March 2016, with a paragraph on strengthening NHRI participation.

Following through on this resolution, it is now pertinent to consider how the ICC, its regional branches and individual NHRIs can contribute to the follow-up and review, including through the review mechanisms at the High-Level Political Forum, the regional follow-up and review mechanism and in national strategies and processes.

Concretely, NHRIs are in a position to:

- Provide advice to national and local governments, rights-holders and others, to promote a HRBA to implementation and measurement of the 2030 Agenda, including by assessing the impact of laws, policies, programmes, national development plans, administrative practices and budgets.
- Promote transparent and inclusive processes for participation and consultation in the development of national and sub-national strategies to achieve the SDGs, including by reaching out to those who are furthest behind.
- Assist in the shaping of national indicators and sound data collection systems, including by building on existing international and regional human rights reporting and monitoring mechanisms.
- Monitor progress at the local, national, regional and international levels and disclose patterns of inequality and discrimination, including through innovative and participatory approaches to data-collection.
- Engage with, and hold governments to account for poor or uneven progress in the implementation, including by reporting on uneven implementation progress and

obstacles to parliaments, the general public and national, regional and international mechanisms.
- Respond to, conduct inquiries into, and investigate allegations of rights violations in the context of SDG implementation.

Facilitate access to justice, redress and remedy for those who experience abuse and violation of their rights in the process of development, including by receiving and processing complaints, where NHRIs have such functions[51].

3.2.1 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS AS AN INDICATOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In March 2016, the UN Statistical Commission adopted the global indicators framework for monitoring progress on the SDGs[52]. In this context, the importance of NHRIs for the 2030 Agenda was further reaffirmed with the selection of the "**existence of independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles**" as the global indicator for Target 16.a.

Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Measuring the strength of NHRIs is a multipurpose indicator that provides an effective metric for assessing the strength of national institutions.

Moreover, the existence of strong NHRIs will have a catalytic impact on the implementation and monitoring of the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as NHRIs address discrimination in all its forms, and promote the protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Therefore, NHRIs are crucial elements of the good governance and institutional accountability architecture that is necessary for ensuring peaceful and inclusive societies and access to justice for all.

As of May 2015, there are 72 NHRIs accredited with an A status, 25 with a B status and 10 with a C status[53]. With this baseline, the goals should be that by 2030 the vast majority of UN Member States count with independent NHRIs. Consequently, efforts to that effect should be reflected and prioritised in national, regional and global action plans to achieve the SDGs.

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[51] The 2015 Mérida Declaration adopted by the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs provides more details about the role of NHRIs in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development See: http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/ICC/InternationalConference/12IC/Background%20Information/Merida%20Declaration%20FINAL.pdf

[52] See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf

[53] See: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/NHRI/Pages/NHRIMain.aspx

3.2.2 USING NHRI RECOMMENDATIONS TO GUIDE SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The annual status report of the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) reviews the status of human rights in Denmark – and provides recommendations to further strengthen them. DIHR has linked its 2014-15 recommendations to specific SDG targets, as illustrated in the table below: The recommendations thereby serve to identify priority areas for Denmark to consider in its national SDG implementation. Beyond Denmark, the mapping provides an example of:

- The relevance of the SDG targets in a national human rights context
- The interlinkages between human rights monitoring and SDG implementation and, in particular, the value of qualitative context-specific analysis.

SDG TARGET	DIHR RECOMMENDS DENMARK TO:
Target 3.8.: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health- care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	**Overcome discrimination based on ethnic origin**: Ensure that qualified interpretation services are available when a patient in need of interpretation is in contact with the Danish health system
Target 16.6.: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Overcome the digital barrier for the elderly**: Attach considerable weight to citizens' own assessment of their IT skills and access to the necessary IT equipment when assessing whether to grant an exemption from the obligatory digital communication with public authorities[54]
Target 16.a.: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	**Strengthen the implementation of human rights**: In cooperation with the self-governance of Faroe Islands establish a national human rights institution for the Faroe Islands

[54] This recommendation relates to the barriers faced by many elderly citizens in communicating with public institutions after digital communication has been made obligatory. For a 2-minutes video illustrating this problem, see: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIURjvuApOc

3.3 THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

The **Universal Periodic Review** (UPR) is a peer mechanism under the Human Rights Council, reviewing the human rights performance of all UN member states at regular intervals[55]. The UPR assesses States' human rights records and aims to address human rights violations wherever they occur, including by providing technical assistance to States; enhancing their capacity to deal effectively with human rights challenges, and; sharing best practices. The review is based on three main sources of information:

- Information provided by the State, in the form of a "national report";
- Information contained in the reports of independent human rights experts and groups, such as the UN Special Procedures, the human rights treaty bodies, and other UN entities. This information is compiled by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- Information from other stakeholders including NHRIs, specific rights-holders and NGOs.

This tripartite modality for reporting has obvious advantages in terms of ensuring comprehensiveness, participation and accountability.

