

Indicators to Measure Implementation of Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda

OHCHR Human Rights Indicators and Data Unit
Online Training Workshop on Governance



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Human rights in the 2030 Agenda



Preamble

“The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets...seek to realize the human rights of all.”

Paragraph 8

“We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity...”

Paragraph 10

“The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties...”

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/RES/70/1](#))



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Human rights in the 2030 Agenda



Paragraph 18

“...we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.”

Paragraph 19

“We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.”

Human rights in the 2030 Agenda: a clear policy objective anchored in disaggregated data and indicators



Target 17.18

By 2020...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

Human rights for everyone, everywhere.

...without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

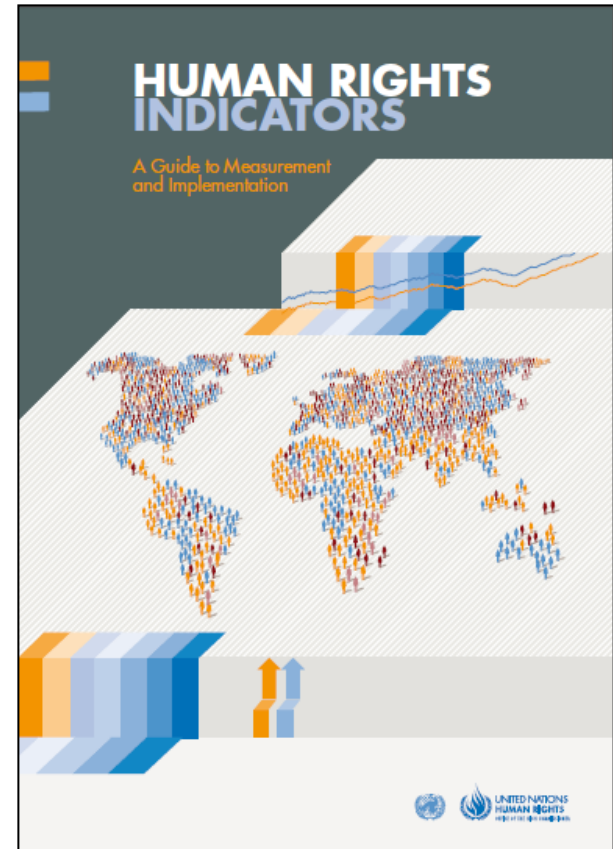
Target 10.2

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.

What is a human rights indicator?

A **specific information** on the state of an event, activity or an outcome that can be **related to human rights norms**; that addresses and **reflects the human rights concerns** and principles; and that is **used to assess and monitor** promotion and protection of human rights.

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/HRIndicatorsIndex.aspx>



Human rights and SDG indicators under OHCHR custodianship

- Existence of internationally-compliant national human rights institutions (16.a.1)
- Prevalence of discrimination based on grounds prohibited by human rights law (10.3.1/16.b.1)
- Verified cases of violence against human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists (16.10.1)
- Number of conflict-related deaths (16.1.2)



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SDG indicator 16.a.1 – methodology and data availability

- ✓ Universal coverage (w/w/o an established national human rights institution or NHRI)
- ✓ Based on results of periodic assessment of compliance with the Paris Principles by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) under the auspices of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)
- ✓ There are currently two levels of accreditation:
 - ❑ “A” Fully compliant with the Paris Principles
 - ❑ “B” Partially compliant with the Paris Principles



Country	Accreditation (2019)
• Algeria	B
• Bahrain	B
• Egypt	A
• Iraq	B
• Jordan	A
• Libya	B
• Mauritania	B
• Morocco	A
• Oman	B
• Qatar	A
• Palestine	A
• Tunisia	B



SDG indicator 10.3.1/16.b.1 - methodology



Indicator to be produced by NSOs through a nationally representative survey using a module of two questions developed by OHCHR



“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”



Methodology endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission’s Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (9th Meeting, Beirut, 25-28 March 2019)



