SDG indicator 16.b.1/10.3.1 and other SDG indicators under OHCHR custodianship

Ms Poleth Vega
Mr Marc Titus Cebreros
Human Rights Indicators and Data Unit
UN Human Rights Office
Human rights and SDG indicators under OHCHR custodianship

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

SDG Target 17.18

- Income
- Gender/sex
- Age
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Migratory status
- Disability
- Geographic location
- And other relevant characteristics...

- Indigenous peoples
- People of African Descent
- Religion
- Minorities
- Youth/older persons
- Undocumented migrants
- Refugees, IDPs
- LGBTI
- Persons living with HIV/AIDS
- Homeless persons
- Street children
- People living in slums
- Nomadic populations
- Prisoners
- Sex workers
- (...)
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
- **Thematic reporting** on discrimination and harassment
- **Foster public policies** to support reforms to leave no one behind
- **Operationalisation** of HRBAD with support of National Human Rights Institutions
SDG indicator 16.a.1 – methodology

- 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
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.
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”

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
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