



Contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

ECOSOC functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums, are invited to share relevant input and deliberations as to how they address goals and targets from the perspective of “*Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world*”.

Inputs could follow the following template, inspired by the report of the Secretary-General on Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level (A/70/684).

Submissions will be publicly posted online at the United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, at sustainabledevelopment.un.org, as input to the 2017 meeting of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Submission Form

COMBATTING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND ERADICATING POVERTY

Contribution of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the High-Level Political Forum’s discussion on ‘Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world’ with a focus on SDG One, SDG Two, SDG Three and SDG Five

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its role supporting the 2030 Agenda

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts established under the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (the Convention) to monitor the implementation of the Convention. The Convention itself defines ‘racial discrimination’ and seeks to eliminate racial discrimination in all areas of life, including in the enjoyment of political rights, such as the right to vote, civil rights, such as freedom of movement and the right to nationality, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, such as rights at work and in housing, health care and education. The States parties that have ratified the Convention undertake to eliminate racial discrimination through all appropriate means, including by prohibiting racial discrimination through legislation, whether the discrimination was caused by the State itself or by any person, group or organization.

The States parties to the Convention elect the independent experts of CERD, who are mandated to review implementation of the treaty and make recommendations.

- The first procedure is the *reporting procedure*. Each State party must prepare reports detailing steps it has taken to implement the Convention. CERD reviews those reports, as well as alternative reports provided from other sources such as civil society, national human rights institutions and UN partners. CERD has a six hour dialogue with the State, on the basis of which



it sets out a series of concluding observations and recommendations to help the States improve implementation.

- Next, there is the *communications procedure*. CERD also receives petitions from individuals who claim that their rights under the Convention have been violated. CERD, after assessing the submissions of the complainant and the State party, provides its views on whether a violation has occurred or not and recommends a remedy in the case of a violation.
- In addition, CERD adopts *general recommendations*. General recommendations are documents providing detailed global-level analysis of specific thematic issues related to the treaty in question which seek to improve implementation by clarifying treaty obligations.
- Finally, CERD has an *early warning and urgent action procedure*. CERD receives information from reliable sources demonstrating either a risk of racial discrimination or evidence that such discrimination is occurring and CERD will engage in a dialogue with the State in question to prevent or stop that discrimination.

CERD encourages a two way interaction with the 2030 Agenda. On the one hand, the significant amount of information relating to the implementation of Convention gathered through the reporting procedure is closely related to the implementation of the SDGs and therefore provides a ready-made source of data to help track progress on SDG implementation. The information provided in this submission draws on the CERD's experience in the reporting procedure and is an example of this interaction. In addition, the information relating to national implementation of the SDGs is itself closely related to treaty implementation and therefore of particular relevance to the work of treaty bodies, in particular through providing additional information to assist CERD with its review of States under the reporting procedure. CERD is committed to consolidating and deepening this two-way interaction with a view to ensuring complementarity between the Convention and the SDGs.

An assessment of the situation regarding the principle of “eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world” at the global level:

The relationship between eradicating poverty and eliminating racial discrimination is important. In many countries, economic and social disparities exist between individuals and groups of different race, colour, descent and national or ethnic origin. Racial discrimination is often a significant factor motivating and even aggravating such disparities. Prohibiting racial discrimination and treating the underlying factors leading to discrimination can therefore be an important means of eradicating poverty. While the situation regarding the principle of ‘eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world’ differs from country-to-country, CERD’s review of States parties implementation of the Convention highlights the relationship between combatting racial discrimination and eradicating poverty from a global perspective. The following issues have been derived from the Committee’s reviews of the States undergoing voluntary review at the High-Level Political Forum 2017. Of these, five States parties were reviewed in 2016,¹ while 21 States parties were reviewed from 2012-2015.² One State under HLPF review is not yet a State party to the Convention.³ The information below is derived from CERD’s review of the 26 States it has reviewed since 2012.

¹ Italy, Kenya, Portugal, Togo and Uruguay.

² Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Peru, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand. Reviews of other States parties by the Committee prior to 2012 have not been taken into account as such information might now be outdated.

³ Malaysia.