Human Rights Approach to Data (HRBAD) is integrated into the methodology

SDG indicator 10.3.1/16.b.1 – ways forward

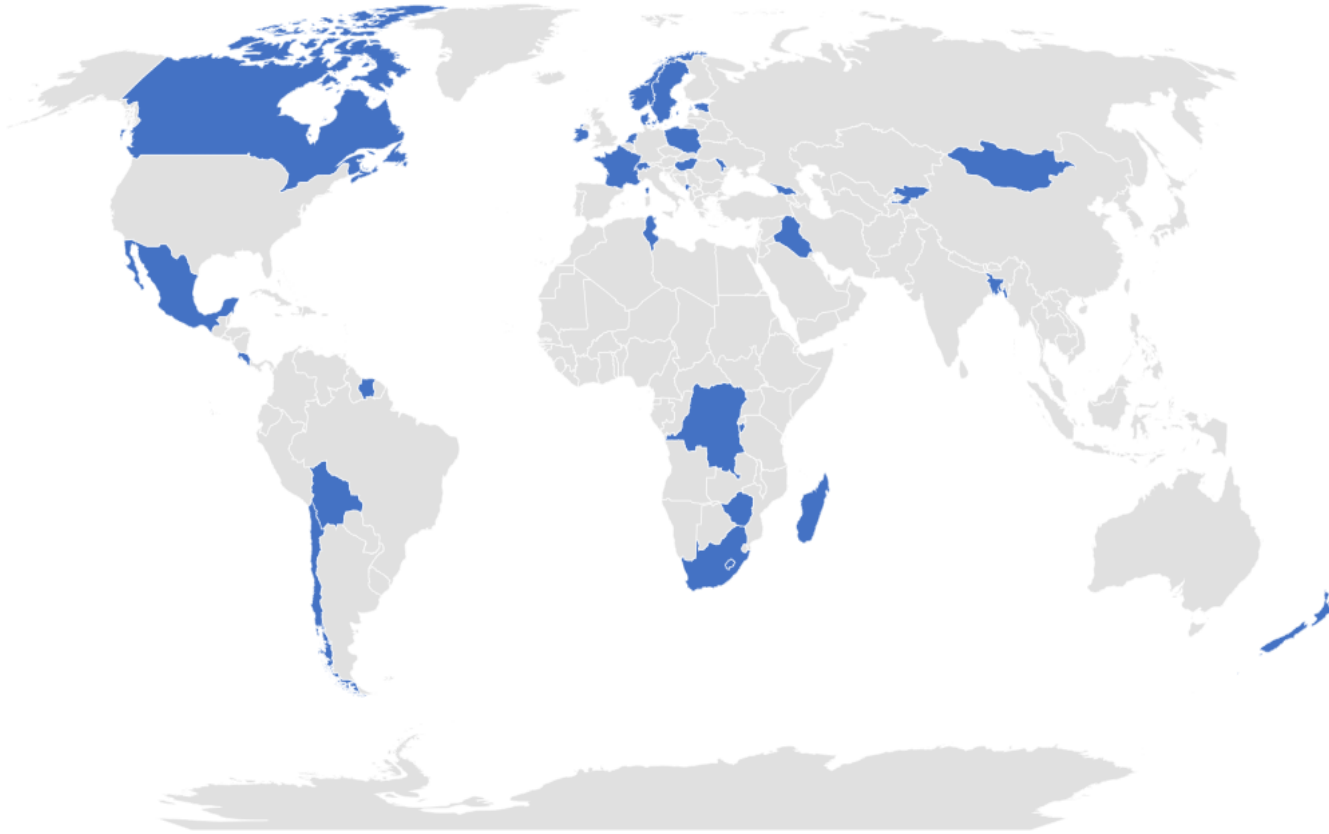
Possible ways forward:

- **Contextualization** by identifying groups left behind
- **Implementation** of the survey module by National Statistical Offices
- **Operationalisation** of HRBAD with support of National Human Rights Institutions
- **Thematic reporting** on discrimination
- **Foster public policies** to support reforms to leave no one behind

	Total population interviewed	Population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of:											
		Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation and gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds
Total													
Sex													
Male													
Female													
Age													
15-19													
20-24													
25-29													
30-34													

SDG 10.3.1/16.b.1 – Data Availability by Country, 2014-2019

✓ 3 out of the 18 states participating in the workshop submitted data



Country/Survey
• Algeria
• Bahrain
• Egypt
• Iraq (source: MICS)
• Jordan
• Kuwait
• Libya
• Mauritania
• Morocco
• Oman
• Palestine (source: RLAJ)
• Qatar
• Saudi Arabia
• Sudan
• Syria
• Tunisia (source: MICS)
• UAE
• Yemen

SDG indicator 16.10.1

Since 2015, at least 1 HRD is killed every day based on UN verified data.



