Compilation of the HRC Resolutions 2010 – 2018
Relevant to the rights of persons with disabilities
(English version)

INTRODUCTION

The Human Rights Council adopted in March 2015 the Resolution 28/4 that urges States to consider further integrating and mainstreaming the perspective and rights of persons with disabilities into its work. Aiming to encourage and support Permanent Missions to the UN in Geneva and New York to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities across intergovernmental negotiations, the International Disability Alliance (IDA) elaborated the present compilation of relevant HRC Resolutions from 2010 to 2018.

This compilation considers the UN agreed language in all HRC resolutions, approved at its regular sessions from March 2010 to March 2018. Its practical nature allows the use of all resolutions by name, session and year of approval, with a detailed list of sponsors and co-sponsors. All references that are considered directly or indirectly relevant, of interest or that can be strengthened in the future were retained. Paragraphs are identified as per in negotiations, meaning, by preliminary paragraphs (PP) and operative paragraphs (OP). Links to available versions in different UN official languages were provided.

The structure of the compilation is divided as following:
- Specific resolutions of persons with disabilities
- Resolutions on specific groups or specific rights
- Resolutions on specific or general thematic
- Country-specific resolutions

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The UN Human Rights Council (HRC) is part of the United Nations system and, as such, is comprised by UN State members. It works through debates, interactive discussions, call of studies, reports and decisions with the aim to strengthen the promotion and protection of all human rights worldwide as well as to address situations of human rights violations. As such, the HRC has the mandate to address all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention.1

The HRC - as several UN bodies - expresses their views and political commitments by way of resolutions, which are formal texts, negotiated and adopted during a HRC session. While these Resolutions are not legally binding under the International Law, but soft law, they represent strong States’ political expression - “if not legally, at least morally”2 - of adherence to the substantive messages and “pave the way for the development of binding law.”3 The Human Rights Council debates the rights of persons with disabilities during its March session each year, in particular at the annual Panel on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition, at its June and September sessions, the HRC’s

1 See further information about the Human Rights Council at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/AboutCouncil.aspx#ftn1
3 Idem, p 75.
work may include issues related to the rights of persons with disabilities - in a mainstream way – under any related agenda, for instance, during the full day of discussions on women’s rights or under the work session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous peoples.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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   c) Human rights and climate change-- June 2015
   d) Human rights and climate change– June 2016
   e) Human rights and climate change – June 2017

34. **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**
   I. **ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**
      a) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights-- April 2010
      b) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights-- March 2011
      c) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – March 2012
      d) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – April 2013
      e) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – June 2013
      f) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – March 2014
      g) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights - March 2015

   II. **TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING**
      a) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – September 2011
      b) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights - September 2012
      c) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – September 2013
      d) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – September 2014
      e) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – September 2015
      f) Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – September 2016

   III. **PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS: FOLLOW UP SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES**
      a) Promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems and processes – September 2015
      b) Promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems, processes and related mechanisms, and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development –September 2017
      c) Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – March 2018

35. **BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS**
   d) Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises – June 2011
   e) Contribution of the UN system as a whole to the advancement of the business & human rights agenda & the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and HR– September 2012

36. **RIGHT TO PEACE**
   a) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace – June 2010
   b) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace – June 2011
   c) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace – June 2012
   d) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace – June 2013
   e) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace – June 2014
   f) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace – September 2015

37. **HUMAN RIGHTS IN COUNTERING TERRORISM AND ARMED CONFLICTS**
   I. **COUNTERING TERRORISM**
      a) Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism– June 2015
      b) Ensuring use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones in counterterrorism and military operations in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law-March 2014
      c) Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights – March 2016
      d) Impact of arms transfers on human rights in armed conflicts– September 2013
      e) Impact of arms transfers on human rights in armed conflicts– June 2016
f) Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism – June 2017

II PREVENTION, PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

a) The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights – June 2010
b) The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights – September 2011
c) The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights – September 2013

38. OTHER THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

I. VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS

a) Promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms through a better understanding of traditional values of humankind – March 2011
b) Promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms through a better understanding of traditional values of humankind – September 2012
c) Nelson Mandela International Day panel – June 2012
d) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights – September 2013
e) Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights – September 2015
f) Human rights in cities and other human settlements – June 2017
g) The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights – June 2017
h) The question of death penalty – September 2017

II SOCIAL FORUM

a) The social forum – March 2010
b) The social forum – March 2011
c) The social forum – March 2012
d) The social forum – September 2013
e) The social forum – June 2014
f) The social forum – June 2015
g) The social forum – June 2016

III UNILATERAL COERCIVE MEASURES

a) Human Rights and unilateral coercive measures – March 2012
b) Human Rights and unilateral coercive measures – September 2013
c) Human Rights and unilateral coercive measures – September 2014
d) Human Rights and unilateral coercive measures – September 2015
e) Human Rights and unilateral coercive measures – September 2017
f) Human Rights and unilateral coercive measures – March 2018

IV DEVELOPMENT

a) The right to development – September 2014
b) The right to development – September 2015

V DEMOCRATIC AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER

a) Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order – September 2011
b) Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order – September 2012
c) Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order – September 2014
d) Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order – September 2015

VI INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE PROMOTION OF A DEMOCRATIC AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER

a) Mandate of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order – September 2014

39. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS

I CAMBODIA

a) Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia – September 2010
b) Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia – September 2011
c) Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia – September 2013
d) Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia – September 2015
II CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
a) Technical assistance to the Central African Republic in the field of human rights – September 2013
b) Technical assistance to the Central African Republic in the field of human rights – September 2014
c) Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic – September 2015
e) Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic – September 2017

III CÔTE D’IVOIRE
a) Capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d’Ivoire in the field of human rights – June 2015

IV DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
a) Technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo – September 2013
b) Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo – September 2017

V DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
a) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2010
b) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2011
c) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2012
d) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2013
e) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2014
f) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2015
g) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2016
h) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2017
i) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – March 2018

VI GUINEA
a) Strengthening of technical cooperation and consultative services in Guinea – March 2014
b) Strengthening of technical cooperation and consultative services in Guinea – March 2015

VII LIBYA
a) Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya – March 2015
b) Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya – March 2018

VIII MYANMAR
a) Situation of human rights in Myanmar – March 2010
b) Situation of human rights in Myanmar – March 2011
c) Situation of human rights in Myanmar – March 2012
d) Situation of human rights in Myanmar – March 2013
e) Situation of human rights in Myanmar – March 2014
f) Situation of human rights in Myanmar – March 2015

IX SRI LANKA
a) Promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka – March 2013
b) Promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka – March 2014
c) Promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka – September 2015

X SOMALIA
a) Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights – September 2013
b) Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights – September 2015
c) Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights – September 2017

XI SOUTH SUDAN
a) Technical and capacity-building assistance for South Sudan in the field of human rights – June 2014
b) Mission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve human rights, accountability, reconciliation and capacity in South Sudan - June 2015

c) Situation of human rights in South Sudan - March 2017

d) Situation of human rights in South Sudan - March 2018

XII Syrian Arab Republic

a) Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic - September 2012
b) The deterioration of the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the need to grant immediate access to the commission of inquiry – June 2013
c) The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – March 2014
e) The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – September 2014
g) The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – September 2015
h) The Human Rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic march 2016
j) The Human Rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic September 2017
k) The Human Rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic - June 2017
l) The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – September 2017

XIII Sudan

a) Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights – September 2013
b) Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights HRC 27 – September 2014
c) Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights – September 2015
d) Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights – September 2016

XIV Yemen

a) Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights - September 2014
b) Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights - September 2015
c) Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights – September 2017

Eritrea

a) Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Eritrea – June 2016
1. **PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

I. **ANNUAL RESOLUTION ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

A) **NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/11. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** New Zealand and Mexico  
**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP2: Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

PP3: Reaffirming also its resolutions 7/9 of 27 March 2008 and 10/7 of 26 March 2009, and welcoming the efforts of all stakeholders to implement those resolutions,

PP4: Reaffirming further its commitment to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, to promote respect for their inherent dignity and to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities,

PP5: Stressing the importance of effective national legislative, policy and institutional frameworks for the full enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities,

PP6: Acknowledging that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the first human rights instrument to contain specific provisions for national implementation and monitoring, and reaffirming the provisions to that effect contained in article 33 of the Convention,

PP7: Highlighting the fact that the majority of persons with disabilities live in conditions of poverty and, in this regard, recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities, bearing in mind that an estimated 80 per cent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, including least developed countries,

PP8: Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in all countries, particularly developing countries and including least developed countries,

PP9: Emphasizing the role of relevant national data collection in the effective implementation of the Convention,

PP10: Conscious of the added value of collecting and sharing information and experiences on national implementation,

OP1: Welcomes the fact that, to date, one hundred and forty-four States and one regional integration organization have signed and eighty-three ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that eighty-eight have signed and fifty-two have ratified the Optional Protocol, and calls upon those States and regional integration organizations that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention and the Optional Protocol to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

OP2: Encourages States that have ratified the Convention and have submitted one or more reservations to the Convention to implement a process to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;

OP3: Welcomes the thematic study on the structure and role of national mechanisms in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention, prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human
Rights (A/HRC/13/29), and calls upon all stakeholders to consider the findings and recommendations of the study;

OP4: Reaffirms the important role that national monitoring mechanisms, including independent mechanisms such as national human rights institutions, play in protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP5: Encourages all States to maintain or establish appropriate domestic frameworks and mechanisms to effectively protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP6: Calls upon States parties to the Convention, when maintaining, strengthening, designating or establishing domestic mechanisms and frameworks for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention, to take the opportunity to review and strengthen existing structures for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including by ensuring that:

(a) Governmental focal points and, where established, coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention have an appropriate mandate that fully enables them to develop, coordinate and carry out a coherent strategy for the domestic implementation of the Convention;

(b) Coordination mechanisms within Government, where established, include representatives from relevant Government agencies, and that such mechanisms and/or focal points consult closely with and actively involve civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities;

(c) The frameworks to promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the Convention include one or more independent mechanisms, as appropriate, that take into account the principles relating to the status and functioning of the national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights (Paris Principles);

OP7: Encourages States parties to share information with the Office of the High Commissioner on the decisions taken regarding focal points, coordination mechanisms and monitoring frameworks for the implementation and monitoring of the Convention;

OP8: Reaffirms that civil society, in particular persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, should be involved and participate fully in the monitoring process of the Convention;

OP9: Encourages States to ensure that the mandates of Government focal points, coordination mechanisms and monitoring frameworks include promoting awareness of the Convention and that these bodies are adequately resourced;

OP10: Encourages States and regional integration organizations to facilitate and support capacity-building, including through the exchange and sharing of information, experiences and best practices on national implementation and monitoring of the Convention, in line with the recognition of the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP11: Encourages States, between and among themselves and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society to ensure that international cooperation, including international development programmes, is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP12: Decides to continue to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities into its work, in accordance with its resolution 7/9;

OP13: Also decides that its next annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities will be held at its sixteenth session, and that it will focus on the role of international cooperation in support of national efforts to realize the purpose and objectives of the Convention;

OP14: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a study to enhance awareness of the role played by international cooperation in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the Convention, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including States, regional organizations, including regional integration organizations, the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, and requests that the study be made available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner, in an accessible format, prior to the sixteenth session of the Council;

OP15: Encourages organizations of persons with disabilities, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the debate referred to in paragraph 13 above, as well as in regular and special sessions of the Council and its working groups;
OP16: Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the Office of the High Commissioner, in its mandates on the rights of persons with disabilities, and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are adequately resourced for the fulfilment of their tasks;

OP17: Reiterates the commitment of States to ensure accessibility for all persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health, education, information and communication, in order to enable them to enjoy fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP18: Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, also taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and underlines that the Council, including its Internet resources, should be fully accessible to persons with disabilities.
b) ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL EFFORTS FOR THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHTS PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/15. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** New Zealand and Mexico  
**Cosponsors:** Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uganda, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

**PP1:** Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

**PP2:** Reaffirming also Human Rights Council resolutions 7/9 of 27 March 2008, 10/7 of 26 March 2009 and 13/11 of 25 March 2010, and welcoming the efforts of all stakeholders to implement those resolutions,

**PP3:** Recalling the recognition by States parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the importance of international cooperation and its promotion, in support of national efforts for the realization of the purpose and objectives of the Convention, and that such measures are without prejudice to the obligation of each State party to fulfil their obligations under the Convention,

**PP4:** Recalling also the recognition of the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, particularly in developing countries, and highlighting the fact that the majority of persons with disabilities live in conditions of poverty and, in this regard, recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty on persons with disabilities,

**PP5:** Emphasizing that international cooperation measures that are not inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities may create new barriers to their equal participation in society,

**PP6:** Emphasizing also the need for States parties to consult closely with and actively involve persons with disabilities in decision-making processes concerning issues related to persons with disabilities, including to enable and empower them to participate in international cooperation,

**OP1:** Welcomes the fact that, to date, one hundred and forty-seven States and one regional integration organization have signed and ninety-nine States ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that ninety States have signed and sixty-one States have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and calls upon those States and regional integration organizations that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

**OP2:** Encourages States that have ratified the Convention and have submitted one or more reservations to it to implement a process to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;

**OP3:** Welcomes the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting contained in General Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”, particularly the recognition that policies and actions must also focus on persons with disabilities in order that they may benefit from progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

**OP4:** Also welcomes the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the role of international cooperation in support of national efforts for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities, including the thematic study, and calls upon all stakeholders to consider the findings and recommendations of the study, and invites the High Commissioner to make the study available to the high-
level meeting at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly on strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts; “

OP5: Calls upon States parties to the Convention to ensure that all international cooperation measures in the disability field are consistent with their obligations under the Convention; such measures could include, in addition to disability-specific initiatives, ensuring that international cooperation is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP6: Encourages all actors, when taking appropriate and effective international cooperation measures in support of national efforts for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities, to ensure:
(a) That appropriate attention be given to all persons with disabilities, including those with disabilities relating to physical, mental, intellectual and sensory impairments, and that appropriate attention be given also to gender issues, including the connection between gender and disability;
(b) Adequate coordination between and among actors involved in international cooperation;

OP7: Encourages States to reinforce international cooperation in support of national efforts for the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP8: Welcomes the initiative by the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the High Commissioner, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Children’s Fund to promote a new multidonor trust fund through the establishment of the United Nations partnership for the rights of persons with disabilities to support the inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities within the development cooperation programmes of the United Nations system, and encourages States, bilateral and multilateral donors and private donors to give favourable consideration to contributing to it once it has been established;

OP9: Invites the Office of the High Commissioner, within two years of the establishment of the United Nations partnership for the rights of persons with disabilities, to provide information to the Human Rights Council on the status and operation of the partnership;

OP10: Encourages States to reinforce international cooperation measures in fields of research or on transfer of technology, such as assistive technologies;

OP11: Encourages all actors to give appropriate consideration to the rights of persons with disabilities in all phases of humanitarian operations, from preparedness to assistance, transition and handover of relief operations;

OP12: Acknowledges the importance of international cooperation at all levels, including South-South and triangular cooperation, which complement North-South cooperation, as well as regional cooperation and cooperation involving and within civil society, including national human rights institutions and persons with disabilities and their representative organizations;

OP13: Recalls that international cooperation is without prejudice to the obligation of each State party to the Convention to fulfil its obligations under the Convention;

OP14: Takes note with interest of the ongoing discussions at the World Intellectual Property Organization on exceptions and limitations to copyright to enhance access to copyrighted works for persons with disabilities;

OP15: Decides to continue to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities into its work, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 7/9;

OP16: Also decides that its next annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities will be held at its nineteenth session, and that it will focus on participation in political and public life;

OP17: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a study on the participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including States, regional organizations, including regional integration organizations, United Nations agencies, the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development of the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, and requests that the study be made available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner, in an accessible format, prior to the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council;

OP18: Encourages organizations of persons with disabilities, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the debate referred to in paragraph 16 above, as well as in regular and special sessions of the Human Rights Council and its working groups;
OP19: Encourages the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council to cooperate, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, with the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development;

OP20: Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the Office of the High Commissioner, in its mandates on the rights of persons with disabilities, and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are given adequate resources for the fulfilment of their tasks;

OP21: Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, also taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and underlines that the Human Rights Council, including its Internet resources, should be fully accessible to persons with disabilities.
c) Participation in political and public life HRC 19 – March 2012 – Resolution 19/11. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico and New Zealand
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP1: Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
PP2: Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,
PP3: Reaffirming also all previous resolutions of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities, the most recent of which was resolution 16/15 of 24 March 2011, and welcoming the efforts of all stakeholders to implement those resolutions,
PP4: Reaffirming further the right to participate in political and public life, as set out in article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his or her country directly, or through freely chosen representatives, and the right of equal access to public service, as well as, inter alia, article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, most recently and with regard to persons with disabilities, in article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
PP5: Recalling that the above-mentioned article 29 of the Convention reaffirms the right of persons with disabilities to participate in political and public life, and that parties to the Convention are required to guarantee political rights to persons with disabilities and adopt all appropriate measures to ensure that they enjoy these rights on an equal basis with others,
PP6: Recognizing that progress has been made, yet deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities in all regions continue to be denied their right to participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, and noting that the exclusion or restriction of political rights of persons with disabilities on the basis of disability constitutes discrimination contrary to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
PP7: Emphasizing that full and effective participation and inclusion in society is a general principle of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and thus that participation in political and public life on an equal basis with others is closely interrelated with and interdependent on other Convention provisions, including those that require States parties to ensure non-discrimination and accessibility and to recognize legal capacity and the right to participate in the community on an equal basis with others,
PP8: Recognizing that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple forms of discrimination, including in their participation in political and public life,
OP1: Welcomes the fact that, to date, one hundred and fifty three States have signed and one hundred and nine States and one regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that ninety States have signed and sixty six States have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and calls upon those States and regional integration organizations that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention and the Optional Protocol to consider doing so as a matter of priority;
OP2: Encourages States that have ratified the Convention and have submitted one or more reservations to it to initiate a process to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;
OP3: Welcomes the thematic study on participation in political and public life by persons with disabilities prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and calls upon all stakeholders to consider the findings and recommendations of the study;

OP4: Calls upon States parties to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others, including the right and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected, and to participate in the conduct of public affairs;

OP5: Also calls upon States parties to adopt and implement appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate effectively and fully in political and public life on an equal basis with others, including by, inter alia:

(a) Providing persons with disabilities with access to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity and, where necessary, and at their request, allowing assistance in voting by a person of their own choice;

(b) Providing reasonable accommodation and eliminating barriers that prevent or limit effective and full participation in political and public life, including physical and communication barriers, such as inaccessible polling stations or the lack of election information or materials in accessible formats;

(c) Protecting the right to vote by secret ballot and the right to stand for elections and to effectively hold office, and to have access to public service positions, including by providing reasonable accommodation;

(d) Promoting public awareness campaigns and training programmes relevant to the exercise of political rights by persons with disabilities, and ensuring an inclusive education system directed at, inter alia, the strengthening of respect for human rights, including political rights;

(e) Adopting measures to encourage the active involvement of persons with disabilities in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with public and political life, including political parties, community-based organizations and public boards, as well as the forming and joining of organizations of persons with disabilities at the local, regional, national and international levels;

OP6: Further calls upon States parties to ensure that measures to assist persons with disabilities in their participation in political and public life are consistent with the Convention, including the general principle of inclusion in society;

OP7: Urges States parties to review any existing exclusion or restriction of political rights for persons with disabilities, including those persons with psychosocial, mental or intellectual disabilities, and to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;

OP8: Calls upon States parties, in adopting and implementing measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have the opportunity to participate effectively and fully in political and public life, including the conduct of public affairs on an equal basis with others, to consult closely with and actively involve persons with disabilities;

OP9: Also calls upon States and invites other relevant stakeholders, including national monitoring mechanisms, to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable the formulation and implementation of policies relating to participation in political and public life of persons with disabilities;

OP10: Encourages all relevant actors in the design of products, environments, programmes and services relating to participation in political and public life to pay due attention to universal design, which requires the consideration of the needs of all members of society in order to avoid the need for any subsequent adaptation or specialized design;

OP11: Also encourages all relevant actors in undertaking measures of international cooperation, between and among States and, as appropriate, in partnership with relevant international and regional organizations and civil society, to consider appropriate and effective measures in support of national efforts to enhance enjoyment of political rights by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, such as by facilitating the use of assistive and new technologies relevant to participation in political and public life;

OP12: Decides to continue to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities into its work, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 7/9 of 27 March 2008;

OP13: Also decides that its next annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities will be held at its twenty-second session, and that it will focus on the work and employment of persons with disabilities;
OP14: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a study on the work and employment of persons with disabilities, in consultation with States and other relevant stakeholders, including the International Labour Organization, regional organizations, the Special Rapporteur on Disabilities of the Commission for Social Development, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, and requests that the study be made available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner, in an accessible format, prior to the twenty-second session of the Human Rights Council;”

OP15: Encourages organizations of persons with disabilities, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the session referred to in paragraph 13 above, as well as in regular and special sessions of the Human Rights Council and its working groups;

OP16: Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are adequately resourced for the fulfilment of their tasks;

OP17: Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, also taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and underlines that the Human Rights Council, including its Internet resources, should be fully accessible to persons with disabilities.
D) THE WORK AND EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HRC 22 – MARCH 2013 – RESOLUTION 22/3. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: ESACR

Sponsors: Mexico and New Zealand
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational Republic of), Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America. Withdraw co-sponsorship: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

PP1: Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP2: Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

PP3: Reaffirming also all previous resolutions of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities, the most recent of which was resolution 19/11 of 22 March 2012, and welcoming the efforts of all stakeholders to implement those resolutions,

PP4: Reaffirming further the right to work, as set out in article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment, as well as, inter alia, States parties’ obligations under articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 11 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and, most recently and with regard to persons with disabilities, in article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP5: Recalling that the above-mentioned article 27 of the Convention reaffirms the right of persons with disabilities to work, including their right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible, and that States parties to the Convention are required to take appropriate steps, including through legislation, to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy this right on an equal basis with others,