[redacted]

UPR PREPARATION PROCESS

The **national preparation process for the UPR** can serve as a source of good practice for FUR. In **Kenya,** the Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) took up a key role in the process by offering a platform for stakeholders to exchange experiences and coordinate their positions on a weekly basis. At the same time, KNCHR maintained continuous engagement with relevant government institutions, which ensured that commitment to the UPR process on their part extended beyond the actual review at the Human Rights Council. KNCHR's strategies for the post-review phase included the development of milestones for recommendations, and awareness raising and advocacy on their implementation through a translation into accessible and easily understandable formats that could be broadly disseminated (Danish Institute for Human Rights 2011, *Universal Periodic Review: First Cycle*, p. 81-90).

[redacted]

The reviews are conducted by the UPR Working Group, consisting of the 47 members of the Human Rights Council. However, any UN Member State can take part in the dialogue, which take 3½ hours. Each review is facilitated by three States, known as the "troika", that serve as rapporteurs.

After the review, the troika prepares an "outcome report" that provides a summary of the actual discussion, including the recommendations made and the responses by the

[55] See. http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx

reviewed State. During the adoption of the report, the reviewed State has the opportunity to make preliminary comments on the recommendations, choosing to either accept or note them.

The State has the primary responsibility to implement the recommendations contained in the final outcome. During the subsequent review, the State is expected to report on implementation of the recommendations received during the first review. If necessary, the Council will address cases where States do not cooperate. Thereby, the UPR ensures that all countries are accountable for progress or failure in implementing these recommendations.

The UPR is a unique peer review mechanisms within the international system, which builds on multi-stakeholder participation and engagement. It can therefore serve as an example of good practice for both national FUR processes as well as reporting towards regional and global FUR platforms. Moreover, UPR reports and recommendations can directly serve as input to inform FUR processes and to identify priority areas for national sustainable development strategies.

3.4 TREATY MONITORING BODIES AND SPECIAL PROCEDURES

The **human rights treaty bodies** are committees composed of independent experts that monitor the implementation of the core human rights treaties, which are intrinsically linked to the SDGs (see section 1). There are 10 such treaty monitoring bodies:

- The Human Rights Committee
- The Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- The Committee against Torture (CAT)
- The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- The Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)
- The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- The Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)
- The Subcommittee on prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT).

GENERAL COMMENT NON-DISCRIMINATION

General Comment no. 20 on **Non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights** (E/C.12/G) of the CESCR illustrates the value of such comments for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Comment provides details about prohibited grounds of discrimination and explains the scope of State obligations to eliminate both formal and substantial as well as direct and indirect discrimination. It also explains States' obligation to adopt special measures to overcome discrimination in certain circumstances. Finally, it provides guidance on measures to enhance national implementation in areas such as legislation; national policies, plans and strategies; elimination of systemic discrimination; remedies and accountability, and; monitoring, indicators and benchmarks.

States that have ratified the core human rights treaties have a legal obligation to ensure implementation and must submit **periodic reports** to the relevant treaty bodies. Also NHRIs, NGOs, UN entities and others can submit information to the treaty bodies. Based on the information received, the treaty bodies issue **concluding observations** to the States concerned, including recommendations on strengthening implementation. Under certain conditions, six of the Committees (CCPR, CERD, CAT, CEDAW, CRPD, and CED,) can receive complaints from individuals. The Committees also publish **general comments** on their interpretation of the thematic contents of specific human rights provisions, which, for example, can guide national policies or programming in specific sectors.

The **Treaty Bodies Database** [56], maintained by the OHCHR, makes information available by treaty, by State and by type of report. This comprises a wealth of information to inform the SDG implementation and FUR in specific countries and by theme.

[56] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en

USING TREATY BODY RECOMMENDATIONS TO GUIDE SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **German Institute for Human Rights** has compared the SDGs with recommendations that Germany has received from the UN human rights treaty bodies over the past few years. The comparison is a tool to support the implementation of the SDGs in and by Germany. While it highlights specific issues related to a number of SDGs, it also identifies cross-cutting issues such as the need to collect data on different social groups to assess policy impact and gaps. See: http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Publikationen/Weitere_Publikationen/Are_the_SDGs_relevant_for_Germany.pdf

The **special procedures** of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. Some mandates address particular group of rights-holders, such as indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.

Others address issues such as human rights and business, the environment, food, safe drinking water and sanitation, violence against women, trafficking etc. Currently, there are 41 thematic and 14 country mandates[57], all of which are related to certain aspects of the 2030 Agenda. Consequently, the Special Procedures have a huge potential for contributing to both country-specific and thematic FUR processes.

The special procedures undertake a range of activities that can directly contribute to FUR, including country visits; acting on individual cases as well as concerns of a broader, structural nature; conducting thematic studies and convening consultations; engaging in advocacy; raising public awareness, and; providing advice for technical cooperation.

3.5 ILO SUPERVISORY BODIES

Once ratified by Member States, ILO Conventions are legally-binding instruments with institutionalised monitoring mechanisms. Core ILO Conventions address themes such as discrimination in employment and occupations, child labour and forced labour that are firmly embedded in the 2030 Agenda. Further, a range of ILO technical conventions address more specific issues such as occupational safety and health, social security and migrant workers. As evidenced in the "Human Rights Guide to the SDGs"[58] a substantial number of SDG targets relate to ILO Convention, as exemplified below:

[57] See the full list of special procedures at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx

[58] http://sdg.humanrights.dk/

SDG TARGET	ILO CONVENTIONS
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	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). This fundamental ILO Convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work. 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. 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. 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.

