



An EU Anti-Poverty Strategy grounded in human rights

Input to the European Commission public consultation

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The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) welcomes the opportunity to contribute to shaping the European Union (EU) Anti-Poverty Strategy through the consultation process launched by the European Commission in July 2025.

This paper sets out key considerations and recommendations for an Anti-Poverty Strategy grounded in human rights, based on the main outcomes of an expert roundtable on the subject convened by OHCHR on 6 October 2025. The event, held under Chatham House Rule, gathered experts on social inclusion, child rights and the human rights dimension of poverty from the UN system, EU institutions, civil society and trade unions. Participating stakeholders who have contributed to the discussion and the outcomes have been listed in Annex II.

Poverty is a matter of human rights

Poverty, which can be both cause and consequence of human rights violations, is not just a matter of lacking financial resources.

For many people living in poverty, human rights are out of reach. They often find themselves cut off from essential public services, whether due to financial barriers, complex administrative procedures or discrimination; and they are rarely participating in decision-making processes. Poverty often leads to social exclusion, and is an important driver for family separation, institutionalization and homelessness – and disproportionately affects younger and older persons, persons with disabilities, women, single-parent households, as well as Roma and migrant communities.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has held that it is “a human condition characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights”.¹

The persistence of **child poverty** within the EU is particularly alarming. A child growing up in poverty is vulnerable to exploitation and is set up for a life of disadvantage, lack of opportunities and segregation; often leading to a vicious cycle of poverty passed down through generations.

There is a need for a **shift in approach to social protection**, which is not mere charity but an essential right to ensure dignity, prevent exclusion, and address growing inequality and critical to ensure a green and digital transition that leaves no one behind. The significant gaps in legal coverage and actual access in Europe² need to be addressed, for example by supporting universal and automatic enrolment systems that are inclusive of all groups at risk of poverty;

¹E/C.12/2001/10, para 8

² See International Labour Organization (2024), [World Social Protection Report 2024 - 2026](#)

by ringfencing financial resources to ensure permanent investment and by prioritizing digital inclusion to ensure that services remain accessible to those without digital access or literacy, while at the same time avoiding to make online access the only way to access benefits or public services..

Poverty also affects working people; a phenomenon referred to as **in-work poverty**. In 2022, the EU adopted the Directive on adequate minimum wages³ but in-work poverty remains a concern, especially among those on low wages or in the informal sector, in precarious or non-standard occupations. There is a rise in precarious work, even among fulltime workers, due to globalization, automation and policy choices prioritizing competitiveness over worker protection. Furthermore, certain schemes may inadvertently generate poverty or unemployment traps, whereby beneficiaries face lower net income upon entering employment because benefits are withdrawn more steeply than earnings increase. There is an urgent need to have a balanced approach between economic growth and social rights, to align wages with inflation, as well as systemic reforms to reduce in-work poverty.

As illustrated above, poverty is a matter of human rights and it is, at least in part, the result of political choices and policies that fail to protect or to provide opportunities for people who are most at risk of falling between the cracks.

A human rights-based Strategy is well-placed to address these issues, as it would provide a robust framework for participation, non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability anchored in international human rights law. Viewing poverty through a human rights lens shifts the narrative from charity to legal entitlements and State obligations.

³ Directive (EU) 2022/2041

Recommendations

Overall and priority setting

- Grounding the Strategy in a human rights-based approach would shift the narrative from charity to legal entitlements and State obligations, ensure a universal, non-discriminatory foundation leaving no one behind, including marginalized groups such as Roma, migrants, persons with disabilities, children, and older persons, ensure stronger democratic accountability through clear obligations, transparent monitoring, and accountability mechanisms, and provide greater political legitimacy, civil society support, citizen ownership, and public trust.
- Addressing **child poverty** and breaking the cycle of socioeconomic disadvantage of children living in poverty should be a matter of priority of the Strategy, including by strengthening the Child Guarantee.
- Ensuring **equal access to community services**—including health care, childcare, inclusive education, transport, and social support—is key to reducing poverty and social exclusion, as is promoting the right to adequate housing. Housing-led and Housing First approaches have proven effective in combatting homelessness and are driving systemic change. Personal assistance schemes, including for children with disabilities, should be prioritized. The Strategy should also emphasize comprehensive, cross-sectoral, and child-centered policies, along with targeted support for young adults transitioning from education into work or independent life. Adopting a **life course approach** will strengthen policy coherence across sectors and ensure continuous support through key life transitions.
- As to **social protection**, the Strategy should include measures to support member States, including through EU funds, in improving adequacy, accessibility and coverage of social protection systems and as well as in promoting digital literacy. A requirement to combat the non-take-up of social protection benefits should be systematically imposed across the full range of benefits.
- **In-work poverty** also warrants specific attention in the Strategy. Reflections on addressing this issue could be guided by the ILO’s recent agreement on living wages⁴ as well as by findings of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights.⁵