- Tier II – methodology and data collection framework developed in partnership with UNESCO and ILO
- Trans-disciplinary approach: human rights and crime statistics
- Initial focus on killings; expanding to other acts (enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture, kidnapping, other harmful acts)
- Use publicly available information (open source) from global, regional and national sources: OHCHR, Special Procedures, Treaty Bodies, UNESCO, ILO, regional mechanisms, NHRIs, and other relevant sources, including credible NGOs.

SDG indicator 16.10.1 – methodology & data & way forward

*Who did what to whom, when,
where and why?*

✓ Minimum data requirement

- victim's name
- status as an HRD/journalist/trade unionist
- sex (M or F)
- age groups
- date of incident
- place/country/region of the incident
- type of act (killing → to be expanded gradually)
- perpetrator category
- motivation for the act

✓ Verification standard

- data checked against independent and reliable sources
- “reasonable grounds to believe that event occurred”

Data collection:

13 out of the 18 states
participating in the workshop
recorded killings from 2015-2019

Possible ways forward:

- Capacity building for national data sources
- Strengthening national monitoring and data collection framework
- Expanding scope of indicator beyond killings
- Using the indicator to support policy reforms



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SDG indicator 16.1.2 - methodology

SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

Target | To significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Rationale | Measures the prevalence of armed conflicts, their impact in terms of loss of life in order to prevent future armed conflicts

Concentric Approach | Counting of documented direct deaths; estimation of undocumented direct deaths and indirect deaths

Definitions | Armed conflict, direct deaths, indirect deaths, status of person killed, cause of death

Identification of situations of armed conflict | Based on assessments by the UN and other internationally mandated entities

Case-specific data | Who did what to whom, when, where and why? Alleged perpetrator(s), cause of death, name, status, age and sex of person killed, date and location of incident and nexus to the conflict

Verification standard | Drawing on OHCHR methodology & practice

Data providers | Prioritize UN, NHRI and NSOs



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SDG indicator 16.1.2 – ways forward

NEXT STEPS



Dissemination of approved methodology



Development of additional guidance materials



Capacity building for identified data providers



Request data on documented direct deaths for 2018-2020



Data on global number on conflict-related deaths (civilian) for 2018-2020 to be submitted to the IAEG-SDGs in February 2021

SDG Reports to be released in July include global data on conflict-related deaths of civilians on 12 situations of armed conflict for 2015-2017.

Human Rights Based Approach to Data

6 Key Principles

- Disaggregation
- Participation
- Self-identification
- Transparency
- Privacy
- Accountability



Data disaggregation – key to leaving no one behind



Human rights and sustainable development

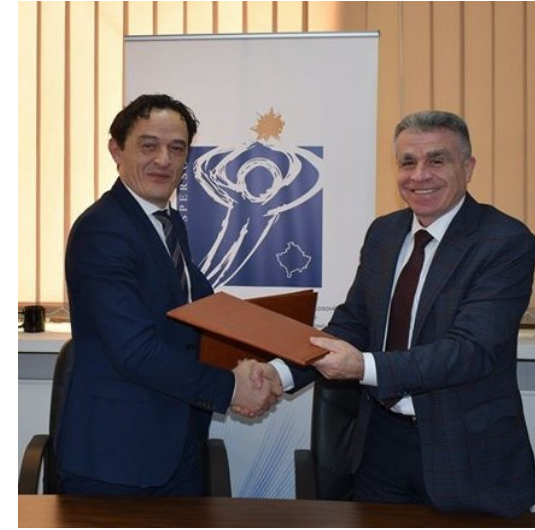
“Data collection, disaggregation and analysis are very important for the implementation of the SDGs and human rights, particularly for ensuring that the challenges faced by the most vulnerable and marginalized groups are clearly identified or addressed. If we are not counted we do not count.”

Michelle Bachelet

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2018-present)



HRBAD operationalisation: MoU between NHRI and NSO



With financial support from the European Union



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HRBAD operationalization: concrete impacts – Kenyan Census



Kenyan census worker Janet Ngusilo, center, who belongs to the indigenous Ogiek tribe, walks with her supervisor, right, and local leader Elizabeth Ngusilo in a remote area of Mau Forest. (Luis Tato for The Washington Post/FTWP)