The above-mentioned Conventions on child labour and forced labour are ratified by the vast majority of States. Moreover, they are so-called “fundamental” ILO Conventions, meaning that ratifying states are requested to report on their implementation every two years. Subsequently, the ILO **Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations** (CEACR) analyses these reports and presents comments and recommendations to the states, in order to further strengthen implementation.

All comments and recommendations of the CEACR, under all ILO Conventions are made public and can be found in NORMLEX[59], the ILO’s Information System on International Labour Standards. Evidently, this constitutes an enormous resource for qualitative and context-specific measurement of implementation and progress towards the targets.

[59] See: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:20010:0::NO:::

[redacted]

CEACR COMMENTS TO DENMARK

CEACR notes in its 2012 comments to Denmark, under Convention No. 182, that Denmark, inter alia, has established a Centre Against Trafficking for improved and coordinated treatment of victims of trafficking and that the National Police is implementing a strategy to identify and prosecute the organizers of prostitution, that facilitates the identification of the trafficking in under age victims of prostitution. The CEACR ***"requests the Danish Government to provide information on the impact of the measures taken, to combat the trafficking of persons under the age of 18, and on the results achieved".*** In this way, the CEACR ensures continuous monitoring of progress under the Convention.

[redacted]

3.6 HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM

The human rights system can add value to the national state review under the HLPF. Following the model of the UPR, the OHCHR could compile country-specific reports on SDG implementation from a human rights perspective, including treaty body and UPR recommendations.[60]

Likewise, NHRIs can provide information on the general human rights situation, on unequal progress and the situation of those furthest behind, as well as information on procedural aspects of national consultations, including transparency and stakeholder participation.

Beyond the voluntary national review, the HLPF can also draw on human rights monitoring for its thematic reviews. For example, the Treaty Bodies and thematic Special Procedures under the Human Rights Council, can add valuable input. In turn, the HLPF can support the realization of human rights through the 2030 Agenda by addressing human rights-relevant transversal themes in its debate.

The 2016 HLPF session will be held under the overarching topic of "Leaving No One Behind". It therefore has the potential to set an example for continuously addressing unequal progress. The role of institutions is another human rights-relevant theme that links with Goal 16, but at the same time offers a cross-cutting perspective on the implementation of the Agenda. A human rights perspective can furthermore contribute to the review of the Means of Implementation by addressing safeguards for development finance, private sector accountability, and related issues.

60 http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/MDGs/Post2015/AccountabilityAndThePost2015Aagenda.pdf

SECTION 4

4 INDICATORS AND DATA

4.1.1 OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE GLOBAL INDICATOR

A core element of the FUR is the establishment of a comprehensive indicator framework that is supposed to generate "quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind"[61].

The Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators[62] (IAEG-SDGs) has had the challenging task of formulating global indicators that can generate comparable and relevant statistics across all countries in the world. The UN Statistical Commission at its 47th Session in March 2016 adopted the global indicators framework proposed by the IAEG-SDGs[63]. Simultaneously, new data sources are being identified and the use of metadata and computational methods in this process investigated[64].

The IAEG-SDGs has had a mandate to address the task in a strictly technical manner. However, it is obvious that the Group has had to make choices that inevitably will influence how different aspects of the Agenda are weighed. With just one or a few indicators per target, one challenge has been to identify indicators that can measure all dimensions of the complex and comprehensive 2030 Agenda.

Further, the SDGs include thematic focus areas that are not traditionally addressed in statistical data such as transfer of marine technology, governance, corruption, access to justice and trafficking, to mention just a few examples. Moreover, the relevance of indicators will vary in different contexts.

For example, indicators related to life below water (under Goal 14) and neglected tropical diseases (indicator 3.3.5.) will obviously be more relevant for some countries than for others. An added concern is the weak statistical capacity in many countries, underlining the need to keep the number of global indicators at a minimum.

[redacted]

[61] A/70/L.1: para 48.
[62] See: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs
[63] See: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf
[64] See: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

LESSONS LEARNED FROM MONITORING THE MDGS

A 2013 UN Report on "Lessons Learned from MDG Monitoring" concluded that concrete and time-bound targets that could be monitored with statistically sound robust indicators constituted a clear strength of the framework. This design also fostered the strengthening of statistical systems, including increased coordination and partnerships within countries and between national and international statistical systems. Some of the weaknesses of the MDG framework were:

- Inconsistencies between goals, targets and indicators. For example, the elimination of gender disparity in school enrolment was the sole target under MDG 3 to promote gender equality and empower women. Further, one of the three indicators under this Goal (Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector) was not related to the target.
- The framework did not adequately address inequality issues, e.g. between men and women, rural and urban areas, rich and poor, and among specific population groups.