⁴ International Labour Organization Governing Body (2024), Report of the Meeting of Experts on wage policies, including living wages, [GB.350/POL/1](#)

⁵ See UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, “The working poor: a human rights approach to wages” (2023), [A/78/175](#)

End discrimination

The Strategy should

- Have as an explicit aim to combat discrimination, including both discrimination on grounds of "social origin", "property" or "socio-economic disadvantage" and intersectional discrimination; be inclusive of all groups at risk of poverty and consider the uneven impact of digital and green transitions on these groups.
- Foresee a mapping of groups most left behind with respect to socio-economic status. Such mapping could be supported by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, National Human Rights Institutions, Equality Bodies and civil society organizations, and take into consideration findings by the international human rights mechanisms.
- Recognize that punitive approaches to poverty and homelessness have counterproductive effects. Human rights experts have urged countries to move away from such approaches as they do not address root causes, but merely “punish [...] people for behaviours they cannot avoid, further undermining their ability to survive or access housing”.⁶
- Amend the Better Regulation Toolbox to include the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of socio-economic disadvantage to the list of protected grounds in its guidelines, in line with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the European Social Charter.⁷
- Aim to combat the stigma around poverty and social protection by shifting the narrative towards human rights. “Povertyism” is a form of discrimination that people living in poverty experience every day; it is still a major obstacle to access employment, housing, education and healthcare, and causes a form of stress on parents that has impacts on children.

⁶ See Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living (2023), [Breaking the cycle: ending the criminalization of homelessness and poverty](#), A/HRC/56/61/Add.3,

⁷ See Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (2025), [Grounding the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy in Human Rights. Updated contribution to the consultation on the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy](#), p.14.

Accountability

The Strategy should

- Encourage member States to develop holistic national level anti-poverty strategies, similar to the EU Anti-racism strategy and the EU Roma Strategic framework. These strategies should adopt a human rights-based, integrated approach, aligned with the structure of the EU Anti-Poverty Strategy, to strengthen impact and accountability at the national level. These national strategies should also establish clear synergies with other relevant national strategies and EU-level initiatives.
- Include a requirement that all EU policies are assessed on the basis of their impact on equality and human rights.
- Define clear goals and timeframes and binding targets, taking into consideration differences in national economic and social contexts.
- Encourage explicitly that National Human Rights Institutions, Equality Bodies and civil society organizations monitor the implementation of the Strategy at national level, and should be supported to carry out those functions independently.
- Use human rights-based data collection, as well as SDG-related and human rights indicators to monitor the implementation of the Strategy. Note, in particular, the Human Rights Indicators Framework developed by OHCHR,⁸ which is used to monitor the implementation of the EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation.⁹

Participation of people living in poverty

The Strategy should

- Recognize that people experiencing poverty are rights-holders and agents of change, and, as such, essential for shaping the Strategy.
- Foresee the structured and resourced participation of people experiencing poverty, including children, in the design and implementation of the Strategy, for example through the creation of a European Anti-Poverty Platform.
- Include measures to support civil society organizations working with people experiencing poverty, and to ensure that they can operate and deliver assistance without intimidation or legal repercussions.