Racial discrimination manifests itself in different ways across States and in relation to different individuals and groups. With regard to the countries under review by the HLPF, the Committee highlights the following groups, particularly at risk of poverty and social exclusion:⁴ migrants in an irregular situation (Belgium), Mayan and Afro descendants (Belize), migrant workers and in particular indigenous migrant workers (Costa Rica), non-European permanent residents (Cyprus), Roma (Czech Republic), indigenous peoples (El Salvador), indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants (Guatemala), Garifuna and English-speaking Afro-Hondurans (Honduras), Arab, Azeri, Balochi, Kurdish communities and some communities of non-citizens (Iran), Roma, Sinti and Camminanta communities (Italy), Roma as well as refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in transit (Slovenia), people of African descent as well as Roma, Sinti and Travellers (The Netherlands). To provide two examples of the extent of poverty: in El Salvador 38.3 per cent of the indigenous population live in extreme poverty and 61.1 below the poverty line; in Honduras, 88.7 per cent of indigenous and Afro-descendent children live in poverty with 78.4 per cent of these in extreme poverty – with particular problem with Pech, Tolupan and Lenca children.

In this regard, CERD highlights the fact that many people, in particular women, have to confront multiple forms of discrimination – in other words, not only on the basis of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, but also on another basis, such as gender. In this context, CERD highlights the relationship between eradicating poverty under SDG One and achieving gender equality under SDG Five. The two are intimately linked and poverty eradication depends on the extent to which discrimination on the basis of gender is also eliminated. In its review of States under voluntary review before the HLPF, CERD has highlighted the situation of indigenous women (Chile), legal and social exclusion facing migrant women, in particular indigenous migrant women, working in coffee plantations (Costa Rica), the forced sterilization of Roma women and non-implementation of means of redress for them (Czech Republic), Afro-Peruvian women suffering multiple forms of discrimination in the areas of education, health, access to justice and gender-based violence and gender and racial discrimination facing female domestic workers (Peru), requirements for pregnant migrant women to return to their country of origin to give birth (Thailand), gender and racial discrimination facing Afro-Uruguayan women in the fields of education, employment and health (Uruguay).

The most sensitive areas where CERD has identified that racial discrimination is leading to and exacerbating poverty are as follows: access to health care (Belgium), access to basic services (Belize), access to housing, education and health care (Cyprus), access to health care, education, employment and social protection services (Czech Republic), housing, water, electricity and health care (El Salvador), access to culturally appropriate health care for indigenous peoples living in higher areas of the country (Guatemala), health of Miskito divers whose health suffers due to under-water fishing activities (Honduras), access to basic services (Iran), forced evictions and access to basic services and housing (Italy), access to health care, employment and housing and poor access of undocumented migrants to health care in Curaçao and Aruba (The Netherlands), poor access to safe drinking water for Roma communities as well as poor access to housing and free public health services for refugees and asylum-seekers and poor access to basic services, shelter and humanitarian assistance for migrants in transit (Slovenia). In this regard, CERD highlights the importance of tackling poverty, under SDG one, and racial discrimination in combination with actions taken to reach SDG Two and SDG Three but also other SDGs, including SDG Four, SDG Six, SDG Eight and SDG Ten.

⁴ References to source material are provided at the end of this note.



Increasingly, CERD has been tackling racial discrimination and poverty in the context of migration. CERD has noted that the unprecedented number of movements of migrants and refugees globally, forced by poverty, conflict and violence to flee their homes and take great risks in search of safety, unsure of what waits for them. When individuals finally believe they have found safety, they have been subject to racial discrimination, hate speech and violence in host countries, which can lead to exclusion from accessing rights, including decent work and social services, leaving them anew to a situation of poverty. CERD underlines the crucial importance of combatting racial discrimination in the context of implementing SDG One in both home and host countries so that the human rights of migrants and refugees are respected and they can achieve a life in dignity.

Finally, CERD has identified that racial discrimination has become structural, making it more difficult to overcome and requiring more concerted measures that reach across society in response. Examples of structural discrimination include: Afro-descendants in Costa Rica who have similar levels of access to education to the rest of the population yet suffer disparities in relation to employment, access to social security and representation in the executive and judicial branches of Government; minorities, particularly non-European nationals, in Denmark, in areas of employment, health care, education, housing and access to justice; chronic malnutrition among the indigenous population in Guatemala where, the hunger strategy, in spite of having a zero target for hunger, did not deal with the structural causes of hunger. Likewise, CERD identified that structural discrimination in Peru and Uruguay was leading to poverty and social exclusion for indigenous persons and Afro-descendants in those countries. In Italy, CERD has been concerned at discrimination faced by the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities as a result of segregated housing in unsuitable conditions far from basic services and health care coupled with criteria used by municipalities which exclude members of these communities from access mainstream public housing.

