

2030 Agenda in general

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
<p>Working Group of Experts on people of African Descent</p>	<p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Guyana from 2 to 6 October 2017, encouraging the UN country team to support “the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on indicators relevant to people of African descent” (A/HRC/39/69/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Spain from 19 to 26 February 2018, encouraging the “Government to support the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within Spain, with a focus on the indicators that are relevant for people of African descent” (A/HRC/39/69/Add.2).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on its 18th session held in Geneva, Switzerland from 11 to 15 April 2016, which focused on the theme of “Interlinkages between recognition, justice and development”, noting that the Working Group “will take into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and, “[i]n this regard, the Working Group will focus on the areas referred to in its mandate – investments in health systems, education, housing, electricity, drinking water and environmental control measures and promoting equal opportunities in employment – as well as other affirmative or positive measures and strategies within the human rights framework” (A/HRC/33/61).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the mandate’s activities undertaken during the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016, encouraging “Member States to fully embrace the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is grounded in international human rights standards and has the imperative of equality and non-discrimination at its core” and noting that the “2030 Agenda provides a framework within which countries can integrate human rights into national priorities” (A/71/297).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 covering the mandate’s activities undertaken during the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, noting that the Working Group’s draft programme of action for the Decade for People of African Descent as requested by the UNGA “states that specific attention must be paid to people of African descent in initiatives to realize the Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 international and national development objectives” and that “justice must be included explicitly in the post-2015 development framework” (A/69/318).</p>

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<p>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism</p>	<p>Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021 providing a summary of the achievements and accomplishments of the mandate holder's tenure (2015–2021), noting that "the African Union policy on albinism, which will take over from the Regional Action Plan in 2021, is scheduled to run for 10 years, in parallel with the timeline of the Sustainable Development Goals, which have at their core the pledge to leave no one behind" (A/HRC/46/32).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 75th session of the GA providing guidance to Member States on measures and best practices to ensure the protection of the rights of persons with albinism worldwide, "to ensure that no one is left behind in the context of the timeline of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/75/170).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on women and children impacted by albinism, recommending that States "implement albinism development initiatives, including through national development plans and strategies aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups, which give life and true meaning to the pledge in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind" (A/HRC/43/42).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to South Africa from 16 to 26 September 2019, noting that the country's National Development Plan, "adopted in 2013, aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, on which the Independent Expert bases her thematic and country reports" (A/HRC/43/42/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 providing an overview of the situation of persons with albinism in different regions worldwide, summarizing legislation and policies and identifying gaps in the enjoyment of human rights, as well as best practices, and providing recommendations that are aligned with the SDGs and the pledge to leave no one behind, beginning first with the furthest behind (A/74/190).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the expert workshop on witchcraft and human rights that took place on 21 and 22 September 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland, which recommended, among other things, to "[e]ngage with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development under the principle of leaving no one behind, starting first with the victims of witchcraft-related harmful practices as they are among the furthest behind" (A/HRC/37/57/Add.2).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Malawi from 18 to 29 April 2016, recommending that the government "[c]ontinue to adopt measures to address poverty in the light of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development to ensure that Malawians with albinism are not left behind, that they have full access to employment and social welfare programmes and</p>

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	that they are included in all poverty-reduction programmes" (A/HRC/34/59/Add.1).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 stating that "while Belarus has established a comprehensive national framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the framework lacks human rights components and the commitment to "leave no one behind" in its national programmes for sustainable development." (A/HRC/44/55).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Thailand from 26 March to 4 April 2018, recommending that the government "step up efforts to ensure that ethnic minorities are prioritized in development strategies, policies and programmes" as it "would be in line with the aspiration of 'leaving no one behind' under the [SDGs]" and "adopt a more holistic approach to sustainability impact assessments that include social and human rights dimensions and take into account sector-specific risks and differentiated impacts on vulnerable or marginalized groups" (A/HRC/41/43/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the 7th UN Forum on Business and Human Rights held in Geneva, Switzerland from 26 to 28 November 2018, which focused on, among other things, corporate respect for human rights and the SDGs and which sought to "contribute to a better understanding of the connections between sustainable development and business and human rights" through a panel dedicated to the topic "Reinforcing the importance of human rights due diligence for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals" (A/HRC/41/49).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to the Republic of Korea from 23 May to 1 June 2016, recommending that human rights safeguards concerning projects for which loans had been by the Export-Import Bank of Korea "should be based on international human rights standards such as the Guiding Principles, ILO labour standards and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and take into account the [SDGs] and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises" (A/HRC/35/32/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Mexico from 29 August to 7 September 2016, welcoming that "the Human Rights Commission of the Federal District, through its human rights and business programme, has emphasized the need to include a focus on the role of business in the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and financing of the [SDGs] and the New Urban Agenda" (A/HRC/35/32/Add.2).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (<i>continued</i>)	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the duty of States to protect against human rights abuses involving