⁸ OHCHR (2012), [Human Rights Indicators. A Guide to Measurement and Implementation](#)

⁹ COM(2020) 620 final

Operationalizing the Strategy

The Strategy should

- Ensure consistency with other EU policies seeking to advance the realization of economic and social rights, like the European Semester, European Disability Strategy, EU Anti-Racism Strategy, EU Gender Equality Strategy, Child Guarantee, Youth Guarantee, EU Roma Strategic Framework for Equality, Inclusion and Participation, LGBTIQ Equality Strategy, European Affordable Housing Plan, the Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Quality Jobs Act and overarching priorities such as the green and digital transition.
- Build support for- and ownership of a human rights-based Strategy at all levels of its implementation, i.e. EU, national, regional and local levels. Note, in this context, OHCHR's Framework for Human Rights Cities¹⁰ and also work done by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights to support human rights cities in the EU.¹¹
- Encourage peer learning and good practice exchange on human rights-based approaches to poverty eradication.
- Promote evidence-based policymaking and strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at both the national and EU levels.

The 2028-2034 Multi-Annual Financial Framework should provide adequate financial resources to operationalize the Strategy and foresee earmarking of allocations for social inclusion measures and combatting child poverty.

¹⁰ OHCHR (2025), [Guidance Framework for creating a Human Rights City](#)

¹¹ EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (2022), [Human rights cities in the European Union - Practical guidance](#)

Eradicating poverty is a legal obligation

Eradicating poverty is not only a moral duty but also a legal obligation under existing international human rights law, in particular through the right to an adequate standard of living that is recognized under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); but also under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In addition, ILO's ten Core Conventions are essential to creating decent jobs and enabling workers to escape poverty, while the Social Security Convention, 1952 (No. 102), sets minimum standards for social security. These are universal and binding standards that can serve as a helpful guide – in addition to relevant EU law – for an effective and human rights based Anti-Poverty Strategy.

All EU member States receive detailed analysis of human rights gaps and recommendations on how to address them by UN and ILO monitoring bodies. The EU itself has ratified the CRPD and underwent an expert review in March 2025 with recommendations as to how to achieve an adequate standard of living and social protection of persons with disabilities.¹²

This information, in addition to the EU's own tools, such as the Social Scoreboard, now incorporated in the European Semester, help establishing a useful baseline for where States currently stand with respect to the protection and promotion of the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to health, the right to work and other social rights, and should be considered when designing and implementing the Anti-Poverty Strategy.¹³ There is also the global commitment under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and to leave no one behind.

States have already adopted global policy guidelines on the human rights of people living in poverty in 2012 that could serve as blueprint for the Anti-Poverty Strategy.¹⁴ The agreed (draft) Doha Declaration of the Second World Social Summit furthermore renews the political commitment of the global community to eradicate poverty.

Grounding the Strategy in human rights ensures coherence with these existing commitments and supports member States in implementing their human rights obligations.

The most relevant international human rights instruments and standards for the Anti-Poverty Strategy are listed in Annex I.

¹² CRPD/C/EUR/CO/2-3, paras. 48-49 and 66-67

¹³ The findings, recommendations and jurisprudence of international human rights mechanisms are searchable through OHCHR's [Universal Human Rights Index](#)

¹⁴ https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/OHCHR_ExtremePovertyandHumanRights_EN.pdf

Recommendations

Promoting universal standards

The strategy should

- Use the UN *Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights* as a framework for the European Commission as well as States and other stakeholders to design human rights based anti-poverty policies.
- Explicitly align the Strategy with human rights set out in relevant international and regional instruments, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ILO Conventions, the European Social Charter and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- Recognize that poverty is a multifaceted issue, requiring a holistic and human rights-based approach to tackle.
- Use the recommendations and findings of UN human rights mechanisms and ILO supervisory bodies, in both EU and national Anti-Poverty Strategies, to establish a baseline for where States stand with regard to economic and social rights, as well as the CRPD Committee's findings for the EU.¹⁵
- Ensure that EU socio-economic governance (under the European Semester, as well as through the European Stability Mechanism) do not undermine member States' economic and social rights obligations.

The UN Human Rights Office stands ready to support the European Commission with information and expertise from the international human rights system.