The identification of gaps, areas requiring urgent attention, risks and challenges:

CERD has identified the following areas to combat racial discrimination in the context of eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity and in need of urgent attention:

Adopting laws and policies

An important first step in prohibiting racial discrimination in the context of eradicating poverty is the adoption of rights-based laws and policies. For example, CERD has proposed to the Czech Republic to adopt a social housing law with specific protections against forced evictions as a means of protecting Roma from evictions which are currently not being done in accordance with international law. CERD also proposed that Peru adopt a national policy on racism and racial discrimination that deals with the problem of structural discrimination, high levels of poverty and social exclusion that is confronting indigenous populations and Afro-Peruvians.

However, CERD underlines that adopting specific laws and policies combatting racial discrimination is insufficient and States should also mainstream policies to combat discrimination across other laws and policies. For example, CERD recommended that Denmark include actions to combat racial discrimination, particularly against Roma, across all national strategies, not only the Roma strategy and integration action plan. For the Netherlands, CERD recommended that gender-related actions should be mainstreamed across policies dealing with racial discrimination as a means of protecting against multiple forms of discrimination. Similarly, CERD has recommended to Italy to review its laws and policies to



ensure that national and municipal legislation on housing does not discriminate against Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities in access to housing and other forms of housing benefits.

In formulating laws and policies, CERD has recommended to States the need to ensure the participation of representatives of relevant national, ethnic and other groups in their formulation. In relation to El Salvador, CERD encouraged participation of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in the development of intercultural health and education programmes. CERD recommended to Guatemala to adopt a policy on mid-wives with participation of indigenous communities. To The Netherlands, CERD encouraged prior consultation with Roma, Sinti and Traveller communities to ensure that legal and policy responses are tailored to their needs.

Beyond the adoption of rights-based laws and policies, CERD has highlighted the need to implement such policies, otherwise deeply rooted structural discrimination will not be eradicated. In this regard, CERD has recommended that Guatemala ensure adequate funding and human resources to support social inclusion policies. Similarly, CERD recommended to Italy that its laws and policies, particularly the National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities 2012-2020 be monitored and evaluated for its impact and the Strategy should benefit from adequate financial and human resources for its implementation. CERD also recommended that the Czech Republic should monitor the implementation of the Special Health Care Services Act to ensure free, prior and informed consent of women, particularly Roma women, for any sterilization procedure.

Protecting against discrimination and promoting equality

Beyond adopting and implementing laws and policies, CERD has also recommended to States to take certain specific actions. These measures might involve States halting certain actions which can lead to racial discrimination and the worsening of poverty. For example, it recommended to Italy that it should halt forced evictions of Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities and end segregation of these communities. CERD recommended to Jordan to stop the withdrawal of citizenship of persons of Palestinian origin (including their children) so as to avoid leaving those people stateless and without access to health, education services, property and residency in Jordan.

CERD further recommends measures requiring the State to be proactive to create conditions that promote equality and greater prosperity. CERD recommended to Belgium and the Netherlands to ensure that migrants in an irregular situation have access to health care and basic services, including prior to their deportation. CERD further recommended to the Netherlands to take special measures to eradicate racial profiling. CERD recommended to the Czech Republic to help improve access to employment for Roma, including as a means to eradicate poverty, by requiring anonymized CVs as a means of avoiding discrimination and introducing targeted programmes for employment of Roma in the public sector. CERD also recommended to the Czech Republic to expand the health assistance programme and training of medical personnel in effective interaction of people from different cultural backgrounds as well as to raise awareness among Roma communities of health issues.

In relation to Peru, CERD recommended measures with an intercultural focus to assist victims of gender-based violence to access health, education, employment and justice as well as training of public officials to help reduce discrimination among refugees and asylum seekers in access to education, employment and health services. In Thailand, CERD recommended that State to promote registration of non-citizens and birth registration of children of non-citizens so as to ensure access to health care. CERD



recommended to Uruguay to train civil servants in relation to rights of asylum seekers and refugees, including in the areas of health care.