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	<p>those business enterprises that they own or control, noting that “[t]here are situations in which the acts of a State-owned enterprise or the nature of its relationship to the State are more clearly associated with the State duty to respect” and that such considerations “have particular resonance in the context of the [SDGs] and national plans to achieve them, given the important role that businesses, including State-owned enterprises, are expected to play” (A/HRC/32/45).</p> <p>Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the Regional Consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean addressing the theme “Public policies for the implementation of Guiding Principles of the United Nations on Business and Human Rights, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development” (A/HRC/32/45/Add.4).</p> <p>Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on the Working Group’s strategic objectives, activities and outcomes of the past three years and on the challenges ahead, noting that the Working Group “has advocated for the integration of the Guiding Principles [on Business and Human Rights] in the post-2015 development agenda, together with other mandate holders and through direct outreach” and that it “considers that the new global development framework needs to reflect the duty of States to establish accountability mechanisms for ensuring and monitoring business respect for human rights, including effective access to remedy mechanisms when adverse impacts occur” and, “[a]s business enterprises are increasingly seen as partners in global development, there is a pressing need to ensure that such efforts are undertaken based on human rights due diligence, and that effective accountability mechanisms are put in place” (A/HRC/26/25).</p>
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	<p>Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021 on COVID-19, culture and cultural rights, noting that “[t]he Sustainable Development Goals are key to the implementation of cultural rights and vice versa. Progress on human rights obligations and on the Goals are two sides of the same coin. Moreover, the safeguarding and promotion of culture contributes directly to the achievement of many of the Goals relating to safe and sustainable cities, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, the environment, the promotion of gender equality, and peaceful and inclusive societies, and those explicitly referencing culture” (A/HRC/46/34).</p> <p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Maldives from 9 to 18 June 2019, noting that cultural rights “are also essential for securing other human rights – including the rights to education, freedom of expression and development – and for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals” (A/HRC/43/50/Add.2).</p>

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	<p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the cultural rights approach to the universality of human rights, and the close interrelationship between universality and cultural diversity, noting that the 2030 Agenda “refers to the concept of ‘universal’ no fewer than 29 times, and it is explicitly grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights standards” and that it cannot be achieved without the vigorous defence of universality, nor can meaningful universality be realized without effectively meeting the agreed targets” (A/73/227).</p> <p>Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the phenomena of fundamentalism and extremism and their grave impact on the enjoyment of cultural rights, noting that the SDGs is “is a critical component of combating violent extremism, and indeed all forms of extremism and fundamentalism” and that “extremism and fundamentalism are also undoubtedly major obstacles to the successful implementation of the [SGDs]”, and regretting these issues did not receive adequate attention in the 2030 Agenda” (A/HRC/34/56).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, recommending, among other things, that “the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea implement a human rights-based approach to development and guarantee fundamental freedoms to ensure that all people, including the most vulnerable ones, benefit from the new economic opportunities in the country” (A/HRC/40/66).
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	<p>Reports presented to the 45th session of the HRC and the 75th session of the GA in 2020 focusing on financing for development at the national and international level, noting that in the 2030 Agenda a tangible link is made between the right to development and sustainability (A/HRC/45/15 and A/75/167).</p> <p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 presenting guidelines and recommendations on the practical implementation of the right to development, including, among other things, several recommendations concerning the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda (A/HRC/42/38).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021 providing an overview of the activities undertaken in 2020, affirming that “[t]he Sustainable Development Goals now offer space for new imagination of policy that ties economic development alongside social development and takes a broader view of social protection to empower persons with disabilities. This approach perhaps points to a different slant on development assistance, focusing on establishing a sustainable basis for economic and social development that stands a chance of lifting persons with disabilities and their families from extreme poverty” (A/HRC/46/27).

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Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>continued</i>)	Report presented to the 75 th session of the GA in 2020, noting that “unlike the Millennium Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda is inclusive of persons with disabilities, with explicit references to them in several of the targets” (A/75/186).
	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Kuwait from 26 November to 5 December 2018, urging the Government “to include the rights of persons with disabilities in all efforts to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, so that persons with disabilities in Kuwait are not left behind” (A/HRC/43/41/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Canada from 2 to 12 April 2019, welcoming “the increased domestic commitment towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, which provides an opportunity to include the rights of persons with disabilities in national development policies and plans” (A/HRC/43/41/Add.2).
	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Norway from 2 to 11 October 2019, noting “with appreciation the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation to make its official development assistance increasingly accessible and inclusive of persons with disabilities, in line with article 32 of the Convention and the Sustainable Development Goals” (A/HRC/43/41/Add.3).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea from 3 to 8 May 2017, urging the UN country team to support the government’s implementation of the SDGs and “to include the rights of persons with disabilities in a cross-cutting manner, to truly ensure that no one is left behind” and recommending that the “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea needs to foster the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society and ensure their participation in all national strategies, policies and programmes” to ensure no one is left behind (A/HRC/37/56/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Kazakhstan from 4 to 12 September 2017, evaluating “the potential of national policies, including those aimed at achieving the [SDGs], to guarantee equitable outcomes for all persons with disabilities” and recommending that the State “take steps to ensure that persons with disabilities are included in all efforts aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Kazakhstan 2050 national development strategy” and “[c]onsider the rights of persons with disabilities at all stages of the implementation and monitoring of the” SDGs (A/HRC/37/56/Add.2).