PP6: Recalling also relevant conventions, declarations, recommendations and codes of practice of the International Labour Organization,

PP7: Recognizing that progress has been made, yet deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities in all regions continue to face significant obstacles in exercising their right to work on an equal basis with others,

PP8: Emphasizing that the right to work is a key factor in ensuring the full and effective participation and inclusion, as well as equality of opportunity, of persons with disabilities in society,

PP9: Recognizing the need to build awareness among persons with disabilities, their families, communities and all those working in education systems of the right of persons with disabilities to work and to enjoy equal employment opportunities,

PP10: Recognizing also that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination, including in the context of realizing their right to work on an equal basis with others,

PP11: Recognizing further the important role of the public and private sectors in employing persons with disabilities and the need to raise awareness of all employers of the valuable contribution that persons with disabilities can make in a diverse workplace,
PP12: Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to hold a high-level meeting, on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and looking forward to the contribution that the outcome document thereon could make in mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 development agenda,

OP1: Welcomes the fact that, to date, one hundred and fifty five States have signed and one hundred and twenty eight States and one regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that ninety one States have signed and seventy six States have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and calls upon those States and regional integration organizations that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention and the Optional Protocol to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

OP2: Encourages States that have ratified the Convention and have submitted one or more reservations to it to initiate a process to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;

OP3: Welcomes the thematic study on the work and employment of persons with disabilities prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and calls upon all stakeholders to consider the findings and recommendations of the study;

OP4: Calls upon States parties to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully enjoy the right to work on an equal basis with others, including the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP5: Also calls upon States parties to adopt and implement appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to work on an equal basis with others, including by, inter alia:

(a) Prohibiting by law discrimination on the basis of disability in the area of work and at all phases of employment, including the denial of reasonable accommodation;"

(b) Promoting equal access for persons with disabilities to the open labour market, in particular by promoting alternative approaches to sheltered employment schemes where such schemes are inconsistent with the Convention;

(c) Adopting positive measures, as appropriate, to increase employment of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors, in particular for women and youth with disabilities, persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, and ensuring that such positive measures are designed and promoted in a way that recognizes the value of diversity in the workplace and of equal career development for all;

(d) Employing persons with disabilities in the public sector and considering setting targets for such employment;

(e) Promoting inclusive and non-discriminatory opportunities for selfemployment, entrepreneurship, the development of cooperatives and starting one’s own business, including through microfinance schemes;

(f) Establishing accessibility requirements for all employers to eliminate barriers that hinder job seekers and employees with disabilities from access to the workplace on an equal basis with others;

(g) Ensuring reasonable accommodation is provided in both public and private sector employment;

(h) Ensuring also that persons with disabilities have equal access to education and vocational training that is non-discriminatory, accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities, including by providing reasonable accommodation, and by promoting continuous learning;

(i) Ensuring further that habilitation and rehabilitation programmes are nondiscriminatory and adequately take into account the needs of persons with disabilities;

(j) Establishing and maintaining access to social protection programmes, including those created pursuant to recommendation No. 202 of the International Labour Organization concerning national floors for social protection, that support persons with disabilities in seeking, transitioning to and maintaining work, and that recognize the additional costs that persons with disabilities face in their access to the open labour market;
(k) Promoting public awareness campaigns to address negative attitudes, stigma and stereotypes of persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, that hinder their opportunity to participate in work and employment on an equal basis with others;

OP6: Reaffirms the obligation of States parties to ensure that persons with disabilities are not held in slavery or in servitude, and are protected, on an equal basis with others, from forced or compulsory labour;

OP7: Calls upon States parties, and urges private sector employers and workers’ organizations to ensure that measures to assist persons with disabilities in their access to and maintaining employment are consistent with the Convention, including the general principles of inclusion in society, individual autonomy, including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons;

OP8: Calls upon States, in realizing the right to work for persons with disabilities, to engage the private sector and, in this regard, urges the private sector to employ persons with disabilities, to create a welcoming working environment and to identify and eliminate barriers that hinder their access to the workplace on an equal basis with others;

OP9: Urges States to consult closely with and actively involve persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in designing, implementing, evaluating and monitoring policies and programmes relating to the employment of persons with disabilities;

OP10: Encourages States and invites other relevant stakeholders, including national monitoring mechanisms, to collect appropriate information, including disability-specific and gender-specific statistical and research data, to enable the formulation and implementation of policies to improve the employment situation of persons with disabilities;

OP11: Encourages States to create or strengthen relevant monitoring or complaint mechanisms that, inter alia, promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the right to work for persons with disabilities;

OP12: Encourages all relevant actors in the design of products, environments, programmes and services relating to work and employment to pay due attention to universal design, which requires the consideration of the needs of all members of society in order to avoid the need for any subsequent adaptation or specialized design;

OP13: Acknowledges the importance of international cooperation at all levels and, in this regard, encourages all relevant actors in taking measures of international cooperation to consider appropriate and effective measures in support of national efforts to promote employment opportunities for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others;

OP14: Decides to continue to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities into its work, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 7/9 of 27 March 2008;

OP15: Also decides that its next annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities will be held at its twenty-fifth session, and that it will focus on the right of persons with disabilities to education;

OP16: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a study on the right of persons with disabilities to education, in consultation with States and other relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, regional organizations, the Special Rapporteur on Disabilities of the Commission for Social Development, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, and requests that the study be made available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner, in an accessible format, prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council;

OP17: Encourages organizations of persons with disabilities, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the debate referred to in paragraph 15 above, as well as in regular and special sessions of the Human Rights Council and its working groups;

OP18: Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are adequately resourced for the fulfilment of their tasks;

OP19: Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, also taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and underlines that the Human Rights Council, including its Internet resources, should be fully accessible to persons with disabilities;
OP20: Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue to provide all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Independent Expert and for the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner in the area of rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

OP21: Decides to continue its consideration of this issue in accordance with its annual programme of work.
e) THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HRC 25 – MARCH 2014 – RESOLUTION 25/20. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Angola, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Somalia, South Africa, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP1: Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP2: Recalling also the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

PP3: Reaffirming all previous resolutions of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities, the most recent of which was resolution 22/3 of 21 March 2013, and welcoming the efforts of all stakeholders to implement those resolutions,

PP4: Recalling the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and, most recently with regard to persons with disabilities, in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant international instruments,

PP5: Recalling in particular that article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reaffirms the right of persons with disabilities to education, and provides that, with a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning,

PP6: Recalling relevant guidelines of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, such as the Guidelines for Inclusion: Ensuring Access to Education for All of 2005,

PP7: Recognizing that progress has been made, yet deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities in all regions continue to face significant obstacles in exercising their right to education without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity,

PP8: Deeply concerned at the violence, stigmatization and discrimination faced by persons with disabilities, which leads to their exclusion and hinders and often prevents their access to education,

PP9: Deeply concerned also that girls and women of all ages with disabilities are subject to multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination, including in the context of realizing their right to education without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity,

PP10: Emphasizing that the equal realization of the right to education of persons with disabilities is fundamental for their social and economic inclusion and full participation in society,

PP11: Acknowledging that inclusive education benefits all children and society by celebrating diversity, promoting equality and participation for all and countering exclusion, stigmatization and discrimination,

PP12: Recognizing the need to build awareness among all persons, including persons with disabilities, their families, teachers, social workers, students, communities and all those involved in education systems, of the right of persons with disabilities to education without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity,

PP13: Concerned at the lack of data, research and statistics on the education of persons with disabilities, including women and indigenous persons, and its negative impact on effective and equitable policymaking,
Welcoming the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 23 September 2013 on disability and development and its outcome document, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of ensuring accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and encouraged the international community to seize every opportunity to include disability as a cross-cutting issue in the global development agenda, to give due consideration to all persons with disabilities in the emerging post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations, with a view to enhancing cooperation, and to provide relevant technical assistance to Member States upon their request,

Reaffirming the commitment in the above-mentioned outcome document to recognize, inter alia, the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination by ensuring that all children have equal opportunity for access to an inclusive education system of good quality, and notes the recognition in the outcome document that promoting access to inclusive education systems supports equal access to full and productive employment and decent work on the same terms,

Recognizing the need to strengthen further the process of developing inclusive education systems, including by giving due consideration to inclusive education in the process of the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

Underlining the importance of consulting closely with and actively involving persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the process of the elaboration of the emerging post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations,

Welcoming the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, and encouraging him to consult closely with States, relevant United Nations entities, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations and all other relevant stakeholders in carrying out his work,

Noting the expiry of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development on 31 December 2014 and the Commission’s decision to consider the possibility, at its fifty-third session, of another monitoring mechanism, with a view to strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in social development,

Welcomes the fact that, to date, 158 States have signed and 141 States and one regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that 92 States have signed and 79 States have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and calls upon those States and regional integration organizations that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention and the Optional Protocol to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

Encourages States that have ratified the Convention and have submitted one or more reservations to it to initiate a process to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;

Welcomes the thematic study on the right of persons with disabilities to education prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and calls upon all stakeholders to consider the findings and recommendations of the study;

Calls upon States to ensure free birth registration for persons with disabilities, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, without discrimination of any kind;

Urges States to take effective measures to address and prevent all forms of violence and bullying against persons with disabilities, in particular in and around schools, other learning facilities and the community, including by putting in place inclusive and effective child protection measures that have adequate links to schools;

Also urges States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and girls with disabilities and to promote gender equality, in order to ensure their full participation and equal enjoyment of their rights, in particular in the field of education;

Calls upon States that are not yet party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully enjoy the right to education without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, and encourages them to transition to an inclusive education system, to enrol new students in such a system and to provide opportunities for life-long learning, taking into account and respecting the unique needs of different disability constituencies;
OP8: Calls upon States parties to adopt and implement appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy the right to education without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity by ensuring an inclusive education system at all levels and life-long learning, in accordance with the Convention, and urges States parties in furtherance of this objective to, inter alia:

(a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all children;
(b) Adopt inclusive education laws and policies that prohibit rejection from the general education system on the basis of disability and guarantee continuity in education on an equal basis;
(c) Modify or abolish laws and policies that discriminate against or have the effect of excluding students from the general education system on the basis of disability;
(d) Accommodate the different needs and ways of learning of all students and by taking a student-centred approach;
(e) Ensure reasonable accommodation of the individual’s requirements, providing the support required, within the general education system, to facilitate their effective education, as well as provide effective individualized support measures in environments that maximize academic and societal development, consistent with the goal of full inclusion, including by allocating sustained and adequate financial resources;
(f) Recognize, promote and facilitate the use of sign languages and other appropriate modes and means of communication for the individual that maximize academic and social development and participation, in accordance with article 24, paragraph 3 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
(g) Adopt positive and other measures to include persons with disabilities in general tertiary education, vocational training, general adult education and continuing education programmes and funding opportunities, particularly for those who have been excluded from primary and secondary education, without discrimination and on an equal basis with others;

OP9: Encourages States and relevant institutions to provide ongoing professional training, teacher qualification programmes and capacity-building for education personnel on inclusive education, training for sign language teachers and interpreters, and teacher training for persons with disabilities;

OP10: Urges States to take measures to eliminate accessibility barriers to education, including those related to physical, linguistic, communication, sensory, technology, transportation and information access, including in remote, isolated or rural areas;

OP11: Encourages all relevant actors in the design of products, environments, programmes and services relating to education to pay due attention to universal design and to universal design for learning, which requires consideration of the needs of all members of society in order to avoid the need for any subsequent adaptation or specific design;

OP12: Urges States to consult closely with and actively involve persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in designing, implementing, evaluating and monitoring policies and programmes relating to educational matters;

OP13: Encourages States and invites other relevant stakeholders, including national monitoring mechanisms, to collect appropriate information, including disability-specific and gender-specific statistical and research data, to enable the formulation and implementation of inclusive education policies;

OP14: Also encourages States to develop measurable goals on inclusive quality education and to promote their monitoring through indicators, including disability-specific indicators;

OP15: Further encourages States to create or strengthen relevant monitoring or complaint mechanisms that, inter alia, promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the right to education for persons with disabilities;

OP16: Recognizes the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including the right to education of persons with disabilities without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, and in this regard encourages the mobilization of public and private resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development at all levels, and underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation at all levels, and the exchange of good practices and partnerships for disability-inclusive development;
OP17: Calls upon States to ensure that all international cooperation is inclusive of persons with disabilities and does not contribute to creating new barriers for them;

OP18: Encourages States and intergovernmental organizations to consider becoming party to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled;

OP19: Decides to continue to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities into its work, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 7/9 of 27 March 2008, and invites States to consider the possibility of establishing a special procedures mandate on the rights of persons with disabilities within 2014;

OP20: Also decides that its next annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities will be held at its twenty-eighth session, from within existing resources, and that it will focus on article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on living independently and being included in the community, and will have international sign interpretation and captioning;

OP21: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare its annual study on the rights of persons with disabilities on article 19 of the Convention on living independently and being included in the community, from within existing resources and in consultation with States and other relevant stakeholders, regional organizations, the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, requiring contributions to be submitted in an accessible format, and requests that such stakeholder contributions, and the study and an easy-to-read-version of it, be made available on the website of the Office, in an accessible format, prior to the twentyeighth session of the Human Rights Council;

OP22: Encourages organizations of persons with disabilities, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the debate referred to in paragraph 20 above, as well as in regular and special sessions of the Human Rights Council and its working groups;

OP23: Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the work of the Office of the High Commissioner with respect to the rights of persons with disabilities and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are adequately resourced for the fulfilment of their tasks;

OP24: Invites the Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to consider the discussion of article 19 of the Convention on living independently and being included in the community, according to its mandate;

OP25: Requests the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and United Nations offices to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, also taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and underlines that the Human Rights Council, including its Internet resources, should be fully accessible to persons with disabilities.
The right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community on an equal basis with others


Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP1: Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto,

PP2: Recalling also the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

PP3: Reaffirming all of its previous resolutions on the rights of persons with disabilities, the most recent of which was resolution 25/20 of 28 March 2014, and welcoming the efforts of all stakeholders to implement those resolutions,

PP4: Recalling in particular that article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reaffirms the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community on an equal basis with others, and provides that, with a view to realizing this right without discrimination, States parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate the full inclusion and participation in the community of persons with disabilities,

PP5: Recalling the general principles reflected in the Convention, namely respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy and independence, and full and effective participation and inclusion in society,

PP6: Emphasizing that the enjoyment of the right to living independently and being included in the community on an equal basis with others is closely linked to the enjoyment of the full range of human rights by persons with disabilities,

PP7: Recognizing that progress has been made, yet deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities in all regions continue to face significant obstacles in exercising their right to live independently and be included in the community on an equal basis with others,

PP8: Emphasizing that access to physical environment, transportation, information and communications, including information and communications technology, and other services and facilities provided to public are a key to independent, autonomous living and equal participation in society for persons with disabilities,

PP9: Welcoming the work undertaken by the task force on secretariat services, accessibility for persons with disabilities and use of information technology of the Human Rights Council, and encouraging it to report orally to the Council on the progress made on the full implementation of the recommendations contained in its reports and its future work,

PP10: Deeply concerned at the negative impact of laws or practices on the rights of persons with disabilities that deprive them of their legal capacity or allow for their forced institutionalization on the basis of a real or perceived disability,

PP11: Deeply concerned also that girls and women of all ages with disabilities are subject to multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination, and bearing in mind the particular risk of segregation, violence and abuse against women and girls with disabilities,

PP12: Noting the ongoing preparations for the post-2015 development agenda and its consideration of persons with disabilities in both the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and the report of the Secretary-General entitled “A life of dignity for all: accelerating
progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, “

PP13: Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 23 September 2013 on disability and development and its outcome document,

PP14: Welcoming the appointment of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, and her report,

OP1: Welcomes the fact that, to date, 159 States have signed and 151 States and one regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that 92 States have signed and 85 States have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and calls upon those States and regional integration organizations that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention and the Optional Protocol to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

OP2: Encourages States that have ratified the Convention and have submitted one or more reservations to it to initiate a process to review regularly the effect and continued relevance of such reservations, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing them;

OP3: Welcomes the thematic study on the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and calls upon all stakeholders to consider its findings and recommendations with a view to their implementation, where appropriate;

OP4: Calls upon States that are not yet party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure that persons with disabilities can effectively and fully enjoy the right to living independently and being included in the community on an equal basis with others;

OP5: Calls upon States parties to the Convention to take effective and appropriate measures to facilitate the full enjoyment by persons with disabilities of the right to live independently and be included in the community on an equal basis with others, and urges States parties, in furtherance of this objective, inter alia:

(a) Guarantee equal recognition before the law of persons with disabilities and ensure that they have the opportunity to exercise control over their lives on an equal basis with others;

(b) Prevent isolation or segregation from the community of persons with disabilities, and in that regard take further measures towards their deinstitutionalization;

(c) Provide persons with disabilities with access to a range of support services that are responsive to their individual choices, wishes and needs, including for their deinstitutionalization;

OP6: Urges States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and girls with disabilities and to promote gender equality in order to ensure the equal enjoyment of their rights, in particular to live independently and be fully included and participate in the community on an equal basis with others;

OP7: Encourages States to engage in international cooperation efforts aimed at enhancing their national capacities to guarantee fully the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community on an equal basis with others, and invites the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant United Nations agencies to consider ways to foster international cooperation activities in this regard;

OP8: Recognizes the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including the right to live independently and be included in the community on an equal basis with others without discrimination, in this regard encourages the mobilization of public and private resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development, and underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation at all levels, the exchange of good practices and partnerships for disability-inclusive development;

OP9: Calls upon States to ensure that all international cooperation is inclusive of persons with disabilities and does not contribute to creating new barriers for them;

OP10: Also calls upon States to consider becoming party to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled;

OP11: Decides that its next annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities will be held at its thirty-first session and that it will focus on article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, and will have international sign interpretation and captioning;
OP12: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare its annual study on the rights of persons with disabilities on article 11 of the Convention, on situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, and in consultation with States and other relevant stakeholders, regional organizations, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, requiring contributions to be submitted in an accessible format, and requests that such stakeholder contributions, and the study and an easy-to-read-version of it, be made available on the website of the Office, in an accessible format, prior to the thirty-first session of the Human Rights Council;

OP13: Also decides to make the resolution on the rights of persons with disabilities biennial as of the thirty-first session, with its subsequent consideration at the thirty-seventh session;

OP14: Urges States to consider further integrating and mainstreaming the perspective and rights of persons with disabilities into the work of the Human Rights Council;

OP15: Encourages representative organizations of persons with disabilities, civil society, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the debate referred to in paragraph 11 above and in regular and special sessions of the Human Rights Council and its working groups;

OP16: Invites the Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to consider, in accordance with its mandate, the outcome document of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015, in relation to article 11 of the Convention;

OP17: Requests the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and United Nations offices to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, also taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and underlines that the Human Rights Council, including its Internet resources, should be fully accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP18: Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the work of the Office of the High Commissioner with respect to the rights of persons with disabilities and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are adequately resourced for the fulfilment of their tasks.
g) THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SITUATIONS OF RISK AND HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES HRC31 – MARCH 2016 – A/HRC/31/L.8 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico and New Zealand
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay

Subsequently: Algeria, Côte d’Ivoire, El Salvador, Indonesia, Morocco, Namibia, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Ukraine

PP3 Recalling the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

PP7 Recalling in particular that article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities provides that States parties to the Convention shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters,

PP8 Recognizing that persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters, and in their aftermath, and that they are often at increased risk of discrimination, exploitation and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and stressing the particular impact that armed conflict has on persons with disabilities,

PP9 Stressing the relevance of disaggregated data collection and analysis, including by disability, as applicable, as an important element in the design of inclusive policies, including those relating to situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters,

PP10 Recognizing that persons with disabilities require specific protection and safety measures, including in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters, and recognizing the need to support further participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development of and decision-making processes relating to such measures,

PP11 Recognizing also that the needs of persons with disabilities are often overlooked in the early phases of situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters, and the importance of providing timely and appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to persons with disabilities, while ensuring that their specific needs are addressed, in particular the needs of women and children with disabilities, such as access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, psychosocial support and educational programmes,

PP12 Recognizing further that participation, accountability, non-discrimination and empowerment are fundamental principles of a human-rights-based approach to disability, and noting article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in this regard,
H) EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THE RIGHT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE—HRC 37 – MARCH 2018 RESOLUTION 37/22, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico, New Zealand
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

Subsequently: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Netherlands, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Angola, Brazil, Egypt, Japan, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, United Arab Emirates

Selected paragraphs:

PP9: Recognizing that participation, accountability, non-discrimination and empowerment are fundamental principles of a human rights-based approach to disability, and noting article 3 of the Convention in that regard, (PP 9)

PP 11: Recalling the general principles reflected in the Convention, namely, non-discrimination, full and effective participation and inclusion in society, respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity, equality between men and women, and respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities,

PP 15: Deeply concerned that girls and women of all ages with disabilities are subject to multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination that affect their enjoyment of their human rights, including their ability to have access to justice on an equal basis with others, and that those forms of discrimination stem from harmful stigma and stereotypes based on gender and disability, and bearing in mind the risk of segregation, violence and abuse, including sexual violence and abuse, against women and girls with disabilities, particularly occurring in families, in institutions and carried out by support providers,

PP 16: Deeply concerned also at the negative impact of those laws and practices on the rights of persons with disabilities that provide inadequate support to such persons to exercise their legal capacity on an equal basis with others, which has a negative impact on the enjoyment of equality and non-discrimination, and in some cases that deny their right to effective access to justice on an equal basis with others, or allow for their forced institutionalization on the basis of a real or perceived disability,

PP 17: Emphasizing that access to procedural and age-appropriate accommodations is essential to facilitating the effective role of persons with disabilities as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings, including at investigative and other preliminary stages, and highlighting the key role of States in promoting appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including police and prison staff, in order to help to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, as recognized in article 13 of the Convention,

OP 4: Calls upon States to take effective and appropriate measures to remove all barriers preventing persons with disabilities from having effective access to justice on an equal basis with others and to ensure the full enjoyment of equality and non-discrimination by persons with disabilities in the fields of equality and non-discrimination and access to justice,