Promoting special measures in favour of disadvantaged individuals and groups

CERD believes that in certain situations, special measures and affirmative action in favour of disadvantaged individuals and groups is essential to combat discrimination and break the link between poverty and racism, particularly where discrimination is entrenched and structural. In other words, laws, policies and practices at times need supplementing by the adoption of certain temporary measures so as to secure full and equal enjoyment of rights for all persons in society. Such measures might be executive, administrative, budgetary and regulatory instruments as well as plans, policies, programmes and preferential regimes in favour of disadvantaged groups.⁵ The temporary nature of such measures is crucial and such measures should not lead to the establishment of permanent different rights for the beneficiaries of special measures but should be discontinued as soon as the objectives of the special measures have been attained.

CERD has recommended special measures to promote the rights of indigenous women in Chile. In Costa Rica, CERD recommended special measures in employment, health, housing and social security as well as representation in decision-making bodies. CERD recommended special measures in favour of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in Honduras, with particular focus on multilingual intercultural educational activities bearing in mind the need to revive indigenous and Afro descendant languages. For Uruguay, CERD recommended the State to step up its implementation of its affirmative action plan in favour of Afro-descendants in the public and private sphere by including a detailed implementation plan and targets with specific time frames with a view to eradicating poverty and social exclusion.

Collecting disaggregated data

CERD regularly call for data that is disaggregated by race, and national and ethnic origin as well as other relevant grounds such as sex. Disaggregated data provides a fuller understanding of equality and the development of appropriate and targeted policies and development programmes. It is important to emphasize that CERD recommends that data disaggregation be done on the basis of anonymity and self-identification so as to avoid misuse of data. CERD recommended to the Czech Republic to improve its national data collection system, including the census, in order to collect and analyse accurate data disaggregated by national and ethnic origin in relation to access to employment, health, housing, social protection and education services. In relation to Guatemala, CERD recommended collecting data on access to health care broken down by community and ethnicity.

For Iran, CERD identified the need to provide data on progress in access to basic services and on the impact of programmes in relation to Azeri, Arab, Balochi, Kurdish and non-citizen populations, thus requiring data to be disaggregated according to those categories. To Sweden, CERD recommended that the State diversify its data collection activities using ethnicity indicators so as to have an empirical basis for policies and to use such indicators to examine living conditions of all components of society, including

⁵ CERD, "The Meaning and Scope of Special Measures in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, General Recommendation, No. 32, para 13.



immigrants, foreign-born citizens and members of indigenous and minority groups, particularly in the fields of employment, education, housing and health. CERD recommended to The Netherlands to provide disaggregated data on people of African descent including disaggregated by gender in relation to their economic and social situation.

CERD notes that, as recognized in SDG 17, target 17.8, many countries need capacity-building to assist in the collection of high-quality disaggregated data and CERD encourages States to seek technical cooperation, including from UN organizations, to assist with the collection and disaggregation of data. CERD also encourages the public provision of data through on-line databases where this is consistent with human rights principles and individual confidentiality. The OHCHR Guidance Note 'A human rights-based approach to data: leaving no one behind in the 2030 Development Agenda' provides a useful reference.⁶

Promoting access to justice

In line with SDG 16, target 16.3, CERD highlights the importance of effective access to justice on an equal basis to enable those claiming violation of rights to seek a remedy and to help prevent violations arising in the first place. Indeed, an effective and equal justice system is one of the best to ensure respect for the Convention and avoid breaches. In this regard, CERD highlighted its concern that Chile lacked measures of redress in relation to claims that the exchange of ancestral lands for other lands was resulting in indigenous communities receiving unproductive lands affecting negatively livelihoods with potential increases in poverty. Effective and easy-to-access means of redress can be essential to avoid such situations arising and to ensure effective remedies where injustice has occurred.

CERD recommended to the Czech Republic to expedite the establishment of an effective compensation mechanism for Roma women forcibly sterilized and to bringing those responsible to justice. CERD recommended to Italy to provide remedies to the Roma, Sinti and Camminanti communities for human rights violations, including as a result of the Nomadic Emergency Decree taking into account the judgment No 6050 of the Council of State of 16 November 2011. In relation to Costa Rica, CERD recommended the strengthening of labour inspectorates and inspections, particularly for migrant workers and indigenous migrant workers on coffee plantations. For Uruguay, CERD recommended the strengthening of inspection mechanisms of work places for domestic workers.