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Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (<i>continued</i>)	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on rights-based support and assistance for persons with disabilities, discussing, among other things, sustainability of support services and concluding that “[d]iscussions on care in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development must be inclusive of persons with disabilities and incorporate a human rights-based approach to disability” and that “[g]uaranteeing access to support for persons with disabilities is not only a human rights obligation for States, but also an essential condition to ensure that no one is left behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (A/HRC/34/58).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Paraguay from 18 to 28 November 2015, noting that the State has made “major efforts to develop human rights indicators in respect of health, education and fair trials and is developing indicators on the human rights of persons with disabilities on the basis of the guidelines of the National Plan of Action for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities”, which “represents an important opportunity for the State to establish indicators that would enable it to begin implementing the Sustainable Development Goals”, and recommending that the UN country team “prioritize the disability perspective and coordinate and mainstream it into all its programmes to support the State in the effective implementation of the National Development Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals and the National Plan of Action for the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (A/HRC/34/58/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Zambia from 18 to 28 April 2016, noting that Special Rapporteur’s report on disability-inclusive policies (A/71/314) contains useful guidance to implement the SDGs in order to “foster development that is inclusive of persons with disabilities” and recommending that the Government should ensure “[e]nsure that the seventh National Development Plan and other policies designed to advance the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is disability inclusive, with clear indicators to monitor progress in relation to persons with disabilities” (A/HRC/34/58/Add.2).
	Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on mandate’s vision, working methods, and work plan for the first three years, stating that the Special Rapporteur “will engage in the final stages of the process leading to the establishment of a new international development agenda beyond 2015, joining other stakeholders in advocating for the post-2015 period that is sustainable, inclusive and accessible,” with a “focus...on ensuring that achievements are retained and that goals and targets are translated into meaningful and inclusive indicators, and on

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	developing efficient and inclusive implementation and monitoring frameworks for the new agenda" (A/HRC/28/58).
Working group on the issue of discrimination against women and girls	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Hungary from 17 to 27 May 2016, recalling that "[w]omen's rights are fundamental human rights that are not subject to other consideration" and recommending that women's rights "should be treated both as a stand-alone and cross-cutting goal in legal, policy and institutional frameworks, as required by the SDGs" (A/HRC/35/29/Add.1).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	<p>Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021 on human rights and the global water crisis: water pollution, water scarcity and water-related disasters, noting that "[t]he Sustainable Development Goals represent society's ambitious effort to tackle the interconnected water, climate and biodiversity crises in a holistic, urgent and systemic way. The Goals envisage "a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity".²² However, the global water crisis undermines efforts to achieve the Goals, exacerbating poverty (see Goal 1), threatening food security (see Goal 2), jeopardizing human health (see Goal 3), worsening the decline of biodiversity (see Goals 13 and 14) and sabotaging the global economy. Safe and sufficient water is also connected to specific targets: including reducing waterborne diseases (see target 3.3), preventing water-related disasters (see target 11.5), and climate change adaptation (see target 13.2). As the High-level Panel on Water observed, 'Water is the common currency which links nearly every Sustainable Development Goal, and it will be a critical determinant of success'" (A/HRC/46/28).</p> <p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Fiji from 7 to 18 December 2018, noting that "in November 2017, the Ministry of Economy published 5-year and 20-year national development plans. These plans are aligned with global commitments, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals." (A/HRC/43/53/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on possible methods of implementing human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a healthy environment, drawing "attention to the relevance of the new [SDGs], which provide an overall framework for development policy over the next 15 years", noting that "[v]irtually all of the suggested methods of implementing human rights norms relating to the environment would also support achievement of the" SDGs, and concluding that the "implementation of the [SDGs] is highly important to the promotion of human rights and environmental protection" and that "integrating the Goals into national priorities provides an opportunity for States</p>