OP 4a: Guaranteeing equal recognition before the law of persons with disabilities and ensuring that they have the opportunity to exercise their legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life, as recognized in article 12 of the Convention;

OP 4b: Adopting laws and policies to address and reduce inequalities, including by facilitating accessibility, working actively to change negative perceptions and attitudes and providing for inclusive environments;

OP 4d: Taking measures to ensure protection against all kinds of discrimination, including by integrating the Convention in national law, where appropriate, providing tools and guidelines to apply its provisions and innovative aspects, empowering persons with disabilities with regard to their rights, building the capacity of
public officials, including judges and monitoring agents, and ensuring effective remedies and proper redress and reparation to victims of discrimination;

OP 4e: Taking all appropriate measures to eliminate all situations of gender-based discrimination against women and girls with disabilities of all ages, who face an increased vulnerability to violence, abuse, discrimination and negative stereotyping;

OP 4f: Improving or adopting legal and regulatory frameworks that identify those responsible for providing accommodation in all areas of the law, providing guidelines and protocols for their implementation, assuring flexibility in their policies and budgets to accommodate specific requests, and laying out appropriate procedures and criteria to objectively assess when a requested accommodation imposes a disproportionate or undue burden, ensuring a case-by-case approach;

OP 4g: Ensuring that the principles of equality and non-discrimination for persons with disabilities are integrated across the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (h) Amending civil, criminal and procedural laws that prevent persons with disabilities from directly or indirectly participating in judicial or administrative processes on an equal basis with others, including those measures that grant third-party representation in law or in fact without free and informed consent or by denying legal standing;

OP 4i: Implementing laws and policies that ensure that information needed to defend rights is accessible to persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others and that free and affordable legal aid is provided to persons with disabilities as appropriate, in all areas of law;

OP j: Repealing or revising laws that have the effect of denying the right to a fair trial to any persons with disabilities, adopting laws to prohibit practices that act as a barrier to justice for persons with disabilities, and enacting and implementing anti-discrimination measures, including providing procedural accommodations when necessary in all legal proceedings;

OP 4k: Reforming legislation that has the effect of depriving persons with disabilities of legal capacity on an equal basis with others, including legislation affecting the right to a fair trial, including the presumption of innocence, the right to be tried in person and defend oneself in person or through legal counsel of one’s choosing, the right to examine witnesses for the prosecution and to obtain evidence and examine witnesses on one’s behalf and the right not to be compelled to testify or confess guilt, among other procedural safeguards and fair trial guarantees;

OP 4l: Providing an effective remedy for violations of human rights, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the person with disability, addressing systemic change, including acknowledgement of the facts and acceptance of responsibility as a component of satisfaction, and providing guidance for legal and policy reform and capacity-building as guarantees of non-repetition;

OP m: Enabling persons with disabilities in their role as witnesses, jurors, experts, judges, lawyers or other interlocutors within the justice system to exercise their right to participate in public and political life on an equal basis with others;

OP 4n: Providing training to judicial officers, lawyers and others, including forensic experts, prison staff and the police, on the human rights of persons with disabilities in order to overcome barriers in their effective access to justice on an equal basis with others;

OP 13: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare its next annual thematic study on the rights of persons with disabilities on article 26 of the Convention, and to prepare its subsequent study on article 8 of the Convention, in consultation with States and other relevant stakeholders, regional organizations, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, civil society organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, and national human rights institutions, requiring contributions to be submitted in an accessible format, and requests that such stakeholder contributions, the studies themselves and an easy-to-read-version of them, be made available on the website of the Office of the High Commissioner, in an accessible format, prior to the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council
II. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

a) SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/20. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico, New Zealand
Cosponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Arab Group), Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Note: Djibouti, Tunisia, State of Palestine and Qatar are included in the Arab Group.

PP2: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant human rights instruments,

PP3: Recalling the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and freedoms without discrimination,

PP4: Deeply concerned that, in all parts of the world, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society and violations of their human rights, and conscious that greater attention is needed to these challenges,

PP5: Recognizing the work of the Special Rapporteur on Disability of the Commission for Social Development, whose mandate will expire on 31 December 2014,

PP6: Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

OP1: Reaffirms the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities and to promote, protect and respect their human rights;

OP2: Decides to appoint, for a period of three years, a Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, with the following mandate:

(a) To develop a regular dialogue and to consult with States and other relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national independent monitoring frameworks designated under article 33, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, and other civil society organizations to identify, exchange and promote good practices relating to the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and their participation as equal members of society;

(b) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with States and other relevant sources, including persons with disabilities and their representative organizations and other civil society organizations, on violations of the rights of persons with disabilities;

(c) To make concrete recommendations on how to better promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including on how to contribute to the realization of internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, including the Millennium Development Goals, how to promote development that is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, and how to promote their role as both agents for and beneficiaries of development;
(d) To conduct, facilitate and support the provision of advisory services, technical assistance, capacity-building and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the effective realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;
(e) To raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices that hinder their opportunity to participate in society on an equal basis with others, to promote awareness of their positive contributions and to inform persons with disabilities about their rights;
(f) To work closely with the special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, including the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, within their respective mandates, with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication;
(g) To cooperate closely with the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Commission for Social Development, including by participating in their annual sessions upon request;
(h) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and to address multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities;
(i) To report annually to the Human Rights Council, starting from its twenty-eighth session, and to the General Assembly, in accessible formats and according to their respective programmes of work;

OP3: Calls upon all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her mandate, including by providing all necessary information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their countries and to consider implementing the recommendations made by the mandate holder in his or her reports;

OP4: Encourages all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national independent monitoring frameworks, the private sector, donors and development agencies to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur to enable the mandate holder to fulfil his or her mandate;

OP5: Requests the Secretary-General to bring the reports of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Conference of States Parties and the Commission for Social Development for their information and to avoid unnecessary duplication;

OP6: Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human, technical and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of his or her mandate.
III. **DIVERSE RESOLUTIONS RELATED TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

**A) Task Force on Secretariat Services, Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities and Use of Information Technology - HRC 19 – March 2012 – Resolution 19/119. Adopted without a vote**

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: President

At its 52nd meeting, on 22 March 2012, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the following text:

“The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/281 of 29 June 2011 on the review of the Human Rights Council,

PP3: Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 16/21 of 25 March 2011 on the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council, in particular paragraph 61 of the annex thereto, in which the Council decided to establish a task force to study the issues of secretariat services, accessibility for persons with disabilities and use of information technology, as envisaged in paragraphs 57, 58, 59 and 60 of the annex,

PP4: Recalling further that, in resolution 16/21, the Human Rights Council requested the task force to submit concrete recommendations to the Council at its nineteenth session,

PP5: Reaffirming that compliance with the applicable rules of procedure of the Council shall be ensured,

OP1: Welcomes the report submitted by the task force, annexed to the present decision;

OP2: Endorses the report of the task force, including its recommendations with the modalities made therein in the report;

OP3: Invites all concerned stakeholders to follow up adequately on the recommendations with the modalities described made by the task force in its report, and to immediately commence implementing those without financial implications and those which may be implemented from within existing resources;

OP4: Decides to consider, at its twenty-first session, the task force recommendations with the modalities described in the report that cannot be implemented from within existing resources, in the context of the preparations for the 2014-2015 regular budget biennium, and to transmit thereafter the task force recommendations together with relevant programme budget implications to the General Assembly for its consideration;

OP5: Invites the Human Rights Council to review the status of implementation of the task force recommendations contained in its report at its twenty-second session.
Child’s rights

2. Child’s Rights

I. Annual Resolution on the Rights of the Child


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States - GRULAC)

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kenya, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP9: Bearing in mind the responsibility of the family for the upbringing and the development of the child, and recognizing the role of parents, the extended family and other caregivers in preventing and protecting children from sexual violence and sexual abuse, and that they should be provided with adequate support,

PP19: Stressing the need to treat all forms of sexual violence and sexual abuse against children as criminal acts, punishable by law, as well as the duty to provide access to just and effective remedies and specialized assistance to victims, including medical, psychological and legal assistance, as well as effective counselling and social services, in a manner that is age-, gender- and disability-sensitive,

OP1: Strongly condemns all forms of sexual violence and abuse against children in all settings, including incest, sexual abuse and assault, sexual harassment, rape, child pornography and child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, trafficking in children, the sale of children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, acts of sexual violence and abuse against children that constitute torture, and related forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation or cutting and early and forced marriages;

OP2. Urges all States:

(c) To give priority attention to the prevention of all forms of sexual violence and abuse against children by addressing its underlying causes, including through investment in education and awareness-raising to promote social change in attitudes and behaviors that condone or normalize any form of sexual violence against children, including harmful traditional practices;

(e) To develop and enhance programmes, as appropriate, to support and educate parents and other caregivers in their child-rearing role so as to prevent sexual violence against children, taking into consideration the need to develop targeted programmes for families particularly at risk, as well as children without parental care;

(f) To establish, maintain, strengthen or designate, in complementarity with effective governmental structures for children, independent children’s rights institutions, such as children’s ombudspersons or equivalents or focal points on children’s rights in existing national human rights institutions or general ombudsperson offices, that are sufficiently funded and accessible to children, which should play a key role in the independent monitoring of actions taken to promote and protect the rights of the child, including the prevention of sexual violence and abuse against children, and to promote the universal realization of rights of child victims of sexual violence and abuse;

(g) To protect children from all forms of sexual violence and abuse by all those who work with and for children, including in educational, care and detention settings, as well as by Government officials, such
as the police, law enforcement authorities and employees and officials in detention centres or welfare institutions, including through provision of training and education to those who work with children, and to ensure that those working with children belonging to minorities and other vulnerable groups are aware of their specific needs and rights;

(h) To develop and establish, at national and community level, effective and child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms that are confidential, age-appropriate, gender-sensitive, disability-sensitive, integral, safe, well-publicized and accessible to all children, for reporting and addressing incidents of sexual violence and abuse, including in emergencies and conflicts;

(i) To provide access to immediate and, where possible, free care, recovery and social reintegration services for all child victims of sexual violence and abuse, without discrimination, that utilize an integrated and holistic approach including, inter alia, psychosocial support and education, so as to ensure their psychological recovery and full reintegration into society;

(l) To ensure the meaningful participation of children in all matters and decisions affecting their lives through their expression of their views, and that those views are given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, including in all administrative and judicial proceedings, and that disability-, gender- and age-appropriate assistance is provided to enable the active and equal participation of all children;

(o) To improve national and local data-collection and information systems on children at risk so as to inform policy and monitor progress in order to prevent sexual violence against children, while safeguarding their dignity and right to privacy and averting child stigmatization;

(p) To ensure the registration of the child immediately after birth and that registration procedures are simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost and to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration at the national, regional and local levels;

OP4: Calls upon States to pay special attention to the protection from sexual violence and abuse of marginalized and vulnerable children, such as children belonging to minorities, children with disabilities, migrant children, indigenous children, children working and/or living on the street, refugee, asylum-seeking and internally displaced children, in particular those who are unaccompanied, and children held in detention, and to take all necessary actions, including the use of detention as a measure of last resort, and to ensure that those who are victims of sexual violence receive special protection and assistance in accordance with international law;
b) A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN WORKING AND/OR LIVING ON THE STREET -
HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/12. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Hungary (on behalf of the European Union) and Uruguay (on behalf of GRULAC)
Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP2: Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols thereto, as well as other human rights instruments,
PP5: Reaffirming further that it is essential for people living in poverty and vulnerable groups, including children working and/or living on the street, to be empowered to organize themselves and to participate in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life, in particular in the planning and implementation of policies that affect them,
PP6: Reaffirming that it is essential for States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the meaningful participation of children, including children working and/or living on the street, in all matters and decisions affecting their lives through the expression of their views, and that those views be given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity,
PP7: Reaffirming also that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment while the best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his or her nurture and protection and that families’ and caregivers’ capacities to provide the child with care and safe environment should be promoted,
PP14: Deeply concerned about the situation of girls and boys working and/or living on the street worldwide and the negative impact that this has on the full enjoyment of their rights and their development,
PP17: Deeply concerned about the multiple forms of discrimination and stigmatization children living and/or working on the street often face because of factors such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth, immigration status or other status,
PP20: Bearing in mind the diverse causes of the emergence and marginalization of children working and/or living on the street, such as poverty; migration, including rural-to-urban migration; trafficking; violence; abuse and neglect at home or in care institutions; broken families; lack of access to basic services, including free education; HIV/AIDS and child relinquishment; substance abuse; and mental health issues, intolerance, discrimination, armed conflict and displacement, and that such causes are often aggravated and their solution made more difficult by serious socio-economic and other difficulties,
PP21: Recognizing the lack and the desirability of more reliable and in-depth systematic disaggregated data collection and research on children, including children living and/or working on the street,
OP1: Strongly condemns the violations and abuses of the rights of children living and/or working on the street, including discrimination and stigmatization and lack of access to basic services, including education and basic health care, and all forms of violence, abuse, maltreatment, neglect or negligent treatment experienced by them, such as exploitation, gender-based violence, trafficking, forced begging and hazardous work, forced recruitment by armed forces and armed groups, forced disappearances and extrajudicial killings;
OP2: Urges States to ensure a holistic child rights and gender-based response to the phenomenon of children working and/or living on the street, within the context of comprehensive domestic child protection
strategies, with realistic and time-bound targets and sufficient financial and human resources for their implementation, including arrangements for the monitoring and regular review of action taken;

**OP3:** Calls on States to give priority attention to the prevention of the phenomenon of children working and/or living on the street by addressing its diverse causes through economic, social, educational and empowerment strategies, including by:

(a) Ensuring **birth registration** of all children immediately after birth through universal, free, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures; raising awareness of the importance of birth registration at the national, regional and local levels; facilitating late registration of birth; and ensuring that children who have not been registered have access without discrimination to health care, protection, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, and basic services;

(b) Strengthening efforts at all levels to eradicate poverty so as to help ensure the realization of the right of **all children** and members of their families to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to an adequate standard of living;

(c) Ensuring the full enjoyment of their right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination by making primary education compulsory, available and free to **all children**, ensuring that **all children** have access to education of good quality, as well as by making secondary education generally available and **accessible to all**, in particular through the progressive introduction of free education and by ensuring school attendance, in particular for girls and children from low-income families and children living and/or working on the street, including, where appropriate, through the implementation of incentives relating to school attendance in the context of social policies;

(d) Upholding children’s rights to protection and their access to services by establishing child-friendly, accessible and effective counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms;

**OP6:** Calls upon States to ensure that children working and/or living on the street enjoy all human rights fully and equally, and that they have access without discrimination to health care, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, and social and other basic services;

**OP18:** Invites the Office of the High Commissioner to conduct a study on challenges, lessons learned and best practices in a holistic, child rights and gender-based approach to protect and promote the rights of children working and/or living on the street, including practices in the collection of disaggregated data and experiences on access to child-friendly counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms to protect the rights of children living and/or working on the streets, in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including States, the United Nations Children’s Fund and other United Nations bodies and agencies, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and other relevant special procedures mandate holders, regional organizations, civil society, national human rights institutions and children themselves, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session;
Rights of the Child - HRC 19 – March 2012 – Resolution 19/37. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Denmark (on behalf of EU), Uruguay (on behalf of GRULAC)
Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP12: Deeply concerned that more than seven million six hundred thousand children under the age of 5 die each year, mostly from preventable and treatable causes, caused by lack of access to health care and services, including access to skilled birth attendants and immediate newborn care, as well as to health determinants, such as clean and safe water and sanitation, and safe and adequate nutrition, and that mortality remains highest among children belonging to the poorest and most marginalized communities,

PP15: Recognizing that environmental damage and hazards have potentially negative effects on children and their enjoyment of their rights to life, to the highest attainable standards of health and to an adequate standard of living,

OP1: Reaffirms that the general principles of, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents;

OP5: Encourages States to develop and strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for national statistics, including in the area of juvenile justice and on children deprived of liberty, as well as children of incarcerated parents, and, as far as possible, to use data disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, ethnicity, location, language, family income, disability and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and other statistical indicators at the national, subnational, subregional, regional and international levels, to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively for the full realization of the rights of the child;

OP6: Calls upon all States to strengthen their international commitment, cooperation and mutual assistance with the objective of fully realizing the rights of the child, including through the sharing of good practices, research, policies, monitoring and capacity-building;

OP7: Calls upon States to ensure that their national legal systems are able to provide remedies to children who are victims of violations of their rights, and to ensure that such systems are accessible and appropriate for all children without discrimination of any kind;

OP8: Reaffirms the right of the child to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting him or her and giving those views due weight in accordance with his or her age and maturity, and calls upon States to provide disability-, gender- and age-appropriate assistance to enable the active and equal participation of all children;

OP15: Calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by children of all their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

OP16: Notes with concern the large number of children belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, migrant children, refugee or asylum-seeking children, internally displaced children and children of indigenous origin that are victims of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and stresses the need to incorporate special measures, in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child and respect for his or her views and the child’s gender-specific needs, in education programmes and programmes to combat these practices, and calls upon States to provide special support and to ensure equal access to services for those children;

OP18: Recognizes that children with disabilities should have full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, and recalls the obligations to that end undertaken by the
States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

OP19: Calls upon all States:

(a) To take all necessary measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by children with disabilities, in both the public and private spheres, including by incorporating an explicit focus on the specific needs of children with disabilities into policies and programmes for children, taking into account the particular situation of children with disabilities, who may be subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination, including girls and children living in poverty;

(b) To ensure the protection of the dignity of children with disabilities, to promote their self-reliance and to facilitate their full and active participation and inclusion in the community, including by ensuring access to quality, inclusive education and health services, and to enact and enforce legislation protecting children with disabilities against all forms of discrimination, exploitation, human trafficking, violence and abuse;

(c) To consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority;

OP29: Further calls upon States to ensure that all child victims of violence have access to appropriate child-sensitive health care and services, as well as social services, and that special attention is paid to the gender-specific needs of girls and boys who are victims of violence;

OP30: Urges all States to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to preserve the child’s identity, including nationality, name and family relations, as recognized by law, to ensure birth registration of all children immediately after birth, irrespective of their status, through universal, free, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures in accordance with article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration at the national, regional and local levels, to facilitate late registration of birth, and to ensure that children who have not been registered have access without discrimination to health care, protection, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, and other basic services;

OP37: Calls upon all States:

(c) To ensure confidentiality and informed consent in the provision of health care and services, in particular with regard to sexual and reproductive health, to children and adolescents, according to their evolving capacities;

OP38: Also calls upon all States:

(a) To recognize and ensure the realization of the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination by making primary education available, free and compulsory for all children, ensuring that all children have access to good-quality education from an early age, and making secondary education generally available and accessible for all, in particular by the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion;

(b) To ensure children’s education is restored in emergency situations, and that disaster risk reduction strategies take into due account the right of the child to education;

OP43: Condemns in the strongest terms all violations of applicable international law committed against children in armed conflict involving the recruitment and use of children, as well as killing or maiming, rape or other sexual violence, abduction, attacks against schools and hospitals, denial of humanitarian access and the forced displacement of children and their families, and urges all parties to armed conflict to end all violations and to seek to end impunity for perpetrators by ensuring rigorous investigation and prosecution of crimes committed;
c) ATTAINABLE STANDARD OF HEALTH  HRC 22 – MARCH 2013 – RESOLUTION 22/32. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages:  E F S A C R

Sponsors:  Ireland (on behalf of the European Union), Uruguay (on behalf of 18 Member States of GRULAC)

Co-sponsors:  Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, San Marino, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

PP6:  Reaffirming that States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health without discrimination of any kind and, in doing so, be guided by the best interests of the child, ensuring the meaningful participation of children, consistent with their evolving capacities, in all matters and decisions affecting their lives, and take steps to ensure the allocation of available resources to the maximum extent possible to achieve the full realization of the right of the child to the highest attainable standard of health, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field,

PP20:  Deeply concerned about the multiple discrimination and stigmatization children face because of factors such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth, immigration status or other status, which have a negative impact on their development, survival and right to health,

PP22:  Recognizing that realizing the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is strengthened by a progressive path towards universal health coverage, with specific priority for the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable children, by providing functioning health systems that include universal access to comprehensive quality health care, including public health measures and protection, and that addresses determinants of health through an integrated, multi-sectoral approach,

OP3:  Reaffirms the right of the child to express their views freely in all matters and decisions affecting their health, and that those views should be given due weight in accordance with their evolving capacities, and calls upon States to provide disability-, gender- and age-sensitive assistance to enable active and equal participation of all children;

OP4:  Calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights without discrimination of any kind, and to take effective and appropriate measures to ensure the right of all children to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, on an equal basis with others, as well as access to quality, affordable and equitable health care and social services, without discrimination of any kind, and to ensure that all such children, in particular victims of violence and exploitation, receive special protection and assistance;

OP7:  Calls upon States to ensure that children have access to relevant information, education, counselling and services to be able to make informed choices concerning behaviour that may represent a risk to their health and development;

OP8:  Urges all States to ensure birth registration free of cost to all children immediately after birth through universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, in accordance with article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to continuously raise awareness of the importance of birth registration at the national, regional and local levels, to ensure free or low-fee late birth registration, to identify and remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers, paying due attention to, among others, those barriers relating to poverty, disability, gender, nationality, displacement, statelessness, illiteracy and detention contexts, and to persons in vulnerable situations that impede access to birth registration, including late birth registration, and to ensure that children who have not been registered enjoy their human rights;
OP12: Recognizes the importance of the implementation of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for the full realization of the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and therefore urges States, and through them services providers, to ensure a regular supply of safe, acceptable, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation services of good quality and sufficient quantity, guided also by the principles of equity, equality and non discrimination, bearing in mind that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for their populations is to be progressively realized with full respect for national sovereignty;

OP14: Urges States to develop and strengthen, according to national priorities and within their specific contexts, comprehensive policies and strategies that address the promotion of mental health during all stages of childhood and adolescence, including infancy and early childhood, and paying particular attention to children in high-risk situations, through actions to enhance protective factors and to address risk factors, including violence at the community, family and individual levels, as well as through the prevention of mental disability (Sic), and early identification, care, support, treatment, recovery and reintegration of children and adolescents with mental disability;