Valuable lessons learned in eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity:

Emerging issues likely to affect the realization of this principle:

In the midst of economic austerity, armed conflict and humanitarian disasters, people are increasingly on the move, seeking a better life in wealthier and more peaceful societies. Increased flows of migrants and asylum-seekers have the potential to increase the richness and diversity in society and promote prosperity by increasing the skilled and unskilled work force and promoting growth. However, international migration, particularly at the levels experienced over the last five years, also triggers significant changes in societies which, if poorly managed, can lead to tension and intolerance. Where powerful individuals, such as political leaders and journalists, manipulate such tensions for political or

⁶ See <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>



other gain without sufficiently strong voices to counter their messages, discrimination increases and the benefits of diversity can be too easily lost.

Speech that advocates national, racial or religious hatred in public discourse and the media can incite discrimination, hostility or violence, entrenching stereotypes and thus distancing those left behind even further from reaching the goals of prosperity and equality. Widening inequality and the fear and tension resulting from discrimination can in turn result in individuals being denied employment and access to basic services which in turn can have economic consequences, such as higher unemployment. Such incitement is prohibited under international human rights law. CERD reminds States of the need to protect individuals from discriminatory discourse and incitement to hatred, condemn discriminatory discourse in the strongest terms, call upon politicians and others in positions of power, to ensure that statements do not incite hatred or discrimination, investigate claims of discriminatory discourse, and increase public awareness to counter discriminatory speech and hate crimes, including through the training of public officials.

With the increase in incitement to racial discrimination in public discourse, the risk of discrimination within the public administration can also rise. For this reason, CERD highlights the importance of protecting against racial discrimination in the public administration, in particular in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system. Specifically, CERD recommends to States that they 'take the necessary steps to prevent questioning, arrests and searches which are in reality based solely on the physical appearance of a person, that person's colour or features or membership or a racial or ethnic group, or any profiling which exposes him or her to greater suspicion'.⁷

Areas where political guidance by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is required:

- To continue recognizing a role for human rights mechanisms, including CERD, in promoting greater accountability for the 2030 Agenda, including through systematic engagement between CERD and the High Level Political Forum. In this regard, the HLPF should recognize CERD and other human rights mechanisms as an invaluable source of data to support implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda.

Policy recommendations on ways to accelerate progress for those at risk of being left behind:

CERD welcome this opportunity to provide information to the High Level Political Forum at its second meeting since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015. The clear link between the Convention and the SDGs, including the principle of eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity, highlights the complementarity between work of CERD and that of the High Level Political Forum and CERD looks forward to deepening this cooperation. In this regard, the treaty bodies encourage the High Level Political Forum:

- To make a strong statement that racial discrimination is one factor that exacerbates poverty and that combating racial discrimination must be part of any strategy to promote prosperity on the basis that equal societies grow more equally

⁷ CERD, 'Prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system', General Recommendation No. 31, para 20.

- To place the elimination of racial discrimination and reduction of inequalities at the forefront of efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, with a particular focus on reaching the furthest behind first
- To reaffirm the importance that States must protect individuals from racial discrimination but must also take steps to eliminate racial discrimination from society, including through the use of temporary special measures in favour of individuals and groups, particularly those that suffer from structural discrimination
- To encourage the introduction of appropriate monitoring mechanisms and institutions at the national level – such as national human rights institutions, labour inspectorates, national machinery for the advancement of women, ombudspersons. Monitoring mechanisms should be open to participation of stakeholders and their representative organizations
- To support the development and use of appropriate data collection and monitoring methodologies that allow for disaggregation and monitoring the trends and progress of the most disadvantaged individuals and groups to examine whether racial discrimination and inequalities are reducing over time.

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All documents are available at:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx>

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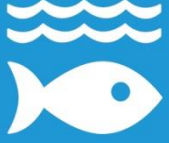

CERD, 'Prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system', General Recommendation No. 31.

Sustainable Development Goals	Related human rights in ICERD*	
	<p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Targets include eradicating extreme poverty; implementing social protection measures; and ensuring equal access of men and women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [Article 5(e)] ○ right to social security [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]
	<p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Targets include ending hunger and malnutrition; improving agricultural production, sustainable and resilient food production; correcting trade distortions, and ensuring functioning food commodity markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)]
	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages</p> <p>Targets include reducing maternal mortality; ending preventable child deaths; ending or reducing AIDS other diseases; universal health coverage, affordable essential medicines, sexual and reproductive health care; vaccine research, and access to medicines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ right to security of person [ICERD, article 5(b)] ○ right to health [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]