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	to advance human rights related to the environment” (A/HRC/31/53).
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, advocating for a human rights-based approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda that recognizes that the SDGs must be addressed holistically as, like human rights, they are interrelated, indivisible and interlinked and which enables States to develop cohesive programmes and policy instruments adapted to local contexts to integrate human rights principles of participation, universality, indivisibility, equality, non-discrimination, accountability and the rule of law (A/74/164).
Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Mongolia from 2 to 11 September 2019, noting “the efforts deployed by the Government to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth through the adoption of the Sustainable Development Vision 2030” and encouraging “the Government to align its implementation with the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and to ensure systematic and comprehensive monitoring of its implementation” (A/HRC/43/45/Add.2).</p> <p>Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to the European Union from 30 May to 3 June 2016, concluding that “[p]rogress on meeting the Sustainable Development Goal targets in European Union member States should not only be monitored, but also accompanied by an accountability mechanism that would more strongly encourage member States to take adequate action”, and recommending that “[t]he review of economic and financial policies of European Union member States in the context of the European Semester should be further strengthened to ensure that the social rights obligations of European Union member States and progress to attain the Sustainable Development Goals are given the same level of attention as economic and fiscal targets” and that the SDGs should be incorporated into the policy goals of the European Union and it should be ensure that recommendations made in the context of the European Semester are coherent with them” (A/HRC/34/57/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 setting out the mandate’s preliminary workplan and indemnifying thematic priority areas, noting that “[c]ountry visits will be essential to identifying good practices, assisting Governments in implementing internationally agreed [SDGs], learning from national and local experiences and identifying human rights challenges that States face while pursuing debt or adjustment policies” and concluding that “putting human rights at the heart of development and financial</p>

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	<p>policies not only is the right thing to do from a normative perspective but will also lead to much better and more sustainable results for economic, social and human development” (A/69/273).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</p>	<p>Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 recommending that “the General Assembly and its high-level political forum on sustainable development should pay greater attention to the impact of closing civic space on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and issue guidance to all stakeholders on how to ensure that civil society can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (A/HRC/44/50).</p> <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Tunisia from 17 to 28 September 2018, concluding that the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an enabling environment and that civil society can play a leading role in this area, provided that all guarantees of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association are met in the country, and recommending that the government create a legal and institutional environment enabling civil society to effectively contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by, among other things, amending any restrictive law that prevents NGOs from carrying out their legitimate actions and that civil society should support the government in effectively achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly with regard to marginalized and discriminated populations (A/HRC/41/41/Add.3).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on global trends in different regions with regard to the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, noting that, “[a]s a part of future thematic reporting, the Special Rapporteur will seek to develop the interrelationship between the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the enjoyment of all human rights, including the role that the exercise of these rights has in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (A/HRC/38/34).</p> <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 providing recommendations to ensure that the successes and achievements of civil society in recent years can continue sustainably, in a safer and more conducive environment, concluding that “[c]ivil society’s role in implementing the [SDGs]...is particularly important” because “[t]he success (or failure) of the [SDGs] will depend on the individuals and civic organizations that will help design, carry out and monitor the development projects on which the whole scheme depends” (A/HRC/35/28).</p>

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Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the education of healthcare workers, referring to, among other things, the 2030 Agenda in this context (A/74/174).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders <i>(continued)</i>	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Colombia from 20 November to 3 December 2018, recommending that the Government “[r]eaffirm political commitment to the Peace Agreement and prioritize its implementation, allocating the necessary resources to do so, in particular the mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders, ensuring [...] [a] national development, agrarian reform and land restitution plan with an ethnic and human rights focus and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals” (A/HRC/43/51/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the work of human rights defenders in the field of business and human rights, concluding that “power imbalance[s], commodification and corruption, should be tackled to ensure long-term changes and to implement international commitments, such as the [SDGs]” (A/72/170).</p> <p>Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on good practices in the protection of human rights defenders at the local, national, regional and international levels, recommending that the UN “[f]ormulate and implement strategies and plans of actions to strengthen the protection of defenders and to prevent violations against them, including in the framework of the [SDGs]...” (A/HRC/31/55).</p> <p>Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on human-rights based approach to development, discussing a human rights-based approach to development programming and its implications for the safe and effective participation of human rights defenders and providing recommendations to various stakeholders, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda (A/68/262).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	<p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Mexico from 8 to 17 November 2017, concluding that “human rights are an essential component of sustainable development” and that “development projects that do not take into account human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples, cannot be sustainable”, recalling the commitment to leave no one behind, and noting the “the importance of ensuring that indigenous communities share the benefits of projects that affect them, in order to achieve sustainable development” (A/HRC/39/17/Add.2).</p> <p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Guatemala from 1 to 10 May 2018, concluding that the increase in inequality, in particular with respect to indigenous</p>