OP15: Calls on States to provide support to children with mental disability and their families to prevent placement of children in institutions, and to ensure that decisions take fully into account the principle of the best interests of the child, promote living arrangements in family settings within the community and that procedural safeguards and an independent and impartial review body in line with international standards are in place to ensure that children in mental health institutions (Sic) enjoy their fundamental freedoms and basic rights;

OP17: (c)To ensure confidentiality and informed consent in the provision of health care and services, in particular with regard to sexual and reproductive health, to children and adolescents according to their evolving capacities;

OP22: Calls upon States to take all necessary measures to abolish harmful practices compromising the dignity and integrity of the child, and prejudicial to the health of boys and girls, particularly by preventing and explicitly condemning such practices including but not limited to female infanticide, female genital mutilation, virginity tests, early and forced marriage, forced sterilization, prenatal sex selection, breast ironing and harmful practices against children with disabilities and children with albinism, and to develop age-appropriate, gender-sensitive, safe and confidential programmes and medical, social and psychological support services to protect, treat, counsel and reintegrate child victims;

OP35: Acknowledges that children are among the most vulnerable affected during crises, both human-made crises, such as armed conflicts, and natural disasters, and that those situations can debilitating or destroy the lifelines – health services and medicines, water supply, power and food supply systems – needed for day-to-day survival, well-being and growth, with negative health consequences, and requests States, as well as parties to conflict, to allow and facilitate provision of and non-discriminatory access to emergency health care;

OP36: Conscious that there is an estimated number of one hundred and fifty million children with disabilities around the world, acknowledges that national prevalence rates of disability are influenced by trends in health conditions, environmental and other factors, such as road traffic accidents, natural disasters, conflict, diet and substance abuse, and takes note in this connection of the World report on disability of 2011 by the World Health Organization and the World Bank;

OP37: Calls upon States to ensure the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health of children with disabilities without discrimination of any kind, to provide all children with disabilities with the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable, gender-sensitive and age-appropriate health care and programmes as provided to other children, to give priority to the child’s well-being and support, and to facilitate families in their child-care and child-raising efforts; and to develop strategies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children with disabilities, as well as providing those health services required by children with disabilities specifically because of their disabilities, including early identification and intervention as appropriate, as well as access to health-related rehabilitation, reintegration and services designed to minimize and prevent further disabilities, and prevent exclusion on the basis of disability; states should also develop strategies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children with disabilities;
OP38: Calls on States to ensure that health professionals provide care on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of children with disabilities through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care;

OP39: Calls upon States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to ensure that children with disabilities have a right to express their views freely on all health related matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and are provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to ensure their enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of health;

OP41: Calls on States to take effective and appropriate measures to ensure the right of indigenous children to available, accessible, acceptable and quality health facilities, goods and health services and programmes, on an equal basis with others, while also taking into account traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines, and guaranteeing protection from violence, and ensuring that indigenous adolescent boys and girls have access to culturally sensitive and age-appropriate information and education on health related issues that are in an accessible format, including on reproductive health and HIV prevention;

d) ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN - HRC 25 – MARCH 2014 – RESOLUTION 25/6. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP15: Emphasizing that the right to access to justice for all, including obtaining a quick, effective and fair response to protect rights, prevent or solve disputes and control abuse of power through a transparent and efficient process in which mechanisms are available, affordable and accountable, forms an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

PP16: Stressing the importance of accountability for violations and abuses of the rights of the child, in any circumstance, including for those committed in the family, school and other institutions, as well as during armed conflict, and the need to bring perpetrators to justice,

PP19: Noting that child-sensitive justice should be accessible, age-appropriate, speedy, diligent, adapted to and focused on the needs and rights of the child, and should fully respect the rights of the child,

PP21: Noting the various barriers to children’s access to justice, including lack of awareness of the rights of the child, restrictions on the initiation of or participation in proceedings, the diversity and complexity of procedures, lack of trust in the justice system, lack of training of relevant officials, de jure and de facto discrimination, certain cultural and social norms, the stigma on the children associated with certain crimes, and physical barriers,

PP23: Expressing deep concern that, despite the recognition of the right of the child to express his or her views freely on all matters affecting him or her, and bearing in mind their evolving capacities, children are still seldom seriously consulted and involved in such matters owing to a variety of constraints and impediments, and that the full implementation of this right in many parts of the world has yet to be fully realized,

OP5: Recognizes that certain children may face additional barriers in their access to justice and reaffirms the duty of States to respect and ensure an effective remedy and access to justice for each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child’s or his or her parent’s or legal
guardian’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status, and to this end calls upon States:

(a) To address additional barriers to access to justice that may exist for children belonging to particularly vulnerable groups, including, but not limited to, children placed in institutional settings (Sic) or in alternative care, children deprived of their liberty, children with disabilities, children living in poverty, children living in the streets, children belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, indigenous children, asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated migrant children, stateless children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children involved in or affected by armed conflict or other violence, child victims of sale and sexual exploitation or child, early and forced marriage, children in the worst forms of child labour, children without parental care and children of parents alleged as, accused of or convicted of having infringed penal law;

OP7: Recalls the right of the child who is capable of forming his or her own views to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, and that such views should be given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child, and urges States to ensure that children are provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial or administrative proceedings affecting them, either directly or through a representative or an appropriate body, in accordance with article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by taking steps to ensure that:

(a) Children have the opportunity to participate in an effective and meaningful way in all matters affecting them, including criminal, civil and administrative proceedings;

(b) All children capable of forming their views are given an opportunity to express themselves directly or indirectly, in person or through a representative, in a manner appropriate to their level of understanding, and that such views are given due consideration;

(c) Children receive information about the processes in which they are involved, the options available to them in these procedures and the possible consequences of these options, in a manner adapted to their age, maturity and circumstances, conveyed in a language they understand and in a gender- and culture-sensitive manner;

(d) The consequences of any decisions affecting the child are explained to him or her in a way that he or she understands;

(e) The methodology used to question or otherwise elicit information from children respects their rights is child-sensitive and adapted to the child’s individual circumstances;

OP8:

(b) To ensure that children are treated with care, sensitivity, fairness and respect throughout any procedure or case, with special attention for their personal situation, wellbeing and specific needs;

(m) To ensure the training of all persons working with and for children, including judges, public prosecutors, police, teachers and school administrators, prison staff, probation officers, social workers and health professionals, as well as persons working in the alternative care system, public administration and immigration and border control, on legislation and policies relevant to the rights of the child, including anti-discrimination and gender equality laws, alternatives to detention, child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms and child-sensitive skills to communicate with children, and to promote such training for civil society actors and traditional leaders;

OP13: Calls upon States to take steps to remove any possible barriers to children’s access to justice, including by:

(c) Ensuring that counselling, reporting and complaints mechanisms are accessible to all children, effective, safe and child-sensitive, that they pursue the best interests of the child at all times and that they comply with international human rights standards;

(d) Addressing additional barriers and adopting special protective measures to safeguard the rights of children in particularly vulnerable situations to have access to justice and participate in proceedings;

(e) Making information on the rights of the child, on the legal system and on access to legal aid widely available to children in a language they understand and in a manner appropriate for their age and maturity, as well as to parents and legal guardians, teachers and people working with and for children;

(f) Ensuring that information and support are equally available and, when necessary, adapted to the needs of children with disabilities, children belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic
minorities and children belonging to other vulnerable groups, and accessible to children in detention and other closed facilities

(g) Ensuring universal birth registration and age documentation without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the legal status of the child;

(h) Ensuring children’s informed consent to decisions in line with their evolving capacities;

(i) Increasing public awareness of the rights of the child and, in particular, of their right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them;

(k) Ensuring that all children have access to legal and other appropriate assistance, including by supporting the establishment of child-sensitive legal aid systems;

(n) Ensuring that decisions are explained to the child in a way and in a language the child understands, in a manner appropriate to the child’s age and maturity, and that an interpreter is provided free of charge if the child cannot understand or speak the language used in the proceedings;

(q) Addressing social and cultural norms and customs that may prevent children from accessing justice and claiming redress;

(s) Considering, wherever possible, reparations for child victims of rights violations, in order to achieve full redress and reintegration, and that procedures for obtaining and enforcing reparation are readily accessible and child-sensitive;

OP14: Recognizes that alternative mechanisms for solving disputes and seeking redress for violations of the rights of the child, such as diversion, restorative justice processes, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, community-based programmes, complaints mechanisms of national human rights institutions, customary and religious justice processes, or company grievance mechanisms, can provide quick, affordable and accessible remedies, and help to reintegrate the child, while stressing that such mechanisms must be based on strict compliance with international human rights standards and procedural safeguards, and be child- and gender-sensitive;

OP17: Encourages States to develop and strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for national statistics in the area of children’s access to justice and, as far as possible, to use data disaggregated by relevant factors that may lead to disparities and other statistical indicators at the subnational, national, subregional, regional and international levels, in order to develop and assess social and other policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively for the full realization of the rights of the child;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Latvia (on behalf of the European Union) and Uruguay (on behalf of GRULAC)
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP10: Reaffirming that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, while the best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his or her nurture and protection, and that families’ and caregivers’ capacities to provide the child with care and safe environment should be promoted,

PP12: Affirming that investing in children is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable human development for present and future generations, and delivers benefits to society and the economy at large,

PP14: Acknowledging that children constitute more than 30 per cent of the world population and even more than 50 per cent of the population in some countries, and expressing deep concern that, while States have developed and improved legal frameworks for children, the lack of sufficient, efficient, inclusive and equitable public investment in children remains one of the main barriers to realizing their rights,

PP15: Deeply concerned that one billion children are deprived of one or more essential services for their survival and development,

PP18: Conscious that the realization of the rights of the child may be affected by a range of factors, such as financial or economic crisis, illicit financial flows, emergencies, terrorism, armed conflict, inadequate legal protection, the adverse impact of climate change, natural disasters, food and water insecurity, poverty or global inequalities,

PP21: Recognizing that transparent, inclusive, participatory and accountable governance and fiscal processes play a critical role in combating corruption and ensuring efficient resource mobilization, allocation and spending for the protection and realization of the rights of the child,

OP10: Encourages States to develop and strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for national statistics and, as far as possible, to use data disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, ethnicity, location, language, family income, disability and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and other statistical indicators collected at the subnational, national, subregional, regional and international levels, to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that available economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively for the full realization of the rights of the child, including girls and marginalized and disadvantaged groups of children;

OP13: Calls upon States to make budgeting processes open, transparent, accessible and participatory;

OP16: Encourages States to take steps towards:

(b) Conducting assessments of the impact of fiscal policies, as well as budget allocation and spending, on the realization of the rights of children, including the most disadvantaged and marginalized, and of how investments in any sector can serve the best interests of the child;

OP21: Calls upon States to consider, as appropriate, promoting, facilitating and funding the meaningful participation and active consultation of children in all the issues affecting them, including in the formulation and implementation of public policies and delivery of services, in particular those designed to meet national goals and targets for children and adolescents, and recognizes the important role played by independent ombudspersons for children, educational institutions, the media, community-based
organisations, such as children’s organisations, and parliaments in assuring the meaningful participation of children in these public processes, taking into account the best interests of the child;

OP22: (a) To ensure that the national budget is conceived as an instrument to guarantee social and economic objectives and the protection and realisation of the rights of the child, guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the principles of non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, survival and development, and participation, universality, transparency and accountability in all governmental actions and processes related to it;

OP25: Calls upon all States to take all necessary measures to establish holistic child protection systems, including through laws, policies, regulations and appropriate budget allocation, to ensure access to services across all social sectors, including but not limited to health and nutrition, education, social welfare, security and justice, in order to address the multiple needs and underlying vulnerabilities of all children without any discrimination;

OP26: Reminds States of their obligation to register births without discrimination of any kind, and calls upon States to do so irrespective of the status of the child’s parents, and to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration limited to cases that would otherwise result in a lack of registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, without discrimination of any kind, as a means for providing an official record of the existence of a person and the recognition of that individual as a person before the law, and granting access to services and enjoyment of all the rights to which the child is entitled;

OP27: Calls upon all States to take all necessary measures to ensure that the rights of the child to life, survival and development and to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health are promoted, protected and fulfilled, without discrimination of any kind, including through the development and implementation of laws, strategies and policies, with appropriate budgeting and resource allocation and adequate investment in resilient and responsive health systems and public health services, with an adequately skilled, well-trained and motivated workforce, and ensuring its availability, accessibility, affordability, acceptability and quality;

OP29: Further calls upon all States to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education and to promote learning opportunities for all children, and urges States to pay special attention in that regard to children with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations, such as indigenous children, members of minorities, refugees, migrants, undocumented and stateless children, married or pregnant children and adolescents, and adolescent mothers, children living in poverty, and any other marginalized or disadvantaged child, as well as for children in armed conflict or emergency situations;

OP30: Calls upon States to make primary education available, free and compulsory for all children, ensuring that all children have access to an inclusive quality education from an early age, and making secondary education generally available and accessible for all, in particular by the progressive introduction of free education, as well as ensuring equal access to early childhood education and care, and access on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination to post-secondary and tertiary education, and to include comprehensive evidence-based education on human sexuality in a manner consistent with their evolving capacities;

OP31: Also calls upon States to recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and to take the measures necessary to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national laws, including by taking into account the resources and circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for his or her maintenance, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child; and encourages States to, as part of their social protection systems, establish or maintain and implement social protection floors, which comprise basic social security guarantees as nationally defined and contribute to ensuring minimum essential level of protection, to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of children and to preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion;

OP32: Urges States, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, to take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child in implementing the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development and, in the event
Child's rights

of need, to provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing;

OP34: Encourages States to develop or enhance early childhood programmes targeted at assisting families facing especially difficult circumstances, including those headed by single parents or children, those living in the most vulnerable and disadvantaged situations and those living in extreme poverty or caring for children with disabilities;

OP49: Encourages States to give due consideration to the rights of the child in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda and financing for development, and to ensure an open, transparent, participatory, inclusive and child-sensitive framework for that agenda;


Other languages: $\text{E F S A C R}$

\textbf{Sponsor:} Netherlands on behalf of the European Union, GRULAC

\textbf{Co-sponsors:} Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); draft resolution

\textbf{Subsequently:} Algeria, Botswana, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Portugal, Benin, Japan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka

PP6 Recognizing the importance of \textit{information and communications technologies} in children’s lives as a new tool for learning, socialization, expression, inclusion and fulfilment of the rights of the child and fundamental freedoms, such as the right to education, the right to freedom of expression, the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, and the right to express his or her views freely,

PP7 Reaffirming the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of his or her rights,

PP18: Further calls upon States to develop initiatives and programmes using information and communications technologies, including mobile telephone and social media, to inform children of their rights, the risks of sexual abuse and exploitation and coping strategies, including by implementing timely alert mechanisms, while taking into account the challenges faced by children with disabilities in that regard;

Resolution 37/20, Adopted without a vote

A/HRC/37/L.33

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bulgaria (on behalf of the European Union), Uruguay (on behalf of GRULAC)
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Subsequently: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Canada, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Norway, San Marino, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine,, Egypt, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Senegal

OP 5: Urges States to provide age-, disability- and gender-sensitive humanitarian assistance, including specialized child protection services, to children in the context of humanitarian situations, including refugee and displaced children, that takes into account the particular vulnerabilities and specific protection needs of children, including those who have been forced to flee violence, who have suffered persecution, who are the primary caregivers of families, who have disabilities or who are unaccompanied or separated,

OP 18: Calls upon States to ensure that all decision-making and assessments regarding children in the context of humanitarian situations are age-, gender- and disability sensitive, and that civil registration and vital statistics are an integral part of humanitarian assessments;

OP21: Calls upon States to respect, protect and fulfil the right of all children to education, including through increased emphasis on inclusive and quality education, and to promote school enrolment and retention among girls and children in vulnerable situations, such as children with disabilities, including in secondary school;

OP 26a : Conduct child-inclusive planning and assess child protection needs and vulnerabilities when making age-, disability- and gender-sensitive provisions for emergency preparedness, humanitarian response and assistance;

OP 26f : Provide age-appropriate and gender-sensitive mental health and psychosocial support tailored to children in the context of humanitarian situations, based on respect for human rights and for their dignity, integrity and autonomy, to prevent and address distress, fear and trauma and to help to build their resilience; in particular, where a child has been a victim of violence or exploitation or has acquired an injury or disability, adopt durable solutions to ensure that the child has access to long-term care and protection, including health care, psychosocial support, social services and education, including human rights education, vocational training and life skills education;

OP 30: Decides to continue its consideration of the question of the rights of the child in accordance with its programme of work and its resolutions 7/29 of 28 March 2008 and 19/37 of 23 March 2012, and to focus its next annual full-day meeting on the theme “Empowering children with disabilities for the enjoyment of their human rights, including through inclusive education”, and requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on that theme, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including States, the United Nations Children’s Fund, other relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, relevant special procedure mandate holders, regional organizations and human rights bodies, national human rights institutions and civil society, including children themselves, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its fortieth session, with a view to providing information for the annual day of discussion on the rights of the child.
II. STRENGTHENING EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND ELIMINATE CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE


ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Argentina, Canada, Ethiopia, Honduras, Italy, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia

Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia

PP1: Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as other relevant human rights instruments, including the **Convention on the Rights of the Child**, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

PP8: Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage continues to be an impediment to not only the economic, legal, health and social status of women and girls but to the development of the community as a whole, and that the empowerment of and investment in women and girls, as well as their meaningful participation in decisions that affect them, is a key factor in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination, violence and poverty and is critical for sustainable development and economic growth,

OP1: Decides to convene, at its twenty-sixth session, a panel discussion on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, with a particular focus on challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, relevant special procedures, civil society, including relevant children and youth organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation and also requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion;
b) CHALLENGES, ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES AND IMPLEMENTATION GAPS- HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/8. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Argentina, Canada, Ethiopia, Honduras, Italy, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia

PP9: Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage is a harmful practice that violates, abuses and impairs human rights and is linked to and perpetuates other harmful practices and human rights violations and that such violations have a disproportionately negative impact on women and girls, and underscoring the human rights obligations and commitments of States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls and to prevent and eliminate the practice of child, early and forced marriage,

PP10: Bearing in mind that, according to the United Nations Children’s Fund, approximately 15 million girls are married every year before the age of 18, and more than 700 million women and girls alive today were married before their eighteenth birthday,

PP12: Recognizing also that child, early and forced marriage is itself a barrier to sustainable development and contributes to perpetuating the cycle of poverty and that the risk of child, early and forced marriage is also highly exacerbated in conflict and humanitarian crisis situations,

PP15: Recognizing that child, early and forced marriage remains an impediment not only to the economic, legal, health and social status of women and girls but also to the development of society as a whole, and that the empowerment of and investment in women and girls, the meaningful participation of girls in all decisions that affect them, and women’s full, equal and effective participation at all levels of decision-making are a key factor in breaking the cycle of gender inequality and discrimination, violence and poverty and are critical for, inter alia, sustainable development, peace, security, democracy and inclusive economic growth,

OP3: Urges States to enact, enforce, harmonize and uphold laws and policies aimed at preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage, protecting those at risk and supporting already married women and girls, and to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the informed, free and full consent of the intending spouses and that women have equality with men in all matters pertaining to marriage, divorce, child custody and the economic consequences of marriage and its dissolution;

OP4: Calls upon States to exercise due diligence in investigating, prosecuting and punishing violence against all children, paying particular attention to child- and gender-sensitive approaches, and to provide protection and universal access to comprehensive social, physical, mental and reproductive health, and legal services and counselling for all victims and survivors and to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society;

OP6: Also urges States to ensure access to justice and accountability mechanisms and remedies for the effective implementation and enforcement of laws aimed at preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage, including by informing women and girls about their rights under relevant laws, training law enforcement officers and monitoring how they handle cases of child, early and forced marriage, improving legal infrastructure and removing all barriers to access to legal counselling, assistance and remedies;

OP7: Further urges States to strengthen their efforts to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration
procedures, without discrimination of any kind, and marriage, divorce and death registration as part of the civil registration and vital statistics systems, especially for individuals living in rural and remote areas, including by identifying and removing all physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to registration and by providing, where lacking, mechanisms for the registration of customary and religious marriages;

OP8: Affirms the need for States to improve gender disaggregated data collection, research and dissemination of evidence-based and good practices relating to the prevention and elimination of child, early and forced marriage, as well as the use of quantitative and qualitative data on harmful practices, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location, socioeconomic status, education level and other key factors, and to strengthen monitoring and impact assessment of existing policies and programmes as a means of strengthening them, ensuring their effectiveness and implementation, including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda;

OP9: Calls upon States to promote the meaningful participation and active consultation of children and young people in all issues affecting them, and to create awareness about their rights, including the negative impact of child, early and forced marriage, through safe spaces, forums and support networks that provide girls and boys with information, life skills training and the opportunities to be empowered and become agents of change within their communities;

OP12: Urges Governments to promote and protect the human rights of all women and girls, including their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, and to adopt and accelerate the implementation of laws, policies and programmes that protect and enable the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

OP17: Urges Governments, with the collaboration of relevant stakeholders, to tackle poverty and lack of economic opportunities for women and girls as drivers of child, early and forced marriage, including by ensuring women and girls inheritance and property rights, equal access to social protection, including direct financial support and microcredit for girls, families and guardians to encourage girls to continue their education; to develop livelihood opportunities and life skills education; and to promote women’s equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as equal political participation and rights to inherit, own and control land and productive resources;
III. RESOLUTIONS ON AN OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD TO PROVIDE A
COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURE

a) Open-ended Working Group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to provide a
communications procedure - HRC 13 – March 2010 – Resolution 13/3 Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Slovakia, Chile, Egypt, Finland, France, Kenya, Maldives, Slovenia, Thailand and Uruguay

Cospromoters: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zimbabwe

PP4: Bearing in mind paragraph 33 (p) of General Assembly resolution 64/146, in which the Assembly called upon States to ensure that child-sensitive procedures were made available to children and their representatives so that children had access to means of facilitating effective remedies for any breaches of any of their rights arising from the Convention on the Rights of the Child through independent advice, advocacy and complaint procedures, including justice mechanisms, and that their views were heard when they were involved or their interests were concerned in judicial or administrative procedures in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law,