See more at:
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/broaderprogress/pdf/Lesson%20Learned%20from%20MDG%20Monitoring_2013-03-22%20(IAEG).pdf

Many targets under the 2030 Agenda are composite and multidimensional, and reflect a variety of intentions and ambitions. In contrast, indicators need to be specific and measureable. There is therefore a risk that indicators and statistical data, if not supplemented with other kinds of data and analysis, can have a reductionist effect on the broader vision embedded in the 2030 Agenda. This risk is evident when, for example, comparing the innovative, broad and human rights-related target 10.2. with the traditional economic measurement reflected in the indicator:

TARGET 10.2:	**INDICATOR 10.2.1**:
By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

Many of the proposed indicators focus on outcome. While this is relevant to ultimately measure whether the target has been reached, outcome is often the result of complex long-term processes, influenced by multiple factors. Therefore, outcome indicators do not provide a direct measurement of states' efforts to reach the goals and targets. For example, targets 10.3 and 16. B call for the elimination of discriminatory laws and policies, and the promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies. The indicator under these targets measures people's

experience of discrimination, which is a valid as well as innovative and progressive innovation in international statistics. However, experiences of discrimination may reflect deeply ingrained social, cultural, economic patterns that only change over long periods. Therefore, the indicator will not provide data to measure states' concrete efforts to eliminate discriminatory laws and policies,

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 **Target 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	**Common indicator 10.3.1 and 16.b.1**: Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

When defining additional national indicators, it will therefore be relevant to supplement such global "outcome indicators" with additional "structural and process indicators" with a shorter "response time" that directly measure states' commitments and efforts. In the context of targets 10.3 and 16.b, one such indicator would be: "Number of countries that have ratified and implemented international Conventions of particular relevance for equality and non-discrimination". Such Conventions can easily be identified[65], and they come with institutionalised monitoring mechanisms that could immediately constitute an element of the FUR mechanism for these targets.

[65] Key non-discrimination and equality Conventions include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, and; ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous peoples.

HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has developed comprehensive guidance for the design of human rights indicators in three complementary categories:

Structural indicators to measure States' commitment to human rights as reflected in e.g. ratification of international treaties or adoption of national laws and policies;

Process indicators that measure States' efforts to transform human rights commitment into results, e.g. through budget allocations, establishment of institutions, coverage of social services etc.;

Outcome indicators that measure the actual results of States' commitments and efforts in terms of the population's enjoyment of human rights, e.g. educational attainments or access to safe drinking water by population group.

See OHCHR, 2012: Human Rights Indicators – A Guide to Measurement and Implementation.

In general, it is necessary to have a realistic assessment of what can - and what cannot - be expected of the "data revolution"[66] that the SDG monitoring is supposed to trigger. If purely based on global indicators, monitoring will inevitably have a preference of quantitative data over qualitative; of global comparability over local relevance, and; be data-driven rather than needs-driven.

Associate Professor Morten Jerven[67] **raises four key** precautions about the importance of indicators and statistical data that are important to keep in mind from a human rights perspective:

- Not everything that counts can be counted
- Data is not the same as statistics
- There are more methods to knowing than through counting
- More data does not mean better decisions

While global indicators and global statistics may imply a major contribution to human rights monitoring (see section 4.2) there is a clear need to supplement statistical data with the qualitative information and context-specific analysis originating from human rights monitoring mechanisms. Such qualitative and contextualized research and advice will also help produce information about sensitive issues that are hard to capture through common statistical data, for example the situation of non-recognised ethnic

[66] See the UN Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development

[67] http://mortenjerven.com/writing-about-a-data-revolution-a-critique-in-four-venn-diagrams/

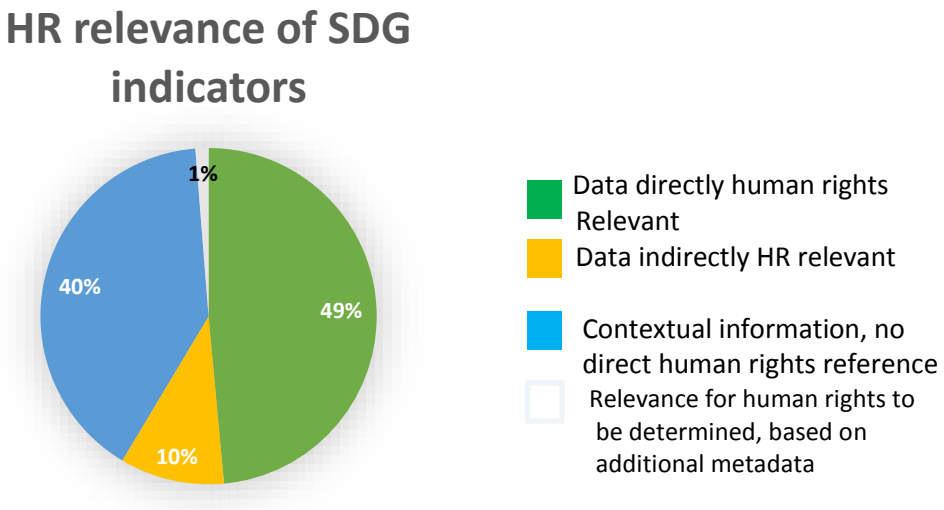
minorities, dalits or lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people. Moreover, **supplementary national indicators** can help overcome some of the weaknesses inherent to the global indicators framework in terms of relevance and concrete measurement of States commitment and efforts.

By building 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 in data collection, integrate technological innovation, and ensure relevance in the future, including from a human rights perspective, the monitoring framework should be subject to continuous re-evaluation and "fine-tuning" at all levels.