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Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (<i>continued</i>)	people, “will make it impossible for Guatemala to fulfil its commitments under the [SDGs] to ‘leave no one behind’” (A/HRC/39/17/Add.3).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to the United States of America from 22 February to 3 March 2017, recommending that the US Federal Government “should continue to support tribal colleges with adequate tax incentives, education grants and financial resources to empower indigenous peoples to realize their self-determined economic development goals in line with the” SDGs (A/HRC/36/46/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the status of implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, concluding that the fact that Governments and the UN agencies have not yet disaggregated data on indigenous peoples “in a satisfactory manner” remains “a major challenge in the implementation and the monitoring of the [SDGs] in the context of indigenous peoples”, and recommending that the UN should increase “coherence with the United Nations system itself...to ensure adoption of a human rights-based approach in all its programmes, projects and activities, including implementation of the Declaration and the” SDGs (A/72/186).
	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the impact of international investment and free trade on the human rights of indigenous peoples, discussing exception clauses to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and promote sustainable development and recommending that States should, “[i]n the context of the post-2015 development agenda, reconsider development paradigms that do not lead to sustainable and inclusive development and poverty reduction amongst all groups, including indigenous peoples, and ensure that the agency of indigenous peoples as development actors is recognized in the reconceptualization of economic development” (A/70/301).
	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on the rights of indigenous peoples, including their economic, social and cultural rights, in the post-2015 development framework, offering a series of recommendations in the context of the forthcoming policies and strategies to reach global SDGs, including that “[t]he processes to define, implement and monitor the sustainable development goals should be used as a vehicle to address the aspirations of indigenous peoples for self-determined development, and to achieve equality in development outcomes” (A/69/267).
	Report presented to the 27th session of the HRC in 2014 on preliminary reflections on the status of operationalization of international standards relating to indigenous peoples and her vision for her work as Special Rapporteur in that context, noting

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	<p>that “in the process of defining the post-2015 development agenda, the Special Rapporteur sees the importance of monitoring how indigenous peoples’ rights to, among other things, development, lands, territories and resources and culture are going to be considered in that global effort” and that the human rights-based approach to development and human rights mainstreaming are still quite marginal in the overall global and national development agendas” and that the mandate will focus on how poverty, inequality and development issues facing indigenous peoples “should be addressed in the processes of defining sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda” (A/HRC/27/52).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons</p>	<p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the global and national activities under the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, noting that protracted displacement “impedes sustainable development for entire regions or countries” and that “[n]ational and local level action on internal displacement can also help States meet international policy commitments in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development...”, and discussing how the 2030 Agenda can be leveraged in support of IDPs in light of GP20 (A/HRC/41/40/Add.1).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons <i>(continued)</i></p>	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, in the context of their twentieth anniversary, discussing internally displaced persons in the context of the SDGs and the commitment to leave no one behind and recommending, among other things, that States should ensure “that internally displaced persons are included in all relevant decision-making and national processes, including in relation to the” SDGs (A/HRC/38/39).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to El Salvador from 14 to 18 August 2017, noting that the “five-year development plan of El Salvador can and should be an important element of longer term prevention and solutions in line with achieving the” SDGs (A/HRC/38/39/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Libya from 25 to 31 January 2018, concluding that “[a]ddressing internal displacement within national development frameworks, including implementing the [SDGs], is vital in order to achieve durable solutions for those in protracted displacement” (A/HRC/38/39/Add.2).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on transitional justice and internally displaced persons, concluding that not recognizing internally displaced person as critical stakeholders with an equal stake in the body politic but also as the country’s human resources for attaining long-term stability, reconciliation and development “would further marginalize displaced populations, perpetuate instability and recurrence of conflicts and, moreover,</p>

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Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (continued)	‘leave them behind’ in State efforts to implement development goals such as the” SDGs (A/73/173).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the mandate’s activities, working methods, and thematic priorities, noting that ensuring internally displaced persons are not left behind in the 2030 Agenda continues to be one of the mandate’s priorities (A/HRC/35/27).
	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on major challenges relating to the human rights of internally displaced persons that require new or enhanced attention, including development-induced displacement, noting that “[t]he 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can give new impetus to attempts to ensure that development is conducted responsibly and takes into account the impact on those displaced” and that “[i]t requires that the development activities are implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law, including human rights law and standards” and that “[i]t is...not interpreted as giving States a green light to pursue development without due consideration to human rights and the costs to those who own or occupy the lands on which development projects may take place” (A/HRC/32/35).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the outcomes and commitments on internal displacement of the World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2016, recalling the commitment by States to “leave no one behind” and stating that “[i]dentifying, reaching and assisting internally displaced persons and other most-vulnerable populations must be the highest priority for the present and future efforts to prevent and respond to humanitarian crises” and recommending that States, among other things, “[b]ased on international standards and the establishment of national targets and indicators, set time-bound and monitored objectives for the reduction of internal displacement in keeping with the [SDGs], with particular attention given to situations of protracted displacement” (A/71/279).
	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, calling on the “[t]he international community, including United Nations agencies, [to] ensure that the issue of internal displacement is addressed in the post-2015 development agenda” (A/HRC/26/33).
	Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on the role of humanitarian and development actors in achieving durable solutions for internally displaced persons through peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict, discussing the post-2015 development agenda in this context and recommending that international organizations “[e]nsure that the post-2015 development agenda benefits those people, including internally displaced persons, who