PP5: Noting with interest general comment No. 5 (2003) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in which the Committee emphasized that children’s special and dependent status creates real difficulties for them in pursuing remedies for breaches of their rights, and general comment No. 12 (2009), in which the Committee stated that the right of all children to be heard and taken seriously constitutes one of the fundamental values of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

PP6: Recalling the view of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, expressed by its Chairperson in her oral report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, that the development of a communications procedure for the Convention on the Rights of the Child would significantly contribute to the overall protection of children’s rights,

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Cosponsors:** Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay

**Annex Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure**

PP3: Noting that the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) recognize the rights set forth in it to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child’s or his or her parent’s or legal guardian’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status,

PP4: Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP5: Reaffirming also the status of the child as a subject of rights and as a human being with dignity and with evolving capacities,

PP6: Recalling the important role that national human rights institutions and other relevant specialized institutions, mandated to promote and protect the rights of the child, can play in this regard,

**Article 17**

**Dissemination and information on the Optional Protocol**

1. Each State party undertakes to make widely known and to disseminate the present Protocol and to facilitate access to information about the views and recommendations of the Committee, in particular with regard to matters involving the State party, by appropriate and active means and in accessible formats to adults and children alike, including those with disabilities.
IV. DIVERSE RESOLUTIONS UNDER THE HRC AGENDA RELATED TO THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Algeria
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, China, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, State of Palestine, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen (on behalf of the Group of Arab States),

PP8: Welcoming in this regard the launch in 2013 by the United Nations Children’s Fund of the End Violence against Children global initiative “Make the Invisible Visible”, and recognizing the role the Human Rights Council can play to support such initiatives, with a view to building awareness of the importance of preventing and ending violence against children, including in the context of the ongoing discussion on the post-2015 development agenda,

PP9: Recognizing the serious immediate and long-term consequences of violence on children, both physical and psychological, affecting their development and their ability to learn and socialize,

OP1: Strongly condemns all forms of violence against children, and reaffirms that these are unjustifiable and preventable;

OP2: Urges States to protect children from all forms of violence or abuse in all settings, to give priority to prevention and to raise awareness of the negative effects of violence against children, as well as to strive to change attitudes that condone or normalize any form of violence against children;

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Norway, Romania
Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Lewis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

PP3: Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols thereto, as well as other human rights standards,
PP5: Recalling in particular article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which outlines the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child,

PP6: Recalling specifically article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which stipulates the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport,

PP12: Acknowledging the fundamental importance of the right of children to engage in play and recreational activities for their well-being, health and development,

OP1: Encourages States to take specific measures to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities, and in particular:

(d) To introduce or revise national and local legislation, policies, regulations and guidelines to guarantee sufficient access to play and recreational activities for every child, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status;

(e) To adopt measures aimed at reducing the necessity for children living in poverty to work, in order to enable them to enjoy their right to engage in play and recreational activities;

(g) To establish safety and accessibility standards for all play and recreational facilities, toys and games equipment in order to ensure the protection of children from recreational material that might be injurious to their health and well-being;

(h) To address social norms that attach low value to the right to engage in play and recreational activities by raising public awareness of its significance;

(i) To provide guidance and support to parents and caregivers on how to create safe and inclusive environments that facilitate children’s play and recreational activities, including on their responsible use of digital technology;

(k) To work to ensure the provision of adequate space to facilitate safe and inclusive play and recreational activities, including in schools and communities;

OP2: Also encourages States to ensure that effective, safe and child-sensitive counselling, reporting and complaints mechanisms are accessible to all children, that they pursue the best interests of the child at all times and that they comply with international human rights standards;

OP3: Further encourages States to take active measures to restore and protect the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities in forced displacement, post-conflict and disaster situations, with a view to promoting resilience and psychological healing;
c) PANEL DISCUSSION ON REALIZING THE EQUAL ENJOYMENT OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION BY EVERY GIRL- HRC 27 - SEPTEMBER 2014 - RESOLUTION 27/6. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: United Arab Emirates
Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lao (People’s Democratic Republic of), Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Spain, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Note: Algeria, Kuwait and Morocco are included in the Arab Group.

PP2: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

PP3: Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

PP8: Deeply concerned also that, despite progress in recent years, many girls continue to suffer severe disadvantage and exclusion in education systems throughout their lives,

PP9: Strongly condemning attacks, including terrorist attacks, on educational institutions as such, their students and staff, and recognizing the negative impact that such attacks can have on the realization of the right to education, in particular of girls,

PP11: Reaffirming the equal right of every child to education without discrimination of any kind, and noting the discrimination often faced by girls,
D) REALIZING THE EQUAL ENJOYMENT OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION BY EVERY GIRL – HRC 32- JUNE 2016 – RESOLUTION 32/20 - ADOPTE​D WITHOUT A VOT​E

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: United Arab Emirates
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Subsequently: Bangladesh, Botswana, France, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Switzerland, Algeria – in Arab Group above, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine

PP2: Recalling in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and all other relevant international human rights instruments,

PP5: Recalling further the need to ensure that all girls and boys have equal access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, the need to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, and the need to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, accessible and effective learning environments for all,

PP9: Deeply concerned also that, despite progress in recent years, many girls, including girls with disabilities and those belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minority groups, continue to suffer severe discrimination and exclusion in education systems throughout their lives, and that almost one third of all countries have not achieved parity in primary education,

OP2: (a) To eliminate discrimination against girls in education and to remove all obstacles that hinder the right to education of every girl, including discriminatory laws and policies, customs, traditions or religious considerations, financial barriers, violence, including sexual violence in the school environment, the worst forms of child labour, and harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, gender stereotypes, child early and forced marriage and early pregnancy;

(c) To address the rate of dropout from school among girls and help to ensure that every girl completes a full course of high-quality primary and secondary education and training and has equal access to all levels of education with the proper support and reasonable accommodation of the individual’s requirements and without discrimination of any kind;

(e) To take steps so that every girl, regardless of her circumstances, can travel to and from and attend school in an inclusive, accessible, safe and secure environment, including by providing security services and adopting policies designated to eliminate all forms of school violence and facilitating safe and secure school transportation services when necessary and as appropriate;

(f) To provide equal access to education for girls from marginalized or excluded groups, girls with disabilities, indigenous girls, girls who are members of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and girls living in rural areas;

(h) To provide every primary and secondary school with professionally trained and qualified teachers, including female teachers, capable of providing effective individualized support in an environment that is child friendly and that maximizes academic and social development consistent with the goal of full inclusion, and to develop an overall non-discriminatory, inclusive, accessible and culturally sensitive, safe, supportive and secure environment conducive to providing a quality education, including human rights education, to every girl, to allow the fullest development of her abilities and enable her to be a proactive actor in society;
OP3: Encourages States to increase investments and international cooperation to allow all girls to complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality early childhood, primary and secondary education, including by scaling-up and strengthening initiatives, such as the Global Partnership for Education, and to explore additional innovative mechanisms based on models combining public and private resources while ensuring that all education providers give due respect to the right to education;


Other languages: **F S A C R**

**Sponsor:** Malta (on behalf of the European Union), Uruguay (on behalf of GRULAC)

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

**Subsequently:** Rwanda, Switzerland, Tunisia, Algeria, Armenia, Canada, Israel, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste

**PP8:** Recalling further that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and informed by other instruments, such as the Declaration on the Right to Development, and reaffirming the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and the follow-up to these conferences, and that the Agenda is to be implemented, followed-up and reviewed in a manner that is consistent with the obligations of States under international law,

**OP5:** Also calls upon States to leave no child behind in the implementation of all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and to pay particular attention to children in marginalized and vulnerable situations, such as but not limited to children with disabilities, children affected by HIV/AIDS, pregnant girls, children affected by conflict and in refugee situations, children belonging to minorities, children living in poverty, children in alternative care, migrant children, including unaccompanied migrant children, children seeking asylum, stateless children, children involved with the criminal justice system, including those deprived of liberty, indigenous children, children recruited or at risk of recruitment by organized criminal groups and armed groups, and children with special needs;

**OP12:** Encourages States to strengthen their capacities to monitor progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by improving the collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization of data and statistics, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts, mindful of a children’s rights perspective;
F) REALIZING THE EQUAL ENJOYMENT OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION BY EVERY GIRL, RESOLUTION 35/22,
A/HRC/35/L.35
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: United Arab Emirates
Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), El Salvador, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, Monaco, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Turkey
Subsequently: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Croatia, Ecuador, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PP2: Reaffirming the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

PP5: Recalling the need to ensure that all children enjoy the right to education and are ensured equal access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, the need to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, and the need to build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, accessible and effective learning environments for all,
3. Women’s rights

I. Annual resolution on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Canada
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP10: Stressing that the realization of all human rights by women and girls, such as those regarding education, access to health, economic participation, access to the labour market, conditions of work, disparities in salaries and compensation, public and political participation, access to decision-making processes, inheritance, financial services, including loans, nationality and legal capacity, ownership of land, property, housing, social security and cultural life, supported by appropriate responses dealing with legal literacy, skills training and access to productive resources, is a key factor in preventing violence against women and girls, and that, in many instances, the different treatment of women before the law has resulted in the lack of equal opportunities for them in these areas,

PP11: Deeply concerned that all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and disadvantage, can lead to the targeting or vulnerability to violence of some women and girls, including women belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee and internally displaced women, stateless women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, women living in slums and informal settlements, women living in conditions of poverty, women in institutions or in detention, women with disabilities, elderly women, widows and women in all situations of armed conflict, women who face trafficking, sexual or labour exploitation, and women who are otherwise discriminated against, including on the basis of their HIV/AIDS status,

OP5: Urges States to adopt and implement policies and programmes that enable women to avoid and escape situations of violence and prevent its recurrence, and that provide, inter alia, financial support and affordable access to safe housing or shelters, childcare and other social supports, legal assistance, skills training and productive resources, and to make these services accessible to women and girls with disabilities;

OP6: Also urges States to promote, at all levels, environments and communities that are safe for women and girls, and to support the efforts of civil society and other stakeholders towards this end, including by taking measures designed to enhance personal security and reduce the risk of violence in the community, in the home and in the workplace, in particular those that eliminate barriers to safe access to schools and other educational settings, drinking water sources and sanitation facilities, workplaces and livelihoods, and participation in the life of the community;

OP9: Urges States to devote the resources necessary to ensure effective and ongoing outreach, awareness-raising, education, training and engagement with relevant stakeholders who have an important role in the prevention and early response to warning signs of violence against women and girls, including
government officials, community and religious leaders, and health, education, justice and law enforcement personnel, including prison personnel;

OP16: Urges States and the United Nations system to give attention to and encourages greater international cooperation in systematic research and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, including data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant information on the extent, nature and consequences of violence against women and girls, as well as on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes aimed at combating this violence and, in this context, also urges States and the United Nations system to regularly provide information for inclusion in the Secretary-General's database on violence against women;
B) ENSURING DUE DILIGENCE IN PROTECTION - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/11. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Canada
Cosponsors: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP11: Recognizing the importance of the full and equal participation of women and the involvement of civil society groups, in particular women’s organizations and networks, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, measures and programmes relating to the protection of women facing violence as well as the protection and promotion of the human rights of women,

PP12: Concerned that multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination against women and girls increase their vulnerability and undermine their ability to protect themselves from violence,

OP3: Recognizes that effective protection requires comprehensive, integrated, coordinated multisectoral approaches involving multiple stakeholders, including women’s organizations, religious and community leaders, youth, men and boys, victim service workers and advocates, law enforcement personnel, the judiciary, corrections officials and forensic scientists, as well as legal, health and education professionals, and that such responses should avoid re-victimization, be empowering to the victim, be evidence-based and culturally sensitive, and integrate the specific and differentiated needs of women and girls who face multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;

OP5: Underscores that States have the primary responsibility for protecting women and girls facing violence and, in this regard, urges States:

(c) To implement their treaty obligations addressing the human rights of all women and girls and to withdraw reservations to treaties which are incompatible with the object and purpose of the specific treaties, and further encourages States to consider ratifying or acceding to all human rights treaties, including, as a matter of priority, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto;

(j) To promote the establishment or support of safe and integrated centres through which shelter, legal, health-care, psychological, counselling and other appropriate, timely, accessible and confidential support services are provided to all women and girls who have been subjected to violence and, where such centres are not feasible, to promote collaboration and coordination among agencies in order to make remedies more accessible, and to facilitate the physical, psychological and social recovery of women who have been subjected to violence;

(k) To ensure that mechanisms, services and procedures set up to protect women and girls facing violence are designed in a manner that addresses the targeted, compounded and structural discrimination that combines to increase the vulnerability of women and girls, including those belonging to minority groups, indigenous women, refugee and internally displaced women, stateless women, migrant women, women living in rural or remote communities, women living in slums and informal settlements, women living in conditions of poverty, women in institutions or in detention, women with disabilities, elderly women, widows and women in all situations of armed conflict, women who face trafficking, sexual or labour exploitation, and women who are otherwise discriminated against, including on the basis of their HIV/AIDS status;

OP6: Urges States and the United Nations system to give attention to and encourage greater international cooperation in systematic research and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, including data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and other relevant information on the extent, nature and
consequences of violence against women and girls, and on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes for protecting women and girls who have been subjected to violence and, in this context, urges States and the United Nations system to regularly provide information for inclusion in the Secretary-General’s coordinated database on violence against women;

C) REMEDIES FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO VIOLENCE- HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/12. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Canada
Cosponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

PP12: Convinced that effective remedies for women and girls should aim to have a transformative effect by addressing the root causes of violence against them,
PP15: Stressing that education can play a key role in efforts to guarantee non-repetition of violence against women and girls by promoting changes in attitudes and behaviour,
OP1: Strongly condemns all acts of violence against women and girls, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, private persons or non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State, in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and stresses the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls as a criminal offence, punishable by law, and the duty to provide victims with access to just and effective remedies and specialized assistance, including medical and psychological assistance, as well as effective counselling;
OP3: Urges States to encourage the removal of all barriers to women’s access to justice and to ensure access to effective legal assistance for all female victims of violence so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings and issues relating to family law, and also ensure that victims have access to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered, including through the adoption of national legislation, where necessary;
OP4: Also urges States to ensure that remedies for women and girls subjected to violence, whether judicial, administrative, policy or other measures, are available, accessible, acceptable, age- and gender-sensitive and adequately address victims’ needs, including by protecting confidentiality, preventing stigmatization, revictimization or further harm to victims, allowing reasonable time for women subjected to violence to come forward to seek redress, ensuring reasonable evidentiary standards, providing necessary translation services and minimizing the complexity of procedures;
OP6: Stresses the need to pay particular attention to marginalized groups of women and girls and the importance for States to ensure that remedies take into account the differential impact of violence on women due to multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;
OP7: Urges States to adopt measures to enhance the awareness of women, and in particular women at known risk of gender-based violence, of their rights, the law and the protection and legal remedies it offers, including by disseminating information on the assistance available to women and families who have experienced violence, and ensuring that timely and appropriate information is available to all women who have been subjected to violence, at all stages of the justice system;
ADOPTE D WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Canada
Cosponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, United States of America

PP11: Acknowledging that the forced marriage of women and young girls is a violation or an abuse of their human rights and makes them particularly vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence,

PP12: Deeply concerned that child, early and forced marriages expose young married girls to a greater risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, often lead to early childbirth and increase the risk of disability (Sic), stillbirth, obstetric fistula and maternal death, and reduce their opportunities to complete their education, gain comprehensive knowledge or develop employable skills, and violate and impair the full enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls, preventing women and girls from becoming full, contributing members of society,

OP4: Urges States to take meaningful steps to address the harmful attitudes, customs, practices, stereotypes and unequal power relations that underlie and perpetuate rape and other forms of sexual violence by, inter alia:

OP4: Engaging, educating, encouraging and supporting men and boys to take responsibility for their behaviour and to become active partners in the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, and to end the stigmatization of victims by encouraging a change in attitudes, norms and behaviour through the promotion of gender equality;

(d) Measuring the effectiveness of policies and programmes to prevent sexual violence, including by carrying out regular evaluation and monitoring, and collecting and disseminating data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant factors;

OP12: Stresses the need for States and relevant United Nations agencies to ensure that measures to provide protection to victims and witnesses of rape and other forms of sexual violence extend to and address the specific needs of those most vulnerable to these forms of violence, including indigenous, disabled, refugee and internally displaced women and girls, women in custody, women and girls forcibly recruited by armed forces and armed non-State actors, and trafficked women and girls, including those forced into sexual exploitation and slavery;

OP15: Calls upon States to demonstrate their commitment to preventing sexual violence by promoting and protecting women’s human rights and the equal participation and full involvement of women in society and by ensuring that women are active participants in decision-making processes, including peace, transitional justice, political transition and constitutional reform processes;
E) VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS A BARRIER TO WOMEN’S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EMPowerMENT - HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/15. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Canada
Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam

PP7: Outraged about the continued persistence and pervasiveness of all forms of violence against women and girls worldwide, and emphasizing that such violence is a violation, abuse or impairment of human rights and as such is unacceptable,

PP12: Stressing that any custom, tradition or religious consideration should not be invoked by States to avoid their obligations with respect to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, as set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,

PP17: Recognizing that indigenous women and girls, women and girls with disabilities, older women, women migrants and minorities often experience multiple forms of discrimination, which may increase their vulnerability to all forms of violence and limit their ability to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political autonomy,

OP1: Strongly condemns all acts of violence against women and girls, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, private persons or non-State actors, and calls for the prevention and elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

OP6: Condemning acts of violence against women involved in political processes and public debate, including women parliamentarians, political candidates and human rights defenders, by, inter alia, adopting legal and practical measures to prevent and punish such acts;

(d) Encouraging political parties to adopt policies, as appropriate, to promote the ability of women to participate fully at all levels of decision-making within those political parties and to combat discrimination and harassment based on sex through the implementation of anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies;

(j) Promoting equal access to literacy, education, health services, food security, vocational, professional and leadership skills training, mentorship and employment opportunities, which ensure that women have access to the skills that are necessary to ensure their full political and economic empowerment;

(k) Promoting and protecting sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

(m) Adopting measures to enhance the awareness of women, and in particular women at known risk of gender-based violence, of their rights and the law, and the protection and legal remedies it offers, including by disseminating information on the assistance available to women and families who have experienced violence, and ensuring that timely and appropriate information is available to all women who have been subjected to violence at all stages of the justice system, and to address social stigma and legal discrimination faced by victims of violence;

OP7: Affirms the need for States to collect thorough and accurate data and statistics on violence against women and girls, disaggregated on the basis of sex, age, disability and other relevant variables, to measure its impact on socioeconomic development and to strengthen the effectiveness of legislative and policy measures aimed at reducing barriers to women’s political and economic empowerment;
Women’s rights

OP10: Encourages Member States to include a target for ending all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls in the elaboration of a stand-alone goal on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda, and to mainstream gender equality and women’s empowerment in all sustainable development goals;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Canada
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

PP2: Reaffirming also the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and noting the relevant recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

PP8: Recognizing that violence against women and girls is rooted in historical and structural inequality in power relations between women and men, and that all forms of violence against women and girls seriously violate and impair or nullify their enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitute a major impediment to women’s full, equal and effective participation in society, the economy and political decisionmaking,

PP9: Gravely concerned that domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, remains the most prevalent form of violence affecting women of all social strata across the world, and emphasizing that such violence is a violation, abuse or impairment of the enjoyment of their human rights and, as such, is unacceptable,

PP13: Recognizing the vulnerability of those who suffer multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as older women, indigenous women, migrant women and women with disabilities, and the particular risk of violence they face, and stressing the urgent need to address violence and discrimination against them,

OP1: Stresses that “violence against women” means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women of any age and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, and also notes the economic and social harm caused by such violence;

OP7: Urges States to support initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and at preventing, responding to, and protecting women and girls from, domestic violence, undertaken by, inter alia, relevant women’s and men’s organizations, international and nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, media, faith and community groups, religious leaders, parliamentarians, human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, and other relevant civil society actors, as part of their efforts to develop targeted and accessible programmes and policies;

OP8: Calls upon States to take effective action to prevent domestic violence, including by:

(h) Taking measures to empower women by, inter alia, strengthening their economic autonomy and ensuring their full and equal participation in society and in decision-making processes by adopting and implementing social and economic policies that guarantee women full and equal access to quality education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and training and affordable and adequate public and social services, as well as full and equal access to financial resources and decent work, and full and
equal rights to own and have access to and control over land and other property, and guaranteeing women’s and girls’ inheritance rights;

OP9: Also calls upon States to take effective action to respond to domestic violence, including by:
(e) Establishing comprehensive, coordinated, interdisciplinary, accessible and sustained multisectoral services, programmes and responses at all levels to provide immediate protection and support through which shelter and legal, health and psychological counselling and other services are available to all women facing or subjected to violence, and promoting collaboration and coordination among agencies;

OP10: Urges States to take effective action to protect victims of domestic violence, including by:
(b) Establishing comprehensive, coordinated, interdisciplinary, accessible and sustained multisectoral services, programmes and responses at all levels for all victims and survivors of all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, that are adequately resourced and include effective and coordinated action by, as appropriate, police and the justice sector, legal aid services, health-care services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and medical and psychological assistance and counselling services, as well as State and independent women’s shelters and counselling centres, 24-hour hotlines, social aid services, one-s crisis centres, child aid services, skills training and public housing services that would provide easy to reach and safe assistance for women and children, including women and girls with disabilities, as well as assistance, protection and support through access to long-term accommodation;

OP11: Also urges States to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including through the development and enforcement of policies and legal frameworks and the strengthening of health systems that make universally accessible and available quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care services, commodities, information and education, including, inter alia, safe and effective methods of modern contraception, emergency contraception, prevention programmes for adolescent pregnancy, maternal health care, such as skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care, which will reduce obstetric fistula and other complications of pregnancy and delivery, safe abortion where such services are permitted by national law, and prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and reproductive cancers, recognizing that human rights include the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence;