The World Forum on Sustainable Development Data (World Data Forum) has been suggested as a recurring global venue for this task, the results of which should feed back into the HLPF. However, recurrent assessment and refining also need to be built into regional and national processes, with the participation of specific rights-holders, vulnerable groups and civil society at large.

4.2 THE HUMAN RIGHTS RELEVANCE OF THE GLOBAL INDICATORS

The indicator framework currently consists of **239 global indicators,** which were adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016[68]. DIHR has conducted an initial analysis of these global indicators, to determine how relevant these are for generated data for human rights monitoring. The full human rights-rating of individual indicators is presented in Annex A.



Overall, the analysis shows that:

[68] E/CN.3/2016/2, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf

- Approximately 49 % of the indicators are expected to yield data **that is directly relevant for monitoring of specific human rights instruments** (marked with green in the table).
- Another 10% of the data will have more **indirect human rights relevance**, but can still be linked to the monitoring of specific human rights instruments (marked with yellow in the table).
- 40 % of the indicators do not have specific human rights reference. However, these indicators may still provide **data that may be relevant for a broad contextual analysis** of factors that enable or limit the realization of human rights (marked with blue in the table).
- Approximately 1% of the indicators require additional specification of the metadata before an assessment of their human rights relevance can be made.

Goal	Green	Yellow	Blue	White	Total indicators	% Green	% Yellow	% Blue
1	10	1	1	0	12	83.3 %	8.3 %	8.3 %
2	4	1	9	0	14	28.6 %	7.1 %	64.3 %
3	24	2	0	0	26	92.3 %	7.7 %	0.0 %
4	11	0	0	0	11	100.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
5	12	2	0	0	14	85.7 %	14.3 %	0.0 %
6	3	2	6	0	11	27.3 %	18.2 %	54.5 %
7	1	0	5	0	6	16.7 %	0.0 %	83.3 %
8	8	0	9	0	17	47.1 %	0.0 %	52.9 %
9	1	1	10	0	12	8.3 %	8.3 %	83.3 %
10	5	3	3	0	11	45.5 %	27.3 %	27.3 %
11	7	1	6	0	14	50.0 %	7.1 %	42.9 %
12	2	2	6	2	12	16.7 %	16.7 %	50.0 %
13	5	1	1	0	7	71.4 %	14.3 %	14.3 %
14	1	0	9	0	10	10.0 %	0.0 %	90.0 %
15	1	0	13	0	14	7.1 %	0.0 %	92.9 %
16	18	2	3	0	23	78.3 %	8.7 %	13.0 %
17	3	6	15	1	25	12.0 %	24.0 %	60.0 %
Total indic	**116**	**24**	**96**	**3**	**239**	**48,5 %**	**10,0 %**	**40,2 %**

The distribution of the human rights-referenced indicators vary across the 17 goals:

- Indicators under the goals that directly address fundamental social rights, such as Goal 3 (Health) and Goal 4 (Education) have the strongest potential to provide human rights relevant data. Under Goal 4, for example, 100 % of the indicators have the potential to generate directly human rights-relevant data. The figure for Goal 3 is 92.3 %.

- There is also significant potential in Goals 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 1 (poverty), Goal 16 peace, justice & institutions), and even Goal 13 (Climate Action) with more than 70% of the indicators expected to generate directly human rights-relevant data.

Although the analysis gives an indication of the potential of the data generated, the direct and indirect human rights relevance will also depend on the national context, and the degree of disaggregation of data. Nevertheless, this preliminary analysis underlines that there is significant potential for synergies between SDG and human rights monitoring to be further explored when building FUR processes at all levels.

4.3 MEASURING DISCRIMINATION

The human rights relevance and contents of some targets are based on the focus on inclusiveness, equality and/or by specifying the ambition of the target in relation to particular population groups or rights-holders under international law (e.g. children, women, men, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and migrants). These targets reflect the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination. Hence, in order to uphold the human rights relevance and contents of the targets, it is crucial to measure progress for these particular groups and rights-holders.

[redacted]

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL INDICATORS ON CASTE-BASED DISCRIMINATION

The UN Special Rapporteur on Minorities emphasises that "discrimination based on caste and analogous systems is a global phenomenon that affects more than 250 million people" (A/HRC/31/56, para. 123). She further notes that such discrimination "is a major cause of poverty, inequality and social exclusion of affected communities. In the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, States should consider including caste-specific indicators to ensure that the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets address the situation of affected groups" (Ibid: para 126).

[redacted]

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) underlines that data disaggregation and collection of data, which allow for comparison of different population groups to reveal and assess the extent of inequality and discrimination forms part of States' human rights obligations[69].

[69] OHCHR: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data, December 2015, para. 1o, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf

Practically, the measurement of inequalities can be done through either **disaggregation of data based on common indicators**, or by developing **specific indicators** to capture the situation of particular groups.

The development of specific indicators and data collection initiatives should be considered when defining additional national indicators and approaches to supplement the global framework. Such an approach could imply, for example, the development of indicators to address caste-based discrimination.

4.4 DATA DISAGGREGATION

Data disaggregation is the main approach suggested for monitoring inequalities in the global SDG framework. The 2030 Agenda specifies that the FUR mechanisms will be informed by "data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts"[70].