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	live in fragile States, and serves as a foundation for increasing their resilience to crisis, including through the achievement of solutions to displacement that are based on a human rights approach" (A/68/225).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	<p>Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 providing a final report on the mandate's studies conducted during the last six years and making recommendations on issues relevant to the mandate, noting that "[m]ajor global challenges that should be studied from the international order perspective include achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and concluding that the "[a]doption of tax legislation on financial transactions in Member States would be a significant step towards ensuring States can finance programmes to achieve the [SDGs] and take other measures to advance the right to development" (A/HRC/37/63).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the impact of investor-State dispute settlement on a democratic and equitable international order, concluding that "while international investment agreements can be reformed in a way that will further human rights and sustainable development, investor-State dispute settlement arbitral tribunals are ontologically and conceptually flawed and fail the test of compatibility with the [UN] Charter and human rights norms" (A/70/285).</p> <p>Report presented to the 27th session of the UNGA in 2014 on the adverse impacts of military spending, discussing the post-2015 development agenda in this context and recommending that "States should significantly reduce military spending and develop conversion strategies to reorient resources towards social services, the creation of employment in peaceful industries, and greater support to the post-2015 development agenda" (A/HRC/27/51).</p>
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	<p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to the Netherlands from 5 to 13 November 2018, noting that the government's Policy Document on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation "opts for the broad human rights approach reflected in the" SDGs and that "[g]ender equality contributes to the achievement of a number of" SDGs, and recommending that the governmental "authorities should continue to strengthen their efforts with regard to the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals through the implementation of all relevant laws, policies, regulations, plans of actions, programmes and partnership agreements" (A/HRC/41/44/Add.2).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 outlining the mandate's objectives, methods of work, and possible thematic priorities, noting that "inadequate attention has...been paid to the importance of international solidarity to the fuller realization of</p>

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
<p>Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity (<i>continued</i>)</p>	<p>human rights, including the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as to its centrality to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and emphasizing “the critical importance of human rights-based international solidarity to the much fuller realization of all human rights universally, including those that are captured in the” SDGs (A/HRC/38/40).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to Morocco from 15 to 20 January 2016, noting that the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework was developed based on five programmatic principles (i.e., a human-rights-based approach, environmental sustainability, gender equality, capacity-building and performance-based management) and was informed by, among others, the SDGs, and recommending that the government widely publicize, among other things, the SDGs “in a simplified format so that the public can be made aware of their direct implications for Morocco” (A/HRC/32/43/Add.1).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights terms of international solidarity in the context of the proposed draft declaration on international solidarity, noting that “international solidarity is a powerful tool for addressing key global challenges to human rights” and that, “[i]n the context of the [SDGs] and the climate agreement to be forged in 2015, international solidarity as described in the present report would ensure a fair and just relationship between State and non-State actors engaged in the pursuit of common goals or in overcoming a common challenge, in full cognizance of the human rights of the peoples, individuals and groups concerned” (A/HRC/29/35).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 24th session of the HRC in 2014 proposing a draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, noting that “international solidarity is of critical relevance” to the post-2015 development agenda and discussing, among other related activities, the Independent Expert’s participation in working group that addressed “the key challenges for ensuring that human rights were fully integrated in the post-2015 development agenda, and examined how the new framework could ensure that human rights principles would be consistently taken into account in all development measures” (A/HRC/26/34).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members</p>	<p>Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020, setting out a policy framework for rights-based action plans, recommending “considering the global prevalence of leprosy, necessary resources from Member States would be modest, whereas the return on the investment would be of great value for the promotion of the human rights of extremely vulnerable groups,</p>