OP12: Encourages States to improve the collection, harmonization and use of data disaggregated by sex, administrative data, including, where appropriate, from the police, the health sector and the judiciary, on incidents of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, such as data on the relationship between the perpetrator and victim and geographic location, ensuring that confidentiality and ethical and safety considerations are taken into account in the process of data collection, and improving the effectiveness of the services and programmes provided and protecting the safety and security of the victim;

OP13: Reaffirms the importance of a stand-alone goal on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including a target on eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres by 2030, and looks forward to the integration of a gender perspective into the post-2015 development agenda and the mainstreaming of gender equality and women’s empowerment into all sustainable development goals, as reflected in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which is the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Colombia and Mexico

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Subsequently: Botswana, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Rwanda, San Marino, Ukraine, United States of America

PP5: Underscoring that international human rights treaties prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender, and include guarantees to ensure the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health on the basis of equality,

PP6: Stressing that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,

PP7: Emphasizing that realizing the rights of women and girls that are equal to those of men and boys in the context of health and safety requires the provision of differential services, treatment and medicines in accordance with their specific needs throughout their life cycle, which are distinctively different to those of men, and the elimination of the social and economic barriers that may make them more vulnerable,

PP8: Recognizing that the quality of women’s health care is often deficient in various ways, depending on local circumstances, and that women are frequently not treated with respect, nor are they guaranteed privacy and confidentiality, nor do they always receive full information about the options and services available,

PP12: Recognizing while deeply regretting that many women and girls, particularly those belonging to marginalized groups or in a vulnerable situation, face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are still subjected to discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

OP4: Calls upon States to ensure women’s and girls’ equal access to accessible, affordable, available, appropriate, effective and high-quality health care and services, and to eliminate legal, administrative, financial and social barriers that hinder women’s right to the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, particularly when designing policy measures, programmes and resource allocations;

OP5: Also calls upon States to ensure women’s equal right to the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and to promote the integration of the distinct needs of each phase of their life cycle through their differential health treatment;

OP6: Urges States to take steps to ensure that laws, policies and practices respect women’s equal right to decide autonomously in matters regarding their own lives and health, including their bodies, by repealing discriminatory laws relating third-party authorization for health information and services, and combating gender stereotypes and behaviours that discriminate against them;

OP7: Calls upon States to promote a human rights-based approach to women’s health, and to foster a functioning health system, with adequate supplies, equipment, trained personnel and infrastructure, and an efficient system of communication, referral and transport to support women’s right to the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

OP8: Recognizes the need to pay specific attention and to take differentiated measures, including special protection and support services, when addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls;

OP9: Calls upon States to monitor and prevent unlawful forced institutionalization and overmedication, and to ensure non-discrimination in relation to women’s mental health;

OP12: Urges States to ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care, and to enhance women’s sexual and reproductive health as well as education, including by, inter alia,
training health providers and other health-care workers on gender equality and non-discrimination, respect for women’s rights and dignity, in lifesaving obstetric care and when giving birth, especially midwives and auxiliary nurses, ensuring the affordability of medicines and treatments, avoiding the overmedicalization of women’s health, acknowledging alternative medicine, abolishing discriminatory practices that hinder women’s access to health services, and providing age-appropriate, sexual health information, education and counselling, based on scientific evidence and human rights, for women, girls, men and boys;

OP13: Also urges States to take all appropriate measures to ensure equal access of women with disabilities to health services that are gender sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation;

OP14: Further urges States to adopt a holistic approach to maternal health, one of the elements of the full spectrum of women’s health, by reducing maternal mortality and morbidity by promoting access to family planning and proper prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, postnatal care and methods of prevention, including affordable treatment and support services for sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS, free of stigma and discrimination;

OP16: Recommends that States collect data, prepare statistics disaggregated by age, disability and sex, and conduct multidisciplinary research reflecting specific issues related to women’s health and safety;

h) ACCELERATING EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, INCLUDING INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND GIRLS – HRC 32- JUNE 2016 – RESOLUTION 32/19 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Canada
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

Subsequently: Botswana, Netherlands, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, New Zealand, Niger, Poland, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Zambia

PP2: Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

PP12 Recalling the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in which States committed to intensifying efforts, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous peoples and individuals, in particular women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, by strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks, and recalling the work of indigenous-specific United Nations mechanisms in addressing violence against women and girls,

PP16: Recognizing also the increased vulnerability of those who are subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as older women, indigenous women, migrant women and women with disabilities, and the particular risk of violence they face, and stressing the urgent need to address violence and discrimination against them,

PP23: Recognizing that the absence of adequate gender statistics, including data disaggregated by, inter alia, sex, age and disability, and of specific data on the incidence of violence against women and girls, its context and its perpetrators impedes efforts to design specific intervention strategies to address both the causes and the consequences of violence against women and girls, and to ensure coordinated and consolidated efforts to address gender data gaps,
I) ACCELERATING EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: ENGAGING MEN AND BOYS IN PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS, RESOLUTION 35/10
A/HRC/35/L.15
Other languages: E F S A C R

Adopted without a vote

Sponsor: Canada

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay

Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Mongolia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PP1: Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming also that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, (Para 1)
Women's rights

J) The full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls and the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – HRC 36 - September 2017 - Resolution 36/8, adopted without a vote

A/HRC/36/L.12

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Timor-Leste

Co-sponsors: Haiti

Additionally: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Dominican Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Italy, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Romania, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Tunisia

PP3: Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and all other human rights instruments,

II. Annual resolution on the elimination of discrimination against women

A) Elimination of discrimination against women - HRC 20 – June 2012 – Resolution 20/6. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico, Colombia

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP7: Recognizing that women face multiple forms of discrimination,

PP8: Recognizing also that the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of life is essential for the full and complete economic, political and social development of a country,

PP9: Mindful of the fact that the elimination of discrimination against women requires the consideration of women’s specific socio-economic context, and recognizing that laws, policies, customs and traditions that restrict women’s equal access to full participation in development processes and public and political life are discriminatory and may contribute to the feminization of poverty,

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Somalia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP2: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP7: Mindful of the fact that the elimination of discrimination against women and girls requires the consideration of their specific socioeconomic context, and recognizing that laws, policies, customs and traditions that restrict their equal access to full participation in development processes and public and political life are discriminatory, and that the nonparticipation of women in decision-making contributes to the feminization of poverty and hampers sustainable development and economic growth,

PP12: Recognizing and deeply regretting that many women and girls face multiple forms of discrimination and are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

OP3: Affirms that realizing human rights in political and public life requires the effective and meaningful participation of women in all aspects of political and public life, on an equal footing with men;

OP7: Urges States to support the creation of enabling conditions for public recognition and acceptance for all women in leadership and decision-making positions by, inter alia, establishing public campaigns and educational programmes that are responsive to multicultural settings and developing a bottom-up approach to building democratic and accountable relations between State and society;

OP8: Calls upon States to promote the rights of women and girls and to support their empowerment by adopting, as appropriate, a coherent set of gender-responsive social and economic policies directed at the family, the workplace and the marketplace, and by addressing poverty and social exclusion in order to overcome the structural barriers and inequalities they face and to thereby ensure their long-term and sustainable participation in political and public life;

OP9: Stresses the need to accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in political and public life, including by working towards a comprehensive national legal framework to combat impunity and by guaranteeing access to appropriate civil remedies and redress, and taking into account multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;

OP12: Recommends that States collect data, prepare statistics disaggregated by sex and conduct multidisciplinary research reflecting the whole spectrum of women’s engagement in society in order to contribute to overcoming the knowledge gap that exists at the local, national and global levels regarding their participation in political and public life;
**Women's rights**

C) **Elimination of discrimination against women - HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/5. Adopted without a vote**

Other languages:  E  F  S  A  C  R

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

**PP2:** Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

**PP6:** Recognizing that the full, equal and effective participation of women of all ages in all spheres of life on an equal basis with men is essential for the full and complete economic, political and social development of a country and for achieving lasting solutions to global challenges, and that gender equality and the empowerment of women benefit women, men, girls and boys and society as a whole,

**PP7:** Mindful of the fact that the elimination of discrimination against women and girls requires the consideration of their specific socioeconomic context, and recognizing that laws, policies, customs and traditions that restrict their equal access to full and effective participation in development processes and economic and social life are discriminatory, and that the non-participation of women in decision-making contributes to the feminization of poverty and hampers sustainable development and economic growth,

**PP10:** Recognizing and deeply regretting that many women and girls face multiple forms of discrimination and are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

**PP11:** Deeply concerned by the widespread persistence of various forms of violence against girls and women of all ages,

**OP3:** Calls upon States to include, as appropriate, special or positive action measures to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women in economic and social life as part of a comprehensive system-wide approach of non-discrimination and equality of opportunity and treatment;

**OP4:** Also calls upon States to promote the rights of women and girls and to support their empowerment by adopting, as appropriate, a coherent set of gender-responsive social and economic policies directed at the family, the workplace and the marketplace, and by addressing poverty and social exclusion in order to overcome the structural barriers and inequalities they face and thereby to ensure their long-term and sustainable participation in economic and social life;

**OP9:** Recommends that States support women's entrepreneurship, including through training, the dissemination of information and the provision of credit and saving facilities, and by securing women’s equal rights over resources to ensure women’s equality and well-being;

**OP12:** Calls for gender equality, the empowerment of women and human rights of women and girls to be reflected as a stand-alone goal and to be integrated and mainstreamed through, inter alia, targets and indicators, into all sustainable development goals in the post-2015 development agenda;

**OP14:** Stresses the need to accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including in economic and social life, such as gender-based violence and sexual harassment against women in the public arena, such as in public transport and services, workplaces, educational institutions and cyberspace, to combat impunity, and to guarantee access to appropriate civil remedies and redress that take into account multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;
OP23: Requests the Working Group, in the discharge of its mandate, to offer support to States’ initiatives to address multiple forms of discrimination against women and girls when implementing their obligations as State parties to relevant international human rights treaties with regard to civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, and related commitments, where applicable;

D) ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN - HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/4. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Colombia and Mexico

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam

OP5: Welcoming the inclusion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as a stand-alone goal in the proposed sustainable development goals, and looking forward to the integration of a gender perspective into the post-2015 development agenda,

OP10: Recognizing that respect for cultural and religious diversity and of cultural rights and freedom of religion for all enhances pluralism and contributes to advancing the application and enjoyment of human rights,

OP12: Recognizing and deeply regretting that many women and girls, particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups, face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are still subjected to discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

PP3: Calls upon States to ensure women’s equal enjoyment of all human rights by, inter alia:

(d) Adopting or strengthening measures to combat multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in particular against those belonging to vulnerable groups;

PP4: Also calls upon States to promote a culture free from all forms of discrimination against women and girls and to address its root causes by, inter alia:

(a) Developing national mechanisms, measures and policies, as appropriate;

(b) Adopting awareness-raising campaigns, educational and informational programmes;

(c) Promoting the mobilization and engagement of civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including that of men and boys;

(f) Addressing poverty and social exclusion in order to overcome the structural barriers and inequality that they face;

PP14: Further stresses the need to make the formal legal system accessible to all women, regardless of any status;
e) Elimination of discrimination against women – HRC32- June 2016 – Resolution 32/4 adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Colombia and Mexico
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Subsequently: Botswana, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Rwanda, San Marino, Ukraine, United States of America

PP5: Underscoring that international human rights treaties prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender, and include guarantees to ensure the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health on the basis of equality.

PP6: Stressing that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,

PP7: Emphasizing that realizing the rights of women and girls that are equal to those of men and boys in the context of health and safety requires the provision of differential services, treatment and medicines in accordance with their specific needs throughout their life cycle, which are distinctively different to those of men, and the elimination of the social and economic barriers that may make them more vulnerable,

PP8: Recognizing that the quality of women’s health care is often deficient in various ways, depending on local circumstances, and that women are frequently not treated with respect, nor are they guaranteed privacy and confidentiality, nor do they always receive full information about the options and services available,

PP12: Recognizing while deeply regretting that many women and girls, particularly those belonging to marginalized groups or in a vulnerable situation, face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are still subjected to discriminatory laws and practices, and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved,

OP4: Calls upon States to ensure women’s and girls’ equal access to accessible, affordable, available, appropriate, effective and high-quality health care and services, and to eliminate legal, administrative, financial and social barriers that hinder women’s right to the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, particularly when designing policy measures, programmes and resource allocations;

OP5: Also calls upon States to ensure women’s equal right to the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and to promote the integration of the distinct needs of each phase of their life cycle through their differential health treatment;

OP6: Urges States to take steps to ensure that laws, policies and practices respect women’s equal right to decide autonomously in matters regarding their own lives and health, including their bodies, by repealing discriminatory laws relating third-party authorization for health information and services, and combating gender stereotypes and behaviours that discriminate against them;

OP7: Calls upon States to promote a human rights-based approach to women’s health, and to foster a functioning health system, with adequate supplies, equipment, trained personnel and infrastructure, and an efficient system of communication, referral and transport to support women’s right to the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

OP8: Recognizes the need to pay specific attention and to take differentiated measures, including special protection and support services, when addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls;

OP9: Calls upon States to monitor and prevent unlawful forced institutionalization and overmedication, and to ensure non-discrimination in relation to women’s mental health;

OP12: Urges States to ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in education and health care, and to enhance women’s sexual and reproductive health as well as education, including by, inter alia,
training health providers and other health-care workers on gender equality and non-discrimination, respect for women’s rights and dignity, in lifesaving obstetric care and when giving birth, especially midwives and auxiliary nurses, ensuring the **affordability of medicines and treatments**, avoiding the overmedicalization of women’s health, acknowledging alternative medicine, abolishing discriminatory practices that hinder women’s access to health services, and providing age-appropriate, sexual health information, education and counselling, based on scientific evidence and human rights, for women, girls, men and boys;

OP13: Also urges States to take all appropriate measures to ensure **equal access of women with disabilities** to health services that are gender sensitive, including health-related rehabilitation;

OP14: Further urges States to adopt a holistic approach to maternal health, one of the elements of the full spectrum of women’s health, by reducing maternal mortality and morbidity by promoting access to family planning and proper prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth, postnatal care and methods of prevention, including affordable treatment and support services for sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS, free of **stigma and discrimination**;

OP16: Recommends that States collect data, prepare statistics disaggregated by age, disability and sex, and conduct multidisciplinary research reflecting specific issues related to women's health and safety;

### III. Resolution on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

**A) Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences - HRC 16 – March 2011 – Resolution 16/7. adopted without a vote**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Canada

**Cosponsors:** Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia

OP3: Invites the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his/her mandate within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all other international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action:

(a) To seek and receive information on **violence against women**, its causes and its consequences, from Governments, **treaty bodies**, specialized agencies, other special rapporteurs responsible for various human rights questions, and intergovernmental and non governmental organizations, including women’s organizations, and to respond effectively to such information;

(b) To recommend measures, ways and means at the local, national, regional and international levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women and its causes, and to remedy its consequences;

(d) To continue to adopt a **comprehensive and universal approach to the elimination of violence against women, its causes and consequences**, including causes of violence against women relating to the civil, cultural, economic, political and social spheres;
IV. DIVERSE RESOLUTIONS UNDER THE HRC AGENDA RELATED TO THE WOMEN’S RIGHTS

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: USA, Egypt, Qatar, Romania, UK, Brazil, Montenegro and Sierra Leone
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PP13: Stressing the critical importance of women’s political participation in all contexts, including in times of peace and of conflict and at all stages of political transition, concerned that many obstacles still prevent women from participating in political life on equal terms with men, and noting in that regard that situations of political transition may provide a unique opportunity to address such obstacles,

OP3: Calls upon all States:
To promote, respect and ensure women’s exercise of freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, including as members of non-governmental organizations and other associations;
To facilitate the full, equal and effective participation and free communication of all women at all levels of decision-making in their societies and in national, regional and international institutions, including in the mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;

OP4: Invites the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression to include in his reports an analysis of the role of freedom of opinion and expression in improving women’s participation in political, social, cultural and economic life and in advancing gender equality, as well as an analysis of the challenges that women face in exercising their freedom of opinion and expression.
**b) INTENSIFYING GLOBAL EFFORTS AND SHARING GOOD PRACTICES TO EFFECTIVELY ELIMINATE FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/22. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: [E] [F] [S] [A] [C] [R]

**Sponsors:** Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group)

**Co-sponsors:**
- Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo (already included in the Group of African States above), Turkey, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America,

**PP6:** Reaffirming that female genital mutilation is a form of discrimination, an act of violence against women and girls and a harmful practice that constitutes a serious threat to their health, including their psychological, sexual and reproductive health, which can increase their vulnerability to HIV and may have adverse obstetric and prenatal outcomes as well as fatal consequences for the mother and the newborn, and that the abandonment of this harmful practice can be achieved as a result of a comprehensive movement that involves all public and private stakeholders in society, including girls and boys, women and men,

**OP1:** Urges States to place special emphasis on education, in particular of youth, parents and community leaders, about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation, and especially to encourage men and boys to become more involved in information and awareness campaigns and become agents of change;

**OP4:** Urges States to condemn all harmful practices that affect women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, whether committed within or outside a medical institution;

**OP7:** Urges States to strengthen support to communities, especially those that have developed successful local models to prevent and eliminate female genital mutilation, by encouraging them to design and utilize education programmes, information and awareness raising tools and to **make them accessible** to the greatest number of people possible;
4. **OLDER PERSONS**

I. **BIENNIAL RESOLUTION ON THE RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS**

A) **THE RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS- HRC 21 – SEPTEMBER 2012 – RESOLUTION 21/23. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Brazil, Argentina

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chile, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Slovenia, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP2: Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/182 of 21 December 2010 on the follow up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in which the Assembly established an openended working group for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons by considering the existing international framework of the human rights of older persons and identifying possible gaps and how best to address them, including by considering, as appropriate, the feasibility of further instruments and measures, and taking into account that no international instrument addresses specifically the promotion and protection of the human rights of older persons,

PP7: Concerned at the multiple forms of discrimination that may affect older persons and at the high incidence of poverty among this particularly vulnerable group, especially older women, persons with disabilities, persons of African descent, individuals belonging to indigenous peoples, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, rural persons, persons living on the streets and refugees, among other groups;

OP1: Recognizes the challenges related to the enjoyment of all human rights that older persons face in areas such as prevention and protection against violence and abuse, social protection, food and housing, employment, legal capacity, access to justice, health support, long-term and palliative care, and that those challenges require in-depth analysis and action to address protection gaps;

OP3: Calls upon all States to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for older persons, including by taking measures to combat age discrimination, neglect, abuse and violence, and to address issues related to social integration and adequate health care, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development;

OP4: Encourages all States to conduct their age-related policies through inclusive and participatory consultations with relevant stakeholders and social development partners in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

OP6: Encourages all States to raise awareness of the challenges facing the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, and to ensure that older persons receive information about those rights;
b) **THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/20. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Brazil, Argentina

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Slovenia, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP2:** Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** and other relevant human rights instruments,

**PP11:** Concerned at the multiple forms of discrimination that may affect older persons and at the high incidence of **poverty** among this particularly vulnerable group, especially older women, **persons with disabilities**, persons of African descent, individuals belonging to indigenous peoples, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, rural persons, persons living on the streets and refugees, among other groups,

**OP1:** Recognizes the challenges related to the enjoyment of all human rights that older persons face in areas such as prevention of and protection against violence and abuse, social protection, food and housing, employment, legal capacity, access to justice, health support, long-term and palliative care, and that those challenges require in-depth analysis and action to address protection gaps;

**OP3:** Calls upon all States to promote and ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for older persons, including by taking measures to **combat age discrimination**, neglect, abuse and violence, and to address issues related to **social integration** and adequate health care, bearing in mind the crucial importance of **family intergenerational interdependence**, solidarity and reciprocity for social development;

**OP4:** Encourages all States to conduct their age-related policies through **inclusive and participatory consultations** with relevant stakeholders and social development partners in the interest of developing effective policies creating national policy ownership and consensus-building;

**OP5:** Decides to appoint, for a period of three years, an **Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons**, with the following mandate:

(b) To take into account the views of stakeholders, including States, relevant regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and academic institutions;

(e) To integrate a gender and **disability perspective** into his/her work, and to pay particular attention to older women, **persons with disabilities**, persons of African descent, individuals belonging to indigenous peoples, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, rural persons, persons living on the streets, and refugees, among other groups;
c) The human rights of older persons – HRC 33 - September 2016 – Resolution 33/5 adopted without a vote
Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Argentina, Brazil
**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Spain, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uruguay

**Subsequently:** Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Georgia, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Singapore, Tunisia

**PP13:** Concerned at the multiple forms of discrimination that may affect older persons and at the high incidence of poverty and isolation among this particularly vulnerable group, especially older women, persons with disabilities, persons of African descent, individuals belonging to indigenous peoples, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, rural persons, persons living on the streets, migrants and refugees, among other groups,

**OP1:** Recognizes that older persons face a number of particular challenges in the enjoyment of their human rights that need to be addressed urgently, including in the areas of prevention of and protection against violence and abuse, social protection, food and housing, right to work, equality and non-discrimination, access to justice, education, training, health support, long-term and palliative care, lifelong learning, participation and accessibility;
5. **PERSONS WITH ALBINISM**

I. Diverse Resolutions under the HRC Agenda related to the rights of persons with albinism


**ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Gabon (on behalf of the African Group)

Co-sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Gabon (on behalf of the African Group), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP3: Reaffirming also that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

PP7: Expressing its concern at attacks against persons with albinism, including against women and children, which are often committed with impunity,

PP8: Expressing its concern also at the widespread discrimination, stigma and social exclusion suffered by persons with albinism,

PP9: Welcoming the steps taken and efforts made by the countries concerned, including the initiation of legal action against the perpetrators of attacks against persons with albinism, public condemnation of attacks against persons with albinism, the provision of temporary shelter to persons with albinism under threat of attack, and public awareness raising campaigns,

OP1: Urges States to take all measures necessary to ensure the effective protection of persons with albinism, and their family members;

OP2: Calls upon States to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy and effective investigations into attacks against persons with albinism falling within their jurisdiction, and to bring those responsible to justice, and to ensure that victims and family members have access to appropriate remedies;