<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Targets include universal access to free, quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education; improving vocational skills; equal access to education; expanding education facilities, scholarships, and training of teachers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to education and training [ICERD, article 5(e)(v)] • Introduction of immediate and effective measures in teaching, education, culture and information to combat racial discrimination [ICERD, article 7)
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> 	<p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Targets include eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls; valuing unpaid care and domestic work; ensuring the full participation of women; access to reproductive health care; and equal access of women to economic resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against racial discrimination for all, including women [ICERD, article 2] • Protection against racial discrimination in the field of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the right to security of person [ICERD, article 5(b)]
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 	<p>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Targets include ensuring universal and equitable access to safe, affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for all; reducing pollution; increasing water-use efficiency; and promoting participatory management of water and sanitation services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)] ○ right to health [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]

<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> 	<p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>Targets include ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)]
<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> 	<p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>Targets include promoting sustained economic growth; improving resource efficiency in production and consumption; full and productive employment and decent work for all; eradicating forced and child labour and trafficking; protecting labour rights including those of migrant workers; and increasing access to financial services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)] ○ right to work [ICERD, article 5(e)(i)] ○ right to just and favourable conditions of work [ICERD, article 5(e)(i)] ○ right to equal pay for work of equal value [ICERD, article 5(e)(i)] ○ right to form and join trade unions [ICERD, article 5(e)(ii)]
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p> <p>Targets include affordable and equitable access to quality infrastructure; employment generating industrialisation; access to financial services and markets; innovation and technology transfer, and increasing access to ICT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)]

<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>Targets include promoting higher growth rates for the bottom 40 per cent; promoting social, economic and political inclusion; reducing inequalities in opportunities and outcomes; ensuring social protection for all; securing participation in economic decision making; facilitating migration, and reducing transaction costs for migrant remittances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of racial discrimination [ICERD, article 1] • Elimination of racial discrimination [ICERD, article 2] • Condemnation of racial segregation and apartheid [ICERD, article 3] • Condemnation of propaganda based on ideas of theories of racial superiority or incitement to racial discrimination [ICERD, article 4] • Protection from racial discrimination in relation to civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5]
<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Targets include ensuring access to housing, basic services and public transport for all; participatory planning of human settlements; safeguarding cultural and natural heritage; and strengthening resilience to disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in relation to the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Right to housing [ICERD, article 5(e)(iii)] ○ The right to equal participation in cultural activities [ICERD, article 5(e)(vi)]
<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>Targets include achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; improving waste management; promoting sustainable public procurement; ensuring access to information; and building capacity for sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)] ○ right to health [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]

<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>Targets include strengthening resilience and adaptation to climate change and natural disasters, including in marginalised communities; implementation of the Green Climate fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)] ○ right to health [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]
<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 	<p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>Targets include reducing marine pollution; conserving coastal ecosystems, coastal marine areas and fish stock; securing market access for small scale fishers; protection of marine biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)] ○ right to health [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]
<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>Targets include the sustainable management of freshwater, mountain ecosystems and forests; combatting desertification; halting biodiversity loss; combatting poaching and trafficking of protected species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ economic, social and cultural rights [ICERD, article 5(e)] ○ right to health [ICERD, article 5(e)(iv)]

<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Targets include reducing all forms of violence; ending violence against and trafficking of children; promoting rule of law and justice for all; reducing illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery; developing effective institutions; participation in decision making at all levels; legal identity for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from racial discrimination in the fields of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ right to equal treatment before tribunals [ICERD, article 5(a)] ○ right to security of person [ICERD, article 5(b)] ○ right to vote and stand or election [ICERD, article 5(c)] ○ right to take part in the conduct of public affairs [ICERD, article 5(c)] ○ other civil and political rights [ICERD, article 5(d)] ○ right to effective protection and remedies [ICERD, article 6]
<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>Targets include strengthening domestic and international resources; debt sustainability; technology transfer and capacity building; promoting trade; enhancing policy and institutional coherence; respecting countries' policy space; promoting multi-stakeholder partnerships; measurements for progress, disaggregated data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condemnation of racial discrimination and promotion of understanding among all races [ICERD, article 2(1)] • Promotion of understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups [ICERD, article 7]

(*) This table is intended for illustrative purposes only. The listing of relevant rights is not exhaustive. Under international human rights law, and under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, data for all targets needs to be collected and disaggregated by the prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law, including the respect, protection and promotion of 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. Obligations regarding international assistance and cooperation also apply to all Goals.