These categories for disaggregation reflect some of the "prohibited grounds of discrimination" under international law, namely sex, age, migration status and disability. However, according to guidance of the OHCHR, full consistency with international law would also include a focus on displacement status, religion, civil status, income, sexual orientation and gender identity[71].

As many national statistical offices (NSOs) have only weak capacity, the ambition of data disaggregation, as well as the **need for capacity-building,** is explicitly addressed in Target 17.18:

[70] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para. 74 (g)
[71] OHCHR: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data, December 2015, para. 12, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf

Target 17.18:
By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly 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

Indicator 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

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, and to realising the commitment to "leave no one behind". As underlined in the target, this will require substantial capacity-building support for many developing countries.

However, it can also not be claimed that all data should be disaggregated, as some indicators technically do not lend themselves to disaggregation of data. For example, indicator 5.a.2. measures "proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control". This indicator is obviously relevant for equality but does not produce disaggregated data as the measurement is by country. Disaggregation of data requires measurement by either individuals or households.

Overall, DIHR assesses that 100 of the indicators (41.8 %) technically allow for the collection of disaggregated data. However, the potential for disaggregation is unevenly distributed across the 17 goals and partly reflects the patterns of the indicators relevance for human rights monitoring (see section 4.2.). The potential for disaggregation is strongest under Goals 1, 3, 4, 5 and 16 (addressing poverty, health, education, gender and governance).

Can data be disaggregated against global indicators?

Goal	Yes	No	Total indicators	% Yes
1	8	4	12	66,7%
2	6	8	14	42,9%
3	24	2	26	92,3%
4	10	1	11	90,9%
5	10	4	14	71,4%
6	2	9	11	18,2%
7	2	4	6	33,3%
8	8	9	17	47,1%
9	3	9	12	25,0%
10	4	7	11	36,4%

11	5	9	14	35,7%
12	0	12	12	0,0%
13	1	6	7	14,3%
14	0	10	10	0,0%
15	0	14	14	0,0%
16	15	8	23	65,2%
17	2	23	25	8,0%
Total	**100**	**139**	**239**	**41,8%**

Where the indicators do lend themselves to disaggregation, an additional challenge is that the requirement for disaggregation is mentioned in an uneven manner – or not at all - across the proposed indicators. For example, the indicators under Targets 1.1., 1.2. and 1.3. suggest three different approaches to disaggregation, while the proposed indicator under Target 1.4. does not mention disaggregation at all.

Indicator 1.1.1:
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)
Indicator 1.2.1:
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
Indicator 1.2.2:
Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Indicator 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
Indicator 1.4.1:
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

In order to promote a systematic approach to disaggregation, the IAEG-SDGs has included a general chapeau in the proposed indicators framework, stating that:

"Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, ***or*** other characteristics"[72] [emphasis added).

In contrast, target 17.18 stipulates aims to "increase significantly 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" (emphasis added).

[72] E/CN.3/2016/2, p. 15

While it is yet to be seen how this will be interpreted and implemented by the NSOs, there is a risk that the little word "or", which replaces the word "and" in the wording of Target 17.18 could be interpreted as making disaggregation based on income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location optional.

[redacted]

UN REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The **UN Regional Commissions** play crucial roles concerning data collection and systematisation. The **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean** (ECLAC) along with NSOs in the region have made major advances in making disaggregated data available not only based on age and sex, but also on ethnic identity. For example, the Sistema de Indicadores Sociodemográficos de Poblaciones y Pueblos Indígenas (SISPPI) provide disaggregated data on indigenous peoples and afro-descendants communities from 15 countries in the region, who have included an "indigenous identifier" in the censuses. This information is crucial for disclosing and addressing the severe socio-economic gaps that exist between these and other population groups (see: http://celade.cepal.org/redatam/PRYESP/SISPPI/).

[redacted]

In any case, the collection of disaggregated data depends on the inclusion of relevant "identifiers", when collecting data through census and household surveys as well as administrative registers. While most NSOs regularly disaggregate data based on gender, age and, to some extent, the rural/urban divide, the commitment and statistical capacity to disaggregation on other grounds varies greatly between countries and regions. Proposed indicator 17.18.1 will ensure the data to adequately monitor progress in this regard.

Beyond the commitment and capacity of NSOs, a number of other concerns need to be taken into account when considering disaggregation of data. The OHCHR has identified a series of risks as well as a set of principles for a **Human Rights-Based Approach to Data** (HRBAD)[73].