OP3: Also calls upon States to take effective measures to eliminate any type of discrimination against persons with albinism, and to accelerate education and public awareness-raising activities;

OP4: Encourages States to share best practices in protecting and promoting the rights of persons with albinism;

OP5: Invites relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as appropriate, in the framework of their mandate, to address the relevant aspects of the safety and non-discrimination of persons with albinism;

OP6: Invites States, in collaboration with relevant regional and international organizations, to support the protection of persons with albinism;
b) **Technical cooperation for the prevention of attacks against persons with albinism**

**HRC 24 – September 2013 – Resolution 24/33. Adopted without a vote**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Gabon (on behalf of the African Group), Guatemala

**Co-sponsors:** Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, France, Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

**PP3:** Reaffirming also that everyone has the **right to life, liberty and security of person** and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

**PP4:** Recalling the fundamental **principle of equality and non-discrimination** that underlies the Charter and **international human rights instruments**,

**PP9:** Welcoming the steps taken and the efforts made by the countries concerned, including the initiation of legal action against perpetrators of attacks against persons with albinism, public condemnation of attacks against persons with albinism, and **public awareness-raising campaigns**;

**PP13:** Convinced of the need for effective action to combat and eliminate attacks against persons with albinism and to adopt specific measures to protect and preserve the rights to life and to security of persons with albinism, as well as their **right not to be subject to torture and ill-treatment**,

**OP1:** Requests the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to prepare a study on the situation of human rights of persons living with albinism and to submit a report thereon to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

c) **Resolution on the International Albinism Awareness Day - HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/10. Adopted without a vote**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Somalia (on behalf of the African Group)

**Co-sponsors:** Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Colombia, Djibouti (already included in the Group of African States), Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Togo (already included in the Group of African States), Turkey, Uruguay, Viet Nam

**PP4:** Encouraging concern at the attacks against persons with albinism, including against women and children, which are often committed with impunity,

**PP6:** Encouraging Member States to continue their efforts to protect and preserve the rights of persons with albinism to **life and to security of person**, as well as their **right not to be subject to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**,

**PP7:** Also encouraging Member States to continue in their efforts to **ensure equal access** for persons with albinism to employment, education, justice and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

**PP8:** Noting that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the human rights situation of persons with albinism remains limited, and recognizing the importance of **increasing awareness and understanding** of albinism in order to fight against global discrimination and stigma against persons with albinism,

**OP1:** Recommends that the General Assembly proclaim **13 June International Albinism Awareness Day**, and invites all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non governmental organizations and individuals, to observe International Albinism Awareness Day in an appropriate manner;
II. RESOLUTION ON THE MANDATE OF THE INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH ALBINISM

A) INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY PERSONS WITH ALBINISM - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/6. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the African Group)
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal (included in the Group of African States above), Slovenia, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP2: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

PP5: Deeply concerned that, in various parts of the world, persons with albinism continue to face barriers to their participation as equal members of society and violations and abuse of their human rights, and conscious that greater attention is needed to address these challenges,

PP9: Recalling also its resolutions 23/13 of 13 June 2013 on attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism, 24/33 of 27 September 2013 on technical cooperation for the prevention of attacks against persons with albinism, and 26/10 of 26 June 2014 on International Albinism Awareness Day,

PP10: Recalling further General Assembly resolution 69/170 of 18 December 2014 in which the Assembly decided to proclaim 13 June as International Albinism Awareness Day, with effect from 2015,

PP12: Expressing grave concern at the attacks and widespread violations against persons with albinism, including women and children, persons with disabilities and the elderly,

PP13: Welcoming all the initiatives and actions taken by all countries to address and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against persons with albinism,

PP16: Acknowledging also the report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the study of the situation of human rights of persons living with albinism and the recommendations therein, including to establish a special procedures mechanism,

OP2: Decides to appoint, for a period of three years, an Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, with the following mandate:

(a) To engage in dialogue and consult with States and other relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, the private sector and donors;

(b) To identify, exchange and promote good practices relating to the realization of the rights of persons with albinism and their participation as equal members of society;

(c) To promote and report on developments towards and the challenges and obstacles to the realization of the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism in all regions of the world, and to make recommendations to the Human Rights Council in this regard;

(d) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with States and other relevant sources, including persons with albinism and their representative organizations and other civil society organizations, on violations of the rights of persons with albinism;

(e) To conduct, facilitate and support the provision of advisory services, technical assistance, capacity-building and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the effective realization of the rights of persons with albinism and to prevent violence;

(f) To raise awareness on the rights of persons with albinism and to combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful traditional practices and beliefs that hinder their enjoyment of human rights and participation in society on an equal basis with others;
(g) To promote awareness of their positive contributions and to inform persons with albinism about their rights;

OP3: Requests the Independent Expert to integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and to pay specific attention to the challenges and needs of women and girls to address the multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination faced by women and girls with albinism;

b) MANDATE OF THE INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY PERSONS WITH ALBINISM – HRC 37 – MARCH 2018 RESOLUTION 37/5, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

A/HRC/37/L.13

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

Sponsors: Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States)

Co-sponsors: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States), Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Subsequently: Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Czechia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Uruguay, Croatia, Hungary, Japan, Panama

OP3: Decides to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, for a period of three years, on the same terms as provided by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 28/6 of 26 March 2015;
6. PERSONS AFFECTED BY LEPROSY

A) ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS AFFECTED BY LEPROSY AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS - HRC 15 – JUNE 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/10. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Japan
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bosni and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP4: Expressing its appreciation to the Advisory Committee for finalizing the draft set of principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members,

B) ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS AFFECTED BY LEPROSY AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS - HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/5. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Estonia, Ethiopia, Japan, Morocco, Portugal, Romania
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Cyprus, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP2: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling relevant international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

PP5: Recalling further the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP7: Deeply concerned that, in various parts of the world, persons affected by leprosy and their family members continue to face barriers to their participation as equal members of society and violations and abuses of their human rights, and conscious that greater attention is needed to address these challenges,

PP8: Reaffirming that persons affected by leprosy and their family members, including women and children, should be treated with dignity and are entitled to the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms under customary international law, relevant conventions and national constitutions and laws,

PP9: Recognizing that persons affected by leprosy and their family members still face multiple forms of prejudice and discrimination stemming from misinformation about and misunderstanding of the disease throughout the world,

PP10: Recognizing also that specific attention is needed to address all forms of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members,

PP11: Bearing in mind the need to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of prejudice and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members throughout the world,

OP1: Requests the Advisory Committee, from within existing resources, to undertake a study which reviews the implementation of the principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against persons
Persons affected by leprosy

affected by leprosy and their family members, together with the obstacles thereto, and to submit a report containing practical suggestions for the wider dissemination and more effective implementation of the principles and guidelines in order to eliminate discrimination and the stigma associated with leprosy and to promote, protect and respect the human rights of those affected by leprosy and their family members to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session;

OP3: Calls upon Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the study of the Advisory Committee;
7. **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

I. **ANNUAL RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

A) **HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/7. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Guatemala and Mexico  
**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the former Yugoslav, Poland, Republic of Macedonia, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP5:** Recognizing the importance to indigenous peoples of revitalizing, using, developing and transmitting to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and designating and retaining their own names for communities, places and persons,

B) **HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/8. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Mexico and Guatemala  
**Co-sponsors:** Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe

**PP7:** Recognizing also that the study on education of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples highlights the fact that education is an important way to contribute to the maintenance of indigenous cultures,

**PP8:** Recognizing further the need to find ways and means of promoting the participation of recognized indigenous peoples’ representatives in the United Nations system on issues affecting them, given that they are not always organized as non-governmental organizations,
c) HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HRC 21 – SEPTEMBER 2012 – RESOLUTION 21/24 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico and Guatemala
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Lithuania, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

OP17: Encourages relevant United Nations mechanisms, indigenous peoples and States to increase their attention to the human rights of indigenous persons with disabilities;

d) HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/10 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Lithuania, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP8: Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including in the process of protecting and promoting access to justice by indigenous peoples, indigenous women, children, youth and persons with disabilities,

OP5: Requests the Expert Mechanism to continue its study on access to justice in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, with a focus on restorative justice and indigenous juridical systems, particularly as they relate to achieving peace and reconciliation, including an examination of access to justice related to indigenous women, children and youth and persons with disabilities, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session;

OP6: Also requests the Expert Mechanism to prepare a study on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in natural disaster risk reduction and prevention and preparedness initiatives, including consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned in elaboration of national plans for natural disaster risk reduction, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session;

OP19: Welcomes the study on the situation of indigenous persons with disabilities presented to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its twelfth session, stresses the need to focus on challenges to indigenous persons with disabilities regarding full enjoyment of their human rights and to include them in all aspects of development, including by enhancing their access to goods and services to improve their standard of living, and encourages all stakeholders to increase consultations on these issues with indigenous persons with disabilities;
e) HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/13 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Sponsors: Guatemala and Mexico
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP7: Welcoming the completion of the studies by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on access to justice in the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples: restorative justice, indigenous juridical systems and access to justice for indigenous women, children and persons with disabilities and on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples in disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness initiatives submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session, and encouraging all parties to consider the examples of good practices and recommendations included in these studies as practical advice on how to attain the end goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

PP8: Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

OP5: Requests the Expert Mechanism to prepare a study on the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples with respect to their cultural heritage, including through their participation in political and public life, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;

f) HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/4 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Sponsors: Guatemala and Mexico
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay,

PP7: Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth, elders and persons with disabilities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

OP9: Decides to hold, at its thirty-third session, a half-day panel discussion on the causes and consequences of violence against indigenous women and girls, including those with disabilities;
Sponsors: Guatemala, Mexico
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, United States of America
Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Germany, El Salvador, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Lithuania, New Zealand, Poland, Ukraine

PP5 Recognizing that indigenous women, youth, children and persons with disabilities face particular challenges and face multi-faceted and intersecting forms of discrimination in access to health services,

PP7: Welcoming the study by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the theme, “Right to health and indigenous peoples, with a focus on children and youth”, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session, and encouraging all parties to consider the examples of good practices and recommendations included in the study as practical advice on how to attain the end goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

PP8: Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, youth, elders and persons with disabilities, and to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate violence and discrimination against indigenous women and girls, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,

OP4: Requests the Expert Mechanism to prepare a study, to be finalized by its tenth session, on good practices and challenges, including discrimination, in business and in access to financial services by indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and indigenous persons with disabilities, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session;

OP5: Decides to hold, at its thirty-sixth session, its half-day panel discussion on the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, with a special focus on challenges and good practices in achieving the ends of the Declaration, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to make the discussions fully accessible to persons with disabilities and to prepare a summary report of the discussion, to be submitted to the Human Rights Council prior to its thirty-eighth session;

AdditionalS: Guatemala and Mexico
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine
Additionally: Argentina, Armenia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador

PP6: Taking note with appreciation of the study by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the theme “Good practices and challenges, including discrimination, in business and in access to financial services by indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and indigenous persons with disabilities”, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty sixth session, and encouraging all parties to consider the examples of good practices and recommendations included in the study as practical advice on how to attain the end goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

PP8: Stressing the need to pay particular attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous women, children, young people, elderly persons and persons with disabilities and to intensify efforts to prevent and
eliminate violence and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in this regard, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the outcome document of the World Conference,

OP9: Decides, in accordance with paragraph 14 of Human Rights Council resolution 18/8 of 29 September 2011, that the theme of the annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples to be held during the thirty-ninth session of the Council will be on the means of participation for and the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the development of strategies and projects, and the implementation of those projects in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and related Goals, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to make the discussions fully accessible to persons with disabilities and to prepare a summary report on the discussion and to submit it to the Council prior to its forty-first session;

OP15: Encourages States, according to relevant national context and characteristics, to collect and disseminate data disaggregated by ethnicity, income, gender, age, race, migratory status, disability, geographic location or other factors, as appropriate, in order to monitor and improve the impact of development policies, strategies and programmes aimed at improving the well-being of indigenous peoples and individuals and to combat and eliminate violence and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against them;

OP16: Welcomes the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women adopted at its sixty-first session, in which the Commission called for measures to be taken to promote the economic empowerment of indigenous women, including by ensuring access to quality and inclusive education and through meaningful participation in the economy by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, including violence, and to promote their participation in relevant decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, while respecting and protecting their traditional and ancestral knowledge, and noting the importance for indigenous women and girls of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and encourages States to give serious consideration to the above-mentioned recommendations, as appropriate.
II. Resolution on the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

A) Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - HRC 15 – March 2010 – Resolution 15/14 Adopted Without a Vote
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Guatemala and Mexico
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

OP1: Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples:
(a) To examine ways and means of overcoming existing obstacles to the full and effective protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, in conformity with his/her mandate, and to identify, exchange and promote best practices;
(b) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from all relevant sources, including Governments, indigenous peoples and their communities and organizations, on alleged violations of the rights of indigenous peoples;
(c) To formulate recommendations and proposals on appropriate measures and activities to prevent and remedy violations of the rights of indigenous peoples;
(d) To work in close cooperation and coordination with other special procedures and subsidiary organs of the Council, in particular with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, relevant United Nations bodies, the treaty bodies and regional human rights organizations;
(e) To work in close cooperation with the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and to participate in its annual session;

B) Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - HRC 24 – September 2013 – Resolution 24/9 Adopted Without a Vote
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Guatemala and Mexico
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Jamaica, Lebanon, Lithuania, Montenegro, Mexico, New Zealand, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

OP1: Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples for a period of three years on the same terms as provided by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 15/14;
a) EXPERT MECHANISM ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES – HRC 33 – SEPTEMBER 2016 – RESOLUTION 33/25 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Guatemala, Mexico
Co-sponsors: Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Spain, United States of America
Subsequently: Germany, El Salvador, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden

OP13: Also decides that the annual meeting of the Expert Mechanism shall be open to the participation, as observers, of States, United Nations mechanisms, bodies and specialized agencies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations and mechanisms in the field of human rights, national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies, academics and experts on indigenous issues, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the meeting shall also be accessible to indigenous persons with disabilities and open to indigenous peoples’ organizations and non-governmental organizations whose aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, based on arrangements, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, through an open and transparent accreditation procedure in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, which will provide for timely information on participation and consultation with the States concerned;
8. MINORITIES

I RESOLUTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL OR ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

A) RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL OR ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

= HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: EN ES FA AR

Sponsors: Austria

Cospromoters: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Untied States of America, Uruguay

PP4: Emphasizing the need for reinforced efforts to meet the goal of the full realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

PP5: Stressing that the lack of equal opportunities and equal access to education for many persons belonging to minorities, in particular minority children, prevents them from contributing fully to their own communities and to the wider society, and perpetuates the cycle of poverty experienced acutely by persons belonging to minorities facing discrimination, economic marginalization and social exclusion,

PP6: Stressing also that the effective participation of persons belonging to minorities in national political, cultural, religious, economic and social processes of their societies is of paramount importance for their full and equal enjoyment of all human rights, and contributes to the alleviation of tensions, serves the purpose of conflict prevention and increases stability and social cohesion,

OP1: Urges States to review, enact and amend their legislation, where necessary, as well as their educational policies and systems, to ensure the realization of the right to education, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to eliminate discrimination and to provide for equal access to quality education for persons belonging to minorities, in particular minority children, while protecting their identity, as enshrined in the Declaration, and promoting integration, social inclusion and a prosperous and stable society;

OP2: Also urges States to develop appropriate mechanisms for effective participation of and consultation with persons belonging to minorities in order to take into account their views in decision-making processes affecting them, with a view to promoting greater participation in the political processes of the country and providing inclusive, informed and sustainable policymaking and implementation;

OP4: Commends the independent expert on minority issues for the work undertaken to date, for the important role that she has played in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and for her guiding role in the preparation and work of the Forum on minority issues, which contributes to efforts to improve cooperation among all United Nations mechanisms relating to the rights of persons belonging to minorities;
b) THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL OR ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

RESOLUTION 22/04 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP6: Emphasizing the need for reinforced efforts to meet the goal of the full realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, including by addressing their economic and social conditions and marginalization, as well as to end any type of discrimination against them,

PP7: Emphasizing also the importance of dialogue among all relevant stakeholders on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as an integral part of the development of society as a whole, including the sharing of best practices, such as for the promotion of a mutual understanding of minority issues, managing diversity by recognizing plural identities, and promoting inclusive and stable societies, as well as social cohesion therein,

OP10: Calls upon States, while bearing in mind the themes of the first five sessions of the Forum on Minority Issues, and with a view to enhance the implementation of the Declaration and to ensure the realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, to take appropriate measures by, inter alia:

(a) Developing and implementing inclusive education policies that ensure equal access to education for persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

(b) Improving the representation and effective participation of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in all levels of political and public life;

(c) Ensuring the full and effective participation of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in economic life, including by promoting equal access to new information and communications technologies;

OP18: Encourages civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to promote awareness of the Declaration and to review the extent to which they integrate the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and the Declaration into their work, as well as to inform persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities about their rights;
II. FORUM ON MINORITY ISSUES

A) FORUM ON MINORITIES ISSUES - HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 - RESOLUTION 19/23. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria

Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela Bolivarian Republic of

PP6: Emphasizing the need for reinforced efforts to meet the goal of the full realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, including by addressing their economic and social conditions and marginalization, as well as to end any type of discrimination against them,

PP7: Affirming that effective measures and the creation of favourable conditions for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, ensuring effective non-discrimination and equality for all, as well as full and effective participation in matters affecting them, contribute to the prevention and peaceful solution of human rights problems and situations involving minorities,

PP9: Emphasizing the importance of dialogue among all relevant stakeholders on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as an integral part of the development of society as a whole, including the sharing of best practices, such as for the promotion of mutual understanding of minority issues, managing diversity by recognizing plural identities, and promoting inclusive and stable societies, as well as social cohesion therein,
III. Resolution on the Mandate of the Independent Expert on Minority Issues

A) Independent expert on minority issues - HRC 16 – March 2011 – Resolution 16/6. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet-Nam, Zambia

PP6: Stressing that the economic exclusion of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities is a cause, a manifestation and a consequence of discrimination, both in the developed and in the developing world, and that their rights to participate effectively in economic life must be taken into account by Governments seeking to promote equality at all levels,

PP8: Expressing concern at the frequency and severity of disputes and conflicts involving persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in many countries and their often tragic consequences, and that persons belonging to minorities often suffer disproportionately from the effects of conflict, resulting in the violation of their human rights, and are particularly vulnerable to displacement through, inter alia, population transfers, refugee flows and forced relocation,

OP3: Commends the independent expert on minority issues for her work and for the important role that she has played in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and for her ongoing efforts to promote and protect their rights in order to ensure equitable development and peaceful and stable societies, including through close cooperation with Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms and nongovernmental organizations;

**Other languages:**  
EFSA

**Cosponsors:** Armenia, Australia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP6:** Emphasizing the need for reinforced efforts to meet the goal of the full realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, including by addressing their economic and social conditions and marginalization, as well as to end any type of discrimination against them,

**PP7:** Emphasizing also the importance of recognizing and addressing multiple, aggravated and intersecting forms of discrimination against persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and the compounded negative impact on the enjoyment of their rights,

**PP8:** Emphasizing further the fundamental importance of human rights education, training and learning, as well as of dialogue, including intercultural and interfaith dialogue, and interaction among all relevant stakeholders and members of society on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as an integral part of the development of society as a whole, including the sharing of best practices, such as for the promotion of mutual understanding of minority issues, managing diversity by recognizing plural identities and promoting inclusive and stable societies, as well as social cohesion therein,

**PP9:** Stressing that due consideration should be given to the rights and situation of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in the elaboration of post-2015 development agendas and in future development goals,

**OP4:** Expresses its appreciation to Governments and intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, as well as to other relevant stakeholders, that have given special attention to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and have supported the work of the Independent Expert;

**OP7:** Welcomes the establishment of the special fund for the participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in, inter alia, the Forum on Minority Issues, aiming to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders, with particular attention being paid to participants from least developed countries;
9. Peasants

I Resolution on Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

A) Human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas - HRC 21 – September 2012 – Resolution 21/19.
Adopted by a recorded vote of 23 to 9, with 15 abstentions.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba, South Africa
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Mali, Nicaragua, Palestine, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP4: Gravely concerned that hunger, like poverty, is still predominantly a rural problem, and that in the rural population it is those who produce food who suffer disproportionately, and alarmed that 80 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, particularly in developing countries, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farm holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, discrimination and exploitation,

PP5: Recognizing that livelihoods in rural areas are disproportionately affected by poverty, climate change, lack of development and lack of access to scientific progress,

OP1: Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group with the mandate of negotiating, finalizing and submitting to the Human Rights Council a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, on the basis of the draft submitted by the Advisory Committee, and without prejudging relevant past, present and future views and proposals;

Adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 5, with 13 abstentions.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, South Africa
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Philippines South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Switzerland Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP8: Gravely concerned that hunger, like poverty, is still predominantly a rural problem, and that in the rural population it is those who produce food who suffer disproportionately, and alarmed that 75 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, particularly in developing countries, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farm holders, as well as subsistence farmers, and that they are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition, discrimination and exploitation,

PP9: Recognizing that livelihoods in rural areas are disproportionately affected by poverty, climate change and lack of access to land, water, development and scientific progress,

PP12: Taking note of the expert seminar on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas held on 8 and 9 April 2014 at the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, with the participation of experts from academia, international organizations, civil society, States as observers and other relevant stakeholders,

OP4: Invites States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;
c) **Human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas - HRC 30– June 2015 – Resolution 30/13.**

**Adopted by a recorded vote of 31 to 1, with 15 abstentions.**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, South Africa

**Co-sponsors:** Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP8:** Gravely concerned that hunger, like poverty, is still predominantly a rural problem, and that in the rural population it is those who produce food who suffer disproportionately, and alarmed that 75 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, particularly in developing countries, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farm holders, as well as subsistence farmers, and that they are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition, discrimination and exploitation,

**PP9:** Recognizing that *livelihoods in rural areas are disproportionately affected by poverty, climate change, lack of development and lack of access to scientific progress,*

**PP10:** Convinced of the need to strengthen the protection and realization of the **human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas,**