¹⁵ CRPD/C/EUR/CO/2-3

ANNEX I: Relevant United Nations Sources for Anti-Poverty Strategy

I. KEY HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL TREATIES & STANDARDS (*non-exhaustive list*)

Equality and non-discrimination

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: articles 2 and 7
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: articles 2(2) and 3
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: articles 2(1), 3 and 26
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: articles 2 and 15
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 2(1)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 5
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 7

Recognition everywhere as a person before the law

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 6
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: article 16
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 12
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 24

Right to adequate standard of living

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 25
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article 11
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(e)(iii) (right to housing)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 27
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 28(1)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 43(1)(d) (access to housing)

Right to social security

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 22
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article 9
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(e)(iv)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 26
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 28(2)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 27

Right to work

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 23
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article 6
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(e)(i)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: article 11
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 32 (Protection from economic exploitation)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 27(1)

Right to just and favourable conditions of work

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 23
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article 7
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(e)(i)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 27(2)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 25

Right to health

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 25
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article 12
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(e)(iv)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: article 12
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 24
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 25
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: articles 28 and 43(1)(e) (access to health services)

Right to education

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 26
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: article 13
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(e)(v)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 28
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 24
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 43(1)(a) (access to education)

Rights relating to participation and accountability

Right to participate in public affairs and the right to be heard

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 21
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: article 25
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(c)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: article 7
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 29
- Convention on the Rights of the Child: article 12

Access to justice and equal treatment before courts and tribunals

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights: article 10
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: article 14(1)
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 5(a)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: article 18
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: article 14

Right to an effective remedy

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: articles 2(3)
- International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: article 6

Rights of specific groups (not listed above)

International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

- Article 5 (e) – Prohibition of discrimination and equality before the law, in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights

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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

- Article 14(2) – Eliminating Discrimination against women in rural areas
- Article 15(2) – Equal legal capacity and property rights of women

Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Article 3 – Best interests of the child
- Article 6 – Survival and development of the child
- Article 16(1) – Protection against arbitrary or unlawful interference with the child's home
- Article 22 – Refugee children
- Article 23 – Children with disabilities
- Article 32 – Economic exploitation

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- Article 6 - Women with disabilities
- Article 7 - Children with disabilities
- Article 8 - Awareness-raising
- Article 9 - Accessibility
- Article 19- Living independently and being included in the community

II. INTERPRETATIVE GUIDANCE ON INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS

UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- General comment No. 23 (2016) on the right to just and favourable conditions of work, [E/C.12/GC/23](#)
- General comment No. 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights, [E/C.12/GC/20](#)
- General comment No. 19 (2007) on the right to social security, [E/C.12/GC/19](#)
- General Comment No. 18 (2005) on the right to work, [E/C.12/GC/18](#)
- General comment No. 16 (2005) on the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights, [E/C.12/2005/4](#)
- General comment No. 14 (2000) on the right to the highest attainable standard of health, [E/C.12/2000/4](#)
- General comment No. 13 (1999) on the right to education, [E/C.12/1999/10](#)
- General comment No.10 (1998) on the role of national human rights institutions in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights, [E/C.12/1998/25](#)
- General comment No. 7 (1997) on the right to adequate housing: forced evictions, [E/1998/22](#)
- General Comment No. 5 (1994) on persons with disabilities, [E/1995/22](#)
- General comment No. 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing (art. 11 (1) of the Covenant), [E/1992/23](#)

See also:

- Statement on Tax Policy and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2025), [E/C.12/2025/1](#)
- Statement on the pledge to “Leave No One Behind” - The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2019), [E/C.12/2019/1](#)
- Statement on Social protection floors: an essential element of the right to social security and of the sustainable development goals (2015), [E/C.12/2015/1](#)
- Statement on Poverty and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2001), [E/C.12/2001/10](#)

Human Rights Committee

- General comment No. 25 on Article 25 (1996) on the right to participate in public affairs, voting rights and the right of equal access to public service [CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7](#)

UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

- General recommendation No. 37 (2024) on equality and freedom from racial discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health, [CERD/C/GC/37](#)
- General recommendation No. 34 (2011) on racial discrimination against people of African descent, [CERD/C/GC/34](#)
- General recommendation No. 27 (2000) on discrimination against Roma [CERD/C/GC/27](#)

UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

- General comment No. 26 (2023) on children's rights and the environment, with a special focus on climate change, [CRC/C/GC/26](#)
- Joint General Comment No. 3 of the CMW and No. 22 of the CRC in the context of International Migration: General principles, [CRC/C/GC/22](#)
- General comment No. 21 (2017) on children in street situations, [CRC/C/GC/21](#)
- General comment No. 15 (2013) on the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, [CRC/C/GC/15](#)
- General comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, [CRC/C/GC/14](#)
- General Comment No. 12 (2009): The right of the child to be heard, [CRC/C/GC/12](#)

UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

- General recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous Women and Girls, [CEDAW/C/GC/39](#)
- General recommendation No. 34 (2020) on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration, [CEDAW/C/GC/38](#)
- General recommendation No. 34 (2016) on the rights of rural women, [CEDAW/C/GC/34](#)

UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- General comment No. 6 (2018) on equality and non-discrimination, [CRPD/C/GC/6](#)
- General comment No. 5 (2017) on living independently and being included in the community, [CRPD/C/GC/5](#)

III. REPORTS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

- Far-right populism and the future of social protection (2025), [A/80/138](#)
- Breaking the cycle: Ending the criminalization of homelessness and poverty (2024), [A/HRC/56/61/Add.3](#)
- The working poor: a human rights approach to wages (2023), [A/78/175](#)
- Banning discrimination on grounds of socioeconomic disadvantage: an essential tool in the fight against poverty (2022), [A/77/157](#)
- Non-take-up of rights in the context of social protection (2022), [A/HRC/50/38](#)
- The persistence of poverty: how real equality can break the vicious cycles (2022), [A/76/177](#)
- Report of Mission to the European Union, (25 November 2020 to 29 January 2021) [A/HRC/47/36/Add.1](#)
- The “just transition” in the economic recovery: Eradicating poverty within planetary boundaries (2020), [A/75/181/REV.1](#)
- Report of Mission to Spain, (27 January to 7 February 2020), [A/HRC/44/40/Add.2](#)
- Report on Universal Basic Income (2017), [A/HRC/35/26](#)

Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living

- Towards a just approach to the global housing crisis and migrants (2025), [A/HRC/58/50](#)
- A place to live in dignity for all: make housing affordable (2023), [A/78/192](#)
- Towards a just transformation: climate crisis and the right to housing (2023), [A/HRC/52/28](#)
- Spatial Segregation and the right to adequate housing (2022), [A/HRC/49/48](#)
- Discrimination in the context of housing (2021), [A/76/408](#)
- Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Housing (2020), [A/HRC/43/43](#)
- Access to justice for the right to housing (2019), [A/HRC/40/61](#)
- Human rights-based national housing strategies (2018), [A/HRC/37/53](#)
- The right to housing for residents of informal settlements (2018), [A/73/310/Rev.1](#)
- Financialization of housing and the right to adequate housing (2017), [A/HRC/34/51](#)

Other Special procedures mandates relevant to the Anti-Poverty Strategy:

- Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities
- Special Rapporteur on the right to education
- Special Rapporteur on the right to food
- Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
- Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
- Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation
- Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

IV OTHER UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

- UN Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights (2012), [Resolution 21/11](#)
- OHCHR (2012), [Human Rights Indicators: A Guide for Measurement and Implementation](#)

V SPECIALISED UN AGENCIES

- ILO 10 Fundamental Conventions
- ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No 102)
- ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No 202)

ANNEX II: Stakeholders consulted

Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

Benoit Van Keirsbilck, Member of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

Age Platform Europe

Bucovina Institute

Child Friendly Justice European Network

Coface Families Europe

Eurochild

European Anti-Poverty Network

European Disability Forum

European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless

European Network of National Human Rights Institutes

European Network on Independent Living

European Roma Grassroots Organization

European Social Network

European Social Observatory

European Trade Union Confederation

European Youth Forum

EU Agency for Fundamental Rights

ILO Brussels Office

International Trade Union Confederation

Learning for Well-being Foundation

Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented migrants

Save the Children

Social Platform

UNICEF