The table below outlines some of the main principles:

	PRINCIPLES FOR A HRBAD
Participation	Participation is a central human right, and instrumental in ensuring a HRBAD as well as building trust; it should be considered in the

[73] See OHCHR: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data, December 2015, para. 12, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf

	entire data collection process; methodologies should be diverse, and comprise capacity-building and empowerment. NHRIs, civil society organisations (CSOs) and others should contribute. Gender perspectives should be mainstreamed.
Data disaggregation and collection by population groups	A HRBAD requires moving away from national averages, and refocusing on inequalities and the most disadvantaged and marginalised. States should engage in partnerships to meet their obligation to collect and publish disaggregated data, including by working with communities and CSOs. The participatory approach will enhance outreach and minimise risks. A range of methodologies should be used for data collection, including surveys and targeted sampling.
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 note create or reinforce discrimination, bias or stereotypes.
Transparency	Statistics play a fundamental role in democratic society and is a fundamental attribute of the freedom of expression. Access to data on inequalities is essential to the right to information. The regulatory frameworks governing statistical data and meta and para data (data about the data and data collection) should be publicly available. Data should be disseminated quickly and in an accessible language and format.
Privacy	Access to information must be balanced with the right to privacy. Data collected for statistical purposes must be strictly confidential. Personal data should be handled only with the express consent of the individual concerned. Data protection should be supervised by an independent body. Harm mitigation strategies with access to remedy and compensation should be in place.
Accountability	This concerns both accountability in data collection as well as data collection for accountability. NSOs must produce independent statistics, free from political interference; make anonymised data available to develop accountability systems, and; strengthen the capacity of disadvantaged groups to use data, including through data visualisation and communication tools.

As mentioned above, participatory data collection can help ensure collection of data among otherwise excluded groups and contribute to relevance and disaggregation of data, empowerment of rights-holder groups, resolve privacy concerns. This also offers opportunities to capitalize on technological advance, e.g. by employing mobile phones for data collection. Beyond the directly concerned rights-holders and population groups,

NHRIs and CSOs can be important partners by assisting in the data collection process and vetting potentially sensitive data.

THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

The Indigenous Navigator provides an example of participatory data collection by a particular group of rights-holders. It provides a framework and a set of tools for indigenous peoples to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights. It is designed to monitor:

- The implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- The outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
- Essential aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Through complementary indicators and questionnaires, data on states' commitment to and recognition of indigenous peoples' rights as well as the actual situation on the ground is collected and made available online. See http://www.indigenousnavigator.org

SECTION 5

5 PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

The 2030 Agenda specifically mentions the need to involve the private sector, "ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals", including with a view to "mobilise all available resources" [74]. Similarly, the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development** (AAAA) urges businesses to embrace a business model that takes account of the environmental, social and governance impacts of their activities, and encourages impact investing, which combines a return on investment with non-financial impacts.

THE UN WORKING GROUP ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUSINESS

This group is one of the UN Special Procedures that has considered the human rights risks and opportunities embedded in the 2030 Agenda. In July 2015, the Working Group noted that the draft outcome document and the SDGs "recognize the positive role of businesses to support and drive development. At the same time, in our view, they do not sufficiently reflect the fact that governance gaps in many situations enable business activities across a range of sectors and countries to undermine respect for human rights. Accordingly, it is critical to ensure that recognition of the increased role of business in development is coupled with adequate accountability". See: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/20150710_WG_SDGletter.pdf

In terms of human rights, the AAAA underlines that a dynamic and well-functioning business sector must act in accordance with the **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights** (UNGPs) and other relevant international standards and agreements[75]. Likewise, the Outcome Document for the 2030 Agenda commits to "foster a dynamic

[74] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para. 41.
[75] Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,
A/RES/69/313, para. 37.

and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental and health standards in accordance with relevant international standards and agreements and other ongoing initiatives in this regard, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the labour standards of the International Labour Organization, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and key multilateral environmental agreements, for parties to those agreements"[76].

The UNGPs establish the corporate responsibility to respect human rights. This implies that companies must avoid infringing on the rights of others and address adverse impacts with which they are involved. Operationally, businesses must act with due diligence to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address their impacts on human rights, including by communicating about such impacts.

THE SDG COMPASS

The Global Reporting Initiative, the UN Global Compact and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development have developed the SDG Compass to support companies in aligning their strategies with the SDGs and in measuring and managing their contribution. See: http://sdgcompass.org/

The 2030 Agenda acknowledges that national FUR should draw on contributions from the private sector[77] and specifically, in target 12.6. encourages companies to undertake **Sustainability Reporting**:

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

The importance of private sector reporting and involvement in FUR is further reaffirmed in the Secretary General's report, noting that it "is particularly important for the voluntary reporting and accountability by non-governmental actors who manage significant resources or assets, and therefore play an important role in the achievement of individual Sustainable Development Goals and targets on the ground. These could

[76] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para.67.
[77] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para. 79

include, for example, business, non-governmental organizations, specific partnerships and alliances, large cities, and others[78].

The Secretary General further notes that individual reports "could be supplemented by a more general report on the major group or other stakeholder's aggregated contribution in a specific focus area. Such a report could, for example, be prepared by the Global Compact in the case of business"[79].

Sustainability Reporting (SR) has gained traction over past decades, in terms of scale as well as sophistication, and a range of guiding policy and operational frameworks exists at regional and global levels. These frameworks cover both environmental and social factors and, crucially, include dedicated sections on labour and human rights issues as well as crosscutting issues such as inequality.

Corporate commitment to SR is generally voluntary and there is significant variation in terms of stringency of reporting formats. However, binding obligations accompany SR frameworks in an increasing number of countries. For instance, in 2007 Sweden established a legal requirement on state-owned companies to present sustainability reports based on the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). In 2008, Denmark adopted a law requiring larger companies to include Corporate Social Responsibility factors in their annual reports.