**OP3:** Requests the Chair-Rapporteur of the working group to conduct informal consultations during the intersessional periods, as appropriate, with Governments, relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council, regional groups, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations mechanisms, civil society and representatives of peasants and other people working in rural areas, as well as with other relevant stakeholders and other relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

**OP4:** Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure the participation in the annual sessions of the working group of up to five expert panellists, including representatives of peasants and other people working in rural areas, civil society and grass-roots organizations from developing countries, in order to contribute to the analysis and interactive dialogues;

**OP6:** Invites States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, in particular **representatives of peasants and other people working in rural areas,** to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group.
10. **INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

**I RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

**A) HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/9. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Austria

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

**PP5:** Deeply disturbed by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world, for reasons including armed conflict, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters, who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the international community,

**PP6:** Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, as well as to address the root causes of the displacement problem in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

**PP13:** Calling for national-led disaster risk reduction efforts and the building of resilience to disasters, to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,

**PP15:** Expressing concern at the increasing number of persons who become disabled during situations of internal displacement in the context of armed conflict or natural disasters, and recognizing the need to provide adequate services and support for their reintegration,

**OP2:** Encourages the Special Rapporteur, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons, and, in the latter regard, to use in his activities the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and also encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction;

**OP9:** Also emphasizes the importance of taking the human rights and specific protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons into consideration, when appropriate, in peace processes, and further emphasizes that durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including through voluntary return, sustainable reintegration, relocation and rehabilitation processes and their active participation, as appropriate, in the peace process, are necessary elements of effective peacebuilding;

**OP11:** Expresses concern at the persistent problems of the large numbers of internally displaced persons worldwide, in particular the risk of extreme poverty and socioeconomic exclusion, their limited access to humanitarian assistance, vulnerability to human rights violations and difficulties resulting from their specific situation, such as lack of food, medication or shelter, and issues pertinent during their reintegration, including, in appropriate cases, the need for the restitution of or compensation for property;

**OP13:** Expresses particular concern at the grave problems faced by many internally displaced women and children, including violence and abuse, sexual exploitation, trafficking in persons, forced recruitment and abduction, and encourages the continued commitment of the Special Rapporteur to promote action to address their
particular assistance, protection and development needs, as well as those of other groups with special needs, such as severely traumatized individuals, older persons and **persons with disabilities**, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions;

**OP14:** Condemns the continued perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence against internally displaced **persons of all ages**, with women and girls disproportionately victimized, and calls upon authorities and the international community to work together for effective prevention, security, protection of human rights, access to justice and victim assistance, as well as in addressing the causes of violence against women and girls and in fighting impunity across the board;

**OP15:** Calls upon States, in cooperation with international agencies and other stakeholders, to ensure and support the full and meaningful participation of internally displaced women at all levels of decision-making processes and activities that have a direct impact on their lives, in all aspects relating to internal displacement, regarding promotion and protection of human rights, prevention of human rights violations, implementation of durable solutions, peace processes, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction and development;

**OP17:** Recommends that States ensure through all necessary measures that internally displaced children, including those in conflict and post-conflict phases, have access to education on a par with the rest of the population and **without discrimination of any kind**;

**OP18:** Urges States to take into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities when promoting and ensuring the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons, in particular by ensuring that **persons with disabilities have equal access to assistance, protection and rehabilitation services**;

**OP22:** Stresses the importance of the participation of internally displaced persons living outside camps and their host families and communities in establishing predictable and systematized support systems that take fully into account their human rights, needs and vulnerabilities;

**OP24:** Emphasizes the importance of the effective **collection of data**, disaggregated by age, sex, diversity and location, on internally displaced persons for the protection of their human rights, the implementation of durable solutions and the assessment of their specific needs and vulnerabilities, and encourages Governments to use, on a voluntary basis, the services of the **Inter-Agency Joint Internally Displaced Person Profiling Service**, which has been set up to offer technical support in this regard;

**OP25:** Acknowledges the important contribution of age, gender and diversity mainstreaming in identifying, through a participatory approach, the protection risks faced by the different members of communities of internally displaced persons, in particular the non-discriminatory treatment and protection of women, children, **persons with disabilities** and the elderly;

**OP26:** Recognizes the adverse effects of climate change as contributors to environmental degradation and extreme weather events, which may, among other factors, contribute to human displacement, and invites the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in close collaboration with States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement with a view to support Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee;
II. MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

A) SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS - HRC 14 – JUNE 2010 – RESOLUTION 14/6.

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria and Uganda

Cosponsors: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP5: Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, as well as to address the root causes of the displacement problem in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

OP4: Also expresses its appreciation to those Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided protection and assistance to internally displaced persons and have supported the work of the Representative of the Secretary-General;

OP5: Expresses concern at the persistent problems of large numbers of internally displaced persons worldwide, in particular the risk of extreme poverty and socio-economic exclusion, their limited access to humanitarian assistance, vulnerability to human rights violations and difficulties resulting from their specific situation, such as lack of food, medication or shelter, and issues pertinent during their reintegration, including, in appropriate cases, the need for the restitution of or compensation for property;

OP7: Expresses particular concern at the grave problems faced by many internally displaced women and children, including violence and abuse, sexual and labour exploitation, trafficking in persons, forced recruitment and abduction, and notes the need to continue to pay more systematic and in-depth attention to their special assistance, protection and development needs, as well as those of other groups with special needs, such as older persons, persons with disabilities and severely traumatized individuals affected by internal displacement, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

OP8: Expresses concern at internal displacement caused by natural disasters, exacerbated by the expected effects of climate change and by poverty, and recognizes the need for a human rights-based approach to early warning, disaster contingency planning, disaster management and mitigation, as well as efforts to find durable solutions;

OP11: Decides to extend the mandate of the special procedure on the human rights of internally displaced persons as a special rapporteur for a period of three years:

OP12: Requests the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in carrying out his or her mandate:

(a) To continue, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, the analysis of the reasons for internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention and ways to strengthen protection, and assistance and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, taking into account specific situations and relevant information, including, in particular, national data and statistics, and to include information thereon in his or her reports submitted to the Council;

(d) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate, and to give special consideration to the human rights of internally displaced women and children, as well as of other groups with special needs, such as older persons, persons with disabilities and severely traumatized individuals affected by internal displacement, and their particular assistance, protection and development needs;

(g) To continue, through continuous dialogue with Governments and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, his or her efforts to promote the protection of human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of natural disasters;
b) **SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**<br> *HRC 23 – JUNE 2013 – RESOLUTION 23/8.*

**ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: [E F S A C R]

**Sponsors:** Austria  
**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**PP5:** Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, including through the facilitation of durable solutions, and to address the root causes of the displacement problem in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

**PP6:** Deeply disturbed by the alarmingly high number of internally displaced persons throughout the world, for reasons including armed conflict, generalized violence, violations of international law, in particular human rights law, and natural or human-made disasters, who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the international community,

**OP1:** Commends the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons for the activities undertaken to date, the catalytic role that he has played in raising the level of awareness of the plight of internally displaced persons, and his ongoing efforts to address their development and other specific needs, including through the mainstreaming of the human rights of internally displaced persons into all relevant parts of the United Nations system;

**OP4:** Expresses concern at the persistent problems of the large number of internally displaced persons worldwide, in particular the risk of extreme poverty and socioeconomic exclusion, their limited access to humanitarian assistance and long-term development efforts and assistance, vulnerability to violations of international law, in particular human rights law, and difficulties resulting from their specific situation, such as lack of food, shelter, health services and education, and issues pertinent during their reintegration, including, in appropriate cases, the need for the restitution of or compensation for property;

**OP5:** Also expresses concern at the problem of protracted internal displacement, and recognizes the need to find durable solutions and for the integration of the rights and needs of internally displaced persons into both rural and urban development strategies, and for their participation in the design and implementation of these strategies;

**OP6:** Expresses particular concern at the grave problems faced by many internally displaced women and children, including violence and abuse, sexual and labour exploitation, trafficking in persons, forced recruitment and abduction, and notes the need to continue to pay more systematic and in-depth attention to their special assistance, protection and development needs, as well as those of other groups with special needs, such as older persons, persons with disabilities and severely traumatized individuals affected by internal displacement, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council;

**OP7:** Strongly condemns the continued perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence against internally displaced persons of all ages, with women and girls disproportionately victimized, and urges authorities and the international community to work together for effective prevention, security, protection of human rights, access to justice and victim assistance, as well as in addressing the causes of violence against women and girls and in fighting impunity across the board;

**OP8:** Calls upon States to provide, as set forth in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and with the support of international and national stakeholders, for national laws and policies that comprehensively protect the human rights of internally displaced persons and adequately address the specific needs of internally displaced women and girls, including:

(a) By means of gender-sensitive policies, durable solutions strategies, and planning and budgeting
processes that ensure the allocation of adequate resources to the needs of internally displaced women and girls, and by making special efforts to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and allocation of these resources;

(b) By providing gender-sensitive training for police, military personnel, the judiciary, social workers and other officials, including on preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence in displacement situations;

(c) By strengthening efforts to prevent and respond effectively to, at all stages of displacement, sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, including outlining specific measures which States and the international community should take to ensure greater accountability for sexual and gender-based violence, and paying special attention to the health needs of women, including access to female health-care providers and services, as well as appropriate counselling for victims and survivors of sexual and other abuses;

(e) By strengthening efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate quantitative and qualitative data on internally displaced women and girls;

(f) By ensuring the prompt and non-discriminatory provision of all necessary documentation to internally displaced women and girls, including having such documentation issued in their own name;

OP9: Urges States and other relevant actors to take into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities and of the elderly when promoting and ensuring the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons, in particular by ensuring that persons with disabilities and the elderly have equal access to assistance, protection and rehabilitation services;

OP10: Calls upon States, in cooperation with international agencies and other stakeholders, to ensure and support the full and meaningful participation of internally displaced persons, including women, at all levels of decision-making processes and activities that have a direct impact on their lives, in all aspects relating to internal displacement, regarding the promotion and protection of human rights, the prevention of human rights violations and the design and implementation of durable solutions, including voluntary return, peace processes, peacebuilding, transitional justice, post-conflict reconstruction and development;

OP11: Expresses concern at the internal displacement caused by natural disasters, exacerbated by the expected effects of climate change and by poverty, and recognizes the need for a human rights-based approach to disaster risk reduction, early warning, disaster contingency planning, disaster management and mitigation, as well as recovery efforts, to find durable solutions;

OP13: Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons for a period of three years;

(b) To work towards strengthening the international response to the complex problem of situations of internal displacement, and to engage in coordinated international advocacy and action for improving protection and respect of the human rights of the internally displaced, while continuing and enhancing dialogue with Governments, intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors;

OP14: Requests the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in carrying out his or her mandate:

(a) To continue, through continuous dialogue with Governments, intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors, the analysis of the reasons for internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including measures relating to the protection of and assistance to persons at risk of displacement, and ways to strengthen protection, as well as assistance and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, taking into account specific situations and relevant information, including, in particular, statistics and data disaggregated by age, sex, diversity and location, and to include information thereon in his or her reports submitted to the Human Rights Council;

(d) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate, and to give special consideration to the human rights of internally displaced women and children, as well as of other groups with special needs, such as older persons, persons with disabilities and severely traumatized individuals affected by internal displacement, and their particular assistance, protection and development needs;

(g) To continue, through continuous dialogue with Governments, intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors, his or her efforts to promote the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of natural disasters;
OP16: Encourages States to continue to develop and implement domestic legislation and policies dealing with all stages of displacement in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way, including through the identification of a national focal point within the Government for issues concerning internal displacement, and through the allocation of budget resources, and encourages the international community, relevant United Nations agencies and regional and national actors to provide financial and technical support and cooperation to Governments, upon request, in this regard;

OP19: Encourages the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, mandate holders, interested institutions and independent experts, and non-governmental organizations to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his or her mandate;
c) **Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons – HRC 32- June 2016 - A_HRC_32_L.13 Adopted without a vote**

**Sponsors:** Austria, Uganda

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Angola, Austria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia

**Subsequently:** Maldives, Republic of Korea, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Côte d’Ivoire – in African Group, Ghana – in African Group, Morocco – in African Group

**PP5:** Conscious of the human rights, humanitarian, development and possible peacebuilding dimensions of internal displacement, including in long-term displacement situations, the often heightened vulnerability of women and children, as well as of older persons and **persons with disabilities**, and the responsibilities of States and the international community to further strengthen their protection and assistance, including by respecting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all internally displaced persons, with a view to finding durable solutions,

**OP8:** Expresses particular concern about the full range of threats, violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law experienced by many internally displaced persons, including women and children, who are particularly vulnerable or specifically targeted, especially for sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking in persons, forced recruitment and abduction, encourages the continued commitment of the Special Rapporteur to promote action to address their particular assistance and protection needs, and calls upon States, in cooperation with international agencies and other stakeholders, to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons who are victims of the above-mentioned violations and abuses, as well as other groups of internally displaced persons with special needs, such as severely traumatized individuals, older persons and **persons with disabilities**, taking into account all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

**OP16 (d)** To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate, and to give special consideration to the human rights of internally displaced women and children, as well as of other groups with **special needs, such as older persons, persons with disabilities and severely traumatized individuals** affected by internal displacement, and their particular assistance, protection and development needs;
11. **MIGRANTS**

I. **RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS**

A) **HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS - HRC 15 – JUNE 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/16. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Mexico

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP2:** Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, **without distinction of any kind**, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

**PP3:** Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

**PP10:** Considering that, in accordance with their international human rights obligations, States are responsible for promoting and protecting human rights, including the right to education, without discrimination,

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B) **HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS - HRC 18 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/21. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Mexico

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Peru, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP2:** Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, **without distinction of any kind**, in particular as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

**PP3:** Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the relevance of these treaties in the protection of all migrants,
C) HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/3. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Mexico
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP3: Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Discrimination in Education,

PP6: Reaffirming the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant international instruments,

PP10: Considering that, in accordance with their international human rights obligations, States are responsible for promoting and protecting human rights, including the right to education, without discrimination,

PP11: Considering the need for all relevant stakeholders to achieve the goals of the Education for All initiative as well as Millennium Development Goal, as contained in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, by, inter alia, tackling persistent economic and social inequalities, including on the basis of such factors as income, gender, location, ethnicity, language and disability, and noting the role that good governance can play in that regard,

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Mexico
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Somalia, State of Palestine, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),
Withdrawn: Sri Lanka

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP3: Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

PP8: Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to all human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction of any kind, including the right to life, liberty and security of person, wherever the person is and regardless of his or her immigration status, and that human rights are only subject to the limitations and derogations established in international human rights treaties of which the State is party.
e) **Human Rights of Migrants: Promotion of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health - HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/21 Adopted without a vote**

*Other languages: E F S A C R*

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP3: Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

PP6: Reaffirming also that everyone is entitled to all human rights and fundamental freedoms, without distinction of any kind, wherever the person is and regardless of his or her immigration status,

PP11: Reaffirming that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a human right, as reflected in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as, with respect to non-discrimination, in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**, OP5: Calls upon States to promote and protect the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as reflected in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and encourages them to **promote equitable access to health services**, disease prevention and care for migrants, subject to national laws and practice, without discrimination of any kind;

(a) To promote and protect the right of all persons to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health without discrimination of any kind and, to this end, to **provide emergency medical and first-aid attention** for migrants who need it, regardless of their immigration status, and to **create a safe and enabling environment** in which individuals and organizations that provide such attention can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

(b) To promote access to health services for everyone and **migrant-sensitive health policies**, including by taking into account **physical, financial, cultural and linguistic barriers** that may contribute to furthering inequalities;
f) HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS: MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT - HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/2 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor:  Mexico

Co-sponsors:  Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay


II. MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

a) SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/12 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors:  Mexico

Cosponsors:  Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP2:  Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, religion or national origin,

OP1:  Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, with the following functions:

(f)  To take into account a gender perspective when requesting and analysing information, and to give special attention to the occurrence of multiple discrimination and violence against migrant women;
b) **SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS - HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/19 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

Cosponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, religion or national origin,

### III. DIVERSE RESOLUTIONS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

a) **MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS FLEEING RECENT EVENTS IN NORTH AFRICA - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/22. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 32 TO 14, WITH NO ABSTENTIONS.**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

Sponsors: Nigeria (on behalf of the African Group)
Cosponsors: Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Brazil

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, **without distinction of any kind**, such as race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, colour or national or social origin, property, birth or other status, including the **right to life and security of the person**,  

PP3: Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

PP5: Underlining the important role of the Human Rights Council in promoting respect for the protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including those of migrants and asylum-seekers,
Adopted without a vote
Other languages: E F S A C R
Sponsors: El Salvador, Nicaragua
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Peru, Spain, State of Palestine, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)


C) Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights – HRC 33- September 2016 – Resolution 33/7
Adopted without a vote
Other languages: E F S A C R
Sponsor: El Salvador
Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Philippines, State of Palestine, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP4: Taking note of the progress report of the Advisory Committee on the global issue of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights, which presents an analysis of the situation of children with high vulnerability.


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Mexico

Co-sponsors: Angola, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Ecuador, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, United States of America

Subsequently: Maldives, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Guatemala, Ireland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia


PP19: Recognizing further that migrants with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of large movements and in their aftermath, and that they are often at increased risk of discrimination, exploitation and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence,

OP1: Reaffirms the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, including those of women, children and persons with disabilities, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

OP6: Reaffirms the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including those of women, children and persons with disabilities, regardless of their immigration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party;
E) PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS: THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION, RESOLUTION 35/17, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

A/HRC/35/L.28

Other languages: E S A C R

Sponsor: Mexico

Co-sponsors: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Cyprus, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine

Subsequently: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Nigeria


PP23: Expressing serious concern about the special needs of and risks faced by migrants in vulnerable situations, including women at risk, children, especially unaccompanied migrant children or children separated from their families, members of ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, indigenous peoples, victims of human trafficking and victims of exploitation and abuse in the context of the smuggling of migrants, and recognizing the need to address vulnerable situations and the disproportionate risks migrants may face, particularly with regard to discrimination and exploitation, as well as sexual, physical and psychological abuse, violence, human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery, racism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance towards all migrants

OP1: Reaffirms the need to effectively promote, protect and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, including those of women, children, persons with disabilities and those who are discriminated against on any basis, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

OP8: Reaffirms the duty of States to effectively promote, protect and respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including those of women and children at risk, especially unaccompanied migrant children or children separated from their families, persons with disabilities and those who are discriminated against on any basis, regardless of their migration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party;

OP12: Calls upon all States to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, without discrimination of any kind, and to this end to provide assistance and relief to migrants who need it, including those in a vulnerable situation, regardless of their immigration status, and to create a safe, accessible and enabling environment in which individuals and organizations that provide such attention can operate;
f) UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS – HRC 36- SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/5, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
A/HRC/36/L.7
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: El Salvador
Co-sponsors: Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras, Italy, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Ukraine
Additionally: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Cambodia, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Haiti, Malawi, Mexico, Spain, State of Palestine, Turkey, Thailand, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

12. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

I. RESOLUTION ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

A) REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION IN PROMOTING A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS – HRC 14 – JUNE 2010 – RESOLUTION 14/2 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Nigeria and Philippines
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe,

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,


PP9: Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

PP15: Welcoming in particular the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including at the national, subregional and regional levels,

OP2: Urges Governments to incorporate a human rights-based approach into measures taken to prevent and end trafficking in persons and to protect, assist and provide access to adequate redress to victims, including the possibility of obtaining compensation from the perpetrators;

OP3: Emphasizes the importance of giving voice to victims of trafficking in persons, with due consideration for their psychological well-being, with a view to reinforcing the centrality of their human rights and needs, and taking into account their recommendations, when devising actions to combat human trafficking;

OP7:
(c) To promote the provision of gender- and age-sensitive responses which adequately address the needs of women, children and men as victims, in full respect of their human rights, in order to enhance the level of protection, assistance and recovery, with special attention to the identification of victims and their access to shelter, medical and psychosocial assistance, and rehabilitation in line with relevant international instruments, and to cooperate in this regard with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as appropriate;

(g) To support the adoption or strengthening of measures to alleviate the factors that make persons vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment, lack of opportunity, gender inequality and discrimination;

(h) To develop and implement, in partnership with international organizations, civil society and the media, information campaigns for the general public, including children, aimed at promoting awareness of the
Trafficking

dangers associated with all forms of trafficking and educating them on their human rights, gender equality, self-respect and mutual respect;

(i) To share good practices on the integration of a human rights-based approach into anti-trafficking policies and programmes of action, and to identify lessons learned and address obstacles to effective responses to human trafficking;

B) ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES FOR TRAFFICKED PERSONS AND THEIR RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS -HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/1 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Philippines and Germany
Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

PP10: Recognizing that victims of trafficking are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

PP11: Recognizing also that women and children without nationality or without birth registration are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in persons,

OP2: Encourages States to refer to the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as a useful tool in integrating a human rights-based approach into their responses to provide a full range of effective remedies to trafficked persons and, in the case of trafficked children, to uphold, at a minimum, the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

OP4: (c) Providing trafficked persons with appropriate, relevant and understandable information on their rights, including the right to a remedy, the mechanisms and procedures available to exercise these rights, and on how and where to obtain legal and other necessary assistance by, inter alia, developing guidelines and ensuring that such guidelines are properly applied;

(i) Providing and/or intensifying training, including human rights education and training, for relevant authorities and officials, such as police, border guards, consular officers and labour inspectors, as well as immigration officials, in the identification of trafficked persons to allow rapid and accurate identification of trafficked persons with their consent, and training for the judiciary, prosecutors and lawyers on laws and issues pertaining to the rights of trafficking in persons and relevant legal procedures, and by adopting system-wide approaches, including case management support and multidisciplinary teams in countries of both destination and origin;

(k) Ensuring that the best interest of the child is a primary consideration in all decisions or actions that affect trafficked children, whether made by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, in particular by respecting the right of trafficked children to be heard and to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, and to give due consideration to these views in accordance with their age and maturity;

(l) Ensuring that trafficked children are equipped with information on all matters affecting their interests, including their situation and the legal options, entitlements and services available to them, and
processes of family reunification or repatriation, and to ensure that trafficked children have access to legal, interpretative and other necessary assistance provided by professionals trained in