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	<p>especially within the context of the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” (A/HRC/44/46).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 outlining the mandate’s vision, priorities and working methods for the next three years, noting that the SDGs “may be of great help in developing an intersectoral governance that might avoid duplicity of actions, as well as enhance efficiency, effectiveness and efficacy” and that many of the SDGs “are key in tackling leprosy-related vulnerability and discrimination, such as poverty, hunger, good health and well-being, education, gender, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, and sustainable cities and communities” (A/HRC/38/42).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on global migration governance, recommending that States should “ensure that the human rights of migrants are included in the post-2015 development agenda” (A/68/283).
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	<p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 reflecting on the 6-year tenure of the mandate and summarizing, among other things, the thematic reports presented so far, stating that the Special Rapporteur “deeply regrets that...there is no explicit reference to minorities in the” 2030 Agenda and that “its successful implementation...can be achieved only by taking into consideration the situation of minorities”, and calling “upon States to fulfil in practice the principle of leaving no one behind, in particular in relation to all minorities” (A/72/165).</p> <p>Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the recommendations from the 9th session of the Forum on Minority Issues, which was held on 24 and 25 November 2016 on the theme “Minorities in situations of humanitarian crises”, noting that “[t]he recommendations build on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular with regard to ensuring that all human beings are able to fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment, and the commitment to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence” (A/HRC/34/68).</p> <p>Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on minorities and discrimination based on caste and analogous systems of inherited status, noting that “[d]iscrimination on the basis of caste and analogous systems is a major cause of poverty, inequality and social exclusion of affected communities” and recommending that States should, when implementing the 2030 Agenda, “consider including caste-specific indicators to ensure that the [SDGs] and their targets address the situation of affected groups” (A/HRC/31/56).</p> <p>Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on the recommendations of the 7th session of the Forum on Minority Issues</p>

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	held on 25 and 26 November 2014 on the theme of “Preventing and addressing violence and atrocity crimes targeted against minorities”, recommending, among other things, that “States should ensure that attention is paid to minority issues in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies and programmes, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, as a means to strengthen good governance and the rule of law and reduce inequalities” (A/HRC/28/77).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, welcoming the government’s efforts to realize the 2030 Agenda and recommending that it “[t]ake a rights-based approach to implementing the [SDGs], ensure all development projects are undertaken transparently in accordance with the law and international standards, including environmental, social and human rights safeguards” and “[w]ork with ethnic administrations and local communities on implementing development projects” (A/HRC/40/68).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 identifying progress and challenges with regard to the human rights situation in Myanmar, recommending that the government “[t]ake a rights-based approach to implementing the [SDGs], ensure that all development projects are undertaken transparently in accordance with the law and international standards, and put in place environmental, social and human rights safeguards” (A/HRC/37/70).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 providing an overview of human rights developments and challenges in Myanmar, recommending, among other things, that the government should “[t]ake a rights-based approach to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, ensure that all development projects are undertaken in accordance with international standards and national laws and build environmental, social and human rights safeguards into those projects” (A/73/332).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 providing an overview of human rights developments in Myanmar up to 25 August 2017, discussing how the country can ensure sustainable development for all, noting that the SDGs “will be particularly important for Myanmar in its development efforts over the coming years”, and emphasizing that the “human rights principles and standards are strongly reflected in the Goals and that addressing human rights issues will be central to realizing many of the goals” (A/72/382).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing sustainable development in the context of economic, social and cultural rights
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (<i>continued</i>)	

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	Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on the relationship between unpaid care work and poverty, inequality and women’s human rights, recommending that States should “take account of unpaid care work in development planning and programming, including in the post-2015 development agenda,” and that “[a]ny goals, indicators and targets adopted should reflect an awareness of the intensity and distribution of unpaid care work and its impact on women’s human rights and opportunities for human development” (A/68/293).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	<p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Argentina from 16 to 23 May 2016, urging the “new administration to prioritize minority rights in their human rights agenda, as the situation of indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups requires immediate attention from the highest levels of provincial and federal governments,” and noting “[t]his is crucial if the country is to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the commitment to leaving no one behind” (A/HRC/35/41/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on the intersection between poverty and racism, encouraging “the stakeholders of the post-2015 agenda to continue focusing on reducing socioeconomic inequalities while taking into account issues surrounding discrimination” and suggesting “that in the post-2015 agenda specific goals and targets be developed to ensure that everyone, regardless of socioeconomic status or ethnicity, has universal access to health care, education, water, food and security” and that “[t]he principles of equality and non-discrimination should ensure that no group is left behind and that groups that have historically been discriminated against receive special protection” (A/68/333).</p>
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	<p>Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on the importance of safeguarding freedom of religion or belief for all for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/75/385).</p> <p>Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 outlining the mandate’s vision, working methods, and thematic priorities, noting that “the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development presents an additional opportunity to advance respect for the right to freedom of religion or belief by mainstreaming this right within the context of development work” (A/HRC/34/50).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children , child prostitution and child pornography	Report presented to the 73 rd session of the GA in 2018 offering a thematic study on combating and preventing the sale and sexual exploitation of children through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from a children’s rights-based perspective (A/74/174).