Robust SR frameworks also support monitoring of practice, and address the development of management structures for due diligence. For example, the UNGPs stress the importance of ongoing tracking of and reporting on the performance of these structures. Most of the reporting initiatives referred to in the box below have reached a scale of uptake that allows them to constitute reliable data sources, covering more than 150 countries[80].

[78] A/70/684, para. 105

[79] Ibid: para. 108

[80] See: IAEG-SDGs**,** summary of comments received during the open consultation on SDG indicators, 15 September, available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/open-consultation

KEY FRAMEWORKS AND INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The **UN Global Compact** provides ten principles that participating companies should adhere to with regards to human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. Further, companies are required to submit an annual Communication on Progress (COP) outlining progress made in implementing the ten principles. The 10 principles of the UN Global Compact are aligned with the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). See: https://www.globalreporting.org/Pages/default.aspx

Paragraph 47 of the 2012 Outcome Document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) acknowledges the importance of corporate sustainability reporting, and encourages companies, especially publicly listed and large companies, to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle. Since then, a number of governments have formed the "Group of Friends" of paragraph 47, to advance the promotion of corporate sustainability reporting. The Group is supported by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the GRI. See: http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Business/SustainableandResponsibleBusiness/Reporting/FriendsofParagraph47/tabid/105011/Default.aspx

The **OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises** provide recommendations for responsible business conduct, stipulating, inter alia, that enterprises should 1) contribute to economic, environmental and social progress with a view to achieving sustainable development, and 2) respect the internationally recognised human rights of those affected by their activities. Enterprises must ensure disclosure of timely and accurate information. The 44 countries adhering to the Guidelines have made a binding commitment to implement them. See: http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/oecdguidelinesformultinationalenterprises.htm .

The **UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework** provides comprehensive guidance for companies to report on human rights issues in line with their responsibility to respect human rights, as specified in the UNGPs. The Framework provides a set of questions that companies should strive to answers in order to know and show that they meet their responsibility to respect human rights in practice. See more at: http://www.ungpreporting.org/

The **EU Directive on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information** is an example of a strong regional framework. In accordance with this Directive, businesses should disclose relevant and useful information on their policies, main risks and outcomes relating to at least environmental matters; social and

employee aspects; respect for human rights; anticorruption and bribery issues, and; diversity in their board of directors.

Other instruments and institutions of importance are **the International Organisation for Standardisation's ISO 26000**, the **ILO Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy**, the **International Integrated Reporting Council** (IIRC) and the **Sustainability Accounting Standards Board** (SASB).

[redacted]

The rapid development of SR reflects the recognition in the business community that the long-term strength of companies must be assessed and addressed with reference to the Triple Bottom Line of People, Planet and Profit. This aligns with the coverage of the SDGs of social, environmental and economic factors. Target 12.6 will serve as a bridge in this regard.

ANNEXE A

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS RELEVANCE OF GLOBAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK ADOPTED 11 MARCH 2016 BY THE UN STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Key:	Indicator providing directly human rights relevant data	
	Indicator providing indirectly human rights relevant data	
	Contextual information, no direct human rights reference	
	To be determined depending on additional metadata	

Target	Goal 1: No Poverty	Assessment
1.1.1	Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)	
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	
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, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	
1.5.3	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
1.a.1	Proportion of 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.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	
Target	**Goal 2: Zero Hunger**	
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 agricultural practices	

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	Producer Support Estimate	
2.b.2	Agricultural export subsidies	
2.c.1.	Indicator of food price anomalies	
Target	**Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being**	
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 1,000 population	
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 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	Proportion 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 year; aged 15- 19 years) 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	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	
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 population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	
Target	**Goal 4: Quality Education**	
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 previous 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 peoples and conflict affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	
4.6.1	Percentage 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	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	
Target	**Goal 5: Gender Equality**	
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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	
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 years 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 years 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 national parliaments and local governments	
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years 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 women aged 15-49 years access 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	
Target	**Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**	
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including 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	
Target	**Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**	
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	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	

Target	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	
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 non-agriculture 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, age and persons with disabilities	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years 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	Increase in national compliance of 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	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	
8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	
8.10.2	Proportion 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	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP	
Target	**Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure**	
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	
9.3.2	Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	
9.4.1	CO_2 emission per unit of value added	
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion 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	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	
Target	**Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities**	

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, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities	
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within 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	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	
10.7.2.	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	
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	
Target	**Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**	
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements 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 people, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	
11.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	
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.	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	
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	
Target	**Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**	
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	
12.2.1.	Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP	
12.3.1	Global food loss index	
12.4.1	Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous, 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, tons 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.	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 a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	
Target	**Goal 13: Climate Action**	
13.1.1	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	
13.1.2	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	
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 starting in 2020 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	
Target	**Goal 14: Life Below Water**	
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	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage 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	Progress by countries in the 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 Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	
Target	**Goal 15: Life on Land**	
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	Proportion 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	
Target	**Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**	

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 physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	
16.1.4	Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	
16.2.1	Percentage of children aged 1-17 years 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 group and form of exploitation	
16.2.3.	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	
16.3.1.	Proportion 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 (in current United States dollars)	
16.4.2	Proportion of seized and small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal 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 (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	
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	Proportion of children under 5 years of age 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	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	
Target	**Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals**	

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 investments (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 public-private and 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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