

International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disaggregation of SDG indicators

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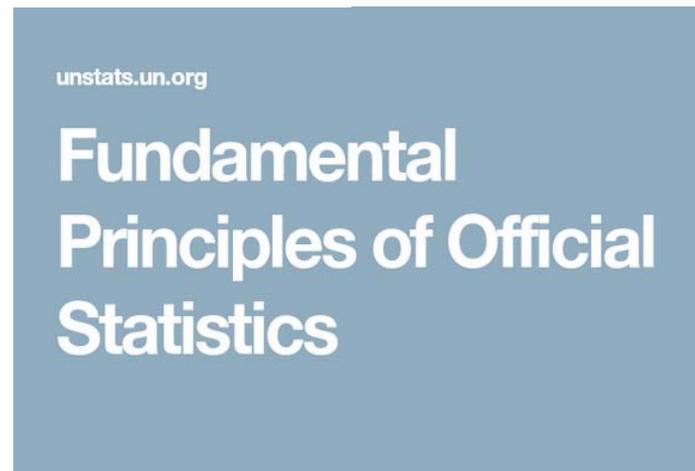
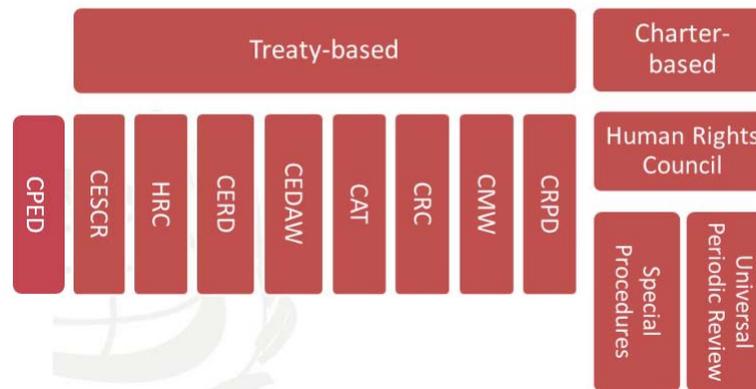
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Official Statistics and Human Rights

International human rights mechanism



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Population groups or characteristics	International human rights standards and recommendations ¹
<p>All groups and prohibited grounds of discrimination</p>	<p><u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948</u> Article 1, All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. (...) Article 2, Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</p> <p><u>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) adopted and opened by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966</u></p> <p><u>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) adopted by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966</u></p> <p>COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, GENERAL COMMENT No. 20, Non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights (art. 2, para. 2, ICESCR) <u>E/C.12/GC/20</u></p> <p>Monitoring, indicators and benchmarks</p> <p>41. States parties are obliged to monitor effectively the implementation of measures to comply with article 2, paragraph 2, of the Covenant. Monitoring should assess both the steps taken and the results achieved in the elimination of discrimination. National strategies, policies and plans should use appropriate indicators and benchmarks, disaggregated on the basis of the prohibited grounds of discrimination.</p>

¹ This table is intended for illustrative purposes only. The listing of population groups or characteristics, relevant international human rights standards and recommendations is not exhaustive. Obligations regarding international assistance and cooperation also apply to the disaggregation of SDGs indicators.





Population groups or characteristics	International human rights standards and recommendations ¹
Age (children, adolescents, older persons)	<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) adopted by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989</p> <p>COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, GENERAL COMMENT No. 5 (2003) General measures of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (arts. 4, 42 and 44, para. 6) [CRC/GC/2003/5]</p> <p>Article 2: the obligation of States to respect and ensure the rights set forth in the Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. This non-discrimination obligation requires States actively to identify individual children and groups of children the recognition and realization of whose rights may demand special measures. For example, the Committee highlights, in particular, the need for data collection to be disaggregated to enable discrimination or potential discrimination to be identified.</p> <p>F. Data collection and analysis and development of indicators</p> <p>48. Collection of sufficient and reliable data on children, disaggregated to enable identification of discrimination and/or disparities in the realization of rights, is an essential part of implementation. The reporting guidelines for periodic reports call for detailed disaggregated statistical and other information covering all areas of the Convention. It is essential not merely to establish effective systems for data collection, but to ensure that the data collected are evaluated and used to assess progress in implementation, to identify problems and to inform all policy development for children. Evaluation requires the development of indicators related to all rights guaranteed by the Convention.</p>
Disability ¹	<p>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006</p> <p>Article 31 - Statistics and data collection</p> <p>1. States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. The process of collecting and maintaining this information shall:</p> <p>(a) Comply with legally established safeguards, including legislation on data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities;</p> <p>(b) Comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.</p>



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Population groups or characteristics

International human rights standards and recommendations¹

Indigenous Peoples

[United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007

[Resolution on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly on 22 September 2014 \(A/RES/69/2\)](#)

10. We commit ourselves to working with indigenous peoples to **disaggregate data, as appropriate, or conduct surveys and to utilizing holistic indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being** to address the situation and needs of indigenous peoples and individuals, in particular older persons, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Migrants

[International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families \(ICMW\)](#), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990

43. States should ensure effective access of all migrant domestic workers to any medical care urgently required to avoid irreparable harm to their health (article 28). Particular attention should be given to women migrant domestic workers with irregular status, who are especially vulnerable during pregnancy, as they are often afraid to contact public health services out of fear of deportation. **States should not require public health institutions providing care to report data on the regular or irregular status of a patient to immigration authorities.**

57. States parties shall ensure that all migrant children, independently of their migration status, have access to free and compulsory primary education as well as to secondary education on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned (article 30), and that the domestic work carried out by children does not interfere with their education. **Schools should not be required to report data on the regular or irregular status of pupils to immigration authorities.**

[General comment No. 1 on migrant domestic workers, adopted by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, on 23 February 2011](#)

66. States parties should include in their reports information about efforts to **monitor the situation of migrant domestic workers, including through the provision of statistical data**, and to protect their rights under the Convention, keeping in mind the recommendations contained in the present general comment.



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Human Rights in the 2030 Agenda

<i>Preamble</i>	The SDGs seek “seek to realize the human rights of all”
<i>Para 8</i>	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
<i>Para 10</i>	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.....
<i>Para 19</i>	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.
<i>Para 18</i>	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.



Human Rights-Based Approach to Data



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Thank you !

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