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	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 outlining the priorities, approach, vision, and methods of work of the mandate with the final goal of preventing and combating the sale and sexual exploitation of children from a human rights perspective, noting that the Special Rapporteur will, among other things, “closely follow negotiations on sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda in order to support efforts and build partnerships to ensure that child protection issues are included in the outcome document, and that the goal of putting an end to sexual abuse, violence and exploitation directed against children becomes a reality by 2030” (A/69/262).
Independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	<p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Georgia from 25 September to 5 October 2018, recommendation that, “[t]o ensure that the human rights of these populations are anchored in the 2030 Agenda..., lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and gender diverse persons and communities must be included in the design, implementation and evaluation of all relevant policies” and concluding that, “[w]ithout urgent measures to render the community visible and to address violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Georgia will fail to comply with its international human rights law obligations and to deliver on the promise to leave no one behind in the implementation of the” SDGs (A/HRC/41/45/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the theme of “Embrace diversity and energize humanity”, outlining key developments in 2017 on sexual orientation and gender identity, including in relation to the 2030 Agenda, and concluding that the SDGs “offer an opportunity to tackle violence and discrimination, also in regard to sexual orientation and gender identity, and that opportunity should be maximized to ensure that no one is left behind without exception or distinction” and that “[t]hey are also an avenue for Governments and other actors to generate data and information in a disaggregated manner so as to facilitate future planning and allocation of resources” (A/72/172).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children , child prostitution and child pornography	Report presented to the 25th session of the HRC in 2014 on the mandate’s six-year tenure, underlining “the importance of taking into consideration the strong linkages between economic, social and political development and child protection issues” in the post-2015 development agenda, and, recommending, to this end, “the inclusion of child-sensitive social protection in the post-2015 development agenda” (A/HRC/25/48).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery , including its causes and its consequences	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on child slavery, the various forms in which it manifests today, and the key obligations on Member States in preventing and addressing child slavery, noting that child slavery reinforces and perpetuates a cycle of poverty, ill-health, illiteracy and/or powerlessness, has a negative impact on the rights of the child and hinders progress

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	<p>towards the SDGs more broadly and recommending that States should harmonize regional and domestic laws based on the international human rights and labour treaties, as well as other international standards and the SDGs (A/74/179).</p> <p>Report presented to the 27th session of the HRC in 2014 on the mandate's thematic priorities, concluding that "[t]here is thus a need to address the structural and systemic causes of poverty and inequality, which render the poor and marginalized most vulnerable to slavery and labour exploitation" and that the "proposed post-2015 sustainable development goals provide a comprehensive framework for addressing those issues and setting clear targets and indicators for both developed and developing countries to eliminate labour exploitation and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery once and for all" (A/HRC/27/53).</p>
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	Report presented to the 45 th session of the HRC in 2020 in which the Independent Expert "expresses concern that the COVID-19 pandemic may compromise the chances of the Sudan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals" (A/HRC/45/53).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on human rights impact of policies and practices aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism, recalling that "UNDP has stressed that it is a new era in the United Nations, in which the United Nations counter-terrorism strategy interacts with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals" (A/HRC/43/46).</p> <p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Kazakhstan from 10 to 17 May 2019, acknowledging that "Kazakhstan has made major economic and social strides in recent decades with positively identified national priorities, including youth policy, employment and education in line with the Sustainable Development Goals" (A/HRC/43/46/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the impact that measures and practices used to counter terrorism and to prevent and counter extremism have on the protection of human rights for civil society and human rights defenders, noting that civil society "can meaningfully generate peace and development, including implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/HRC/40/52).</p>
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Report presented to the 75 th session of the GA in 2020 on biopsychosocial factors conducive to torture and ill-treatment, exploring the root causes of the current worldwide complacency with regard to torture and ill-treatment, based on well-documented biopsychosocial patterns of self-deception and denial, and recommending the urgent and proactive incorporation of his science-based conclusions into ongoing, policy-based global

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	<p>governance reform processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/75/179).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on realizing the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment and the primary challenges facing its universal implementation today, noting that there has been a growing awareness in “multiple national and international normative and policy initiatives, including in the framework of the 2030 Agenda...”, that “[i]ncreased risks of torture or ill-treatment can also arise in other circumstances of vulnerability, usually marked by factors such as power asymmetry, structural inequalities, ethnic divides and socioeconomic and sociocultural marginalization” (A/73/207).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to Germany from 30 November to 7 December 2015, recommending that the government “[i]dentify priorities for additional legally binding obligations on chemicals and wastes at the global level for chemicals that cannot be managed in an environmentally sound manner, with a view to meeting various relevant targets under the” SDGs (A/HRC/33/41/Add.2).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the impact of megaprojects on the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation and proposing the megaproject cycle as a framework to clarify how a human rights-based approach can be implemented, noting that megaprojects are often argued as being necessary to meet different targets of the SDGs, in order to end poverty and inequalities and to achieve sustainable development but that the substantial gap between the investment needed to achieve the Goals and the actual investment is often identified as a challenge (A/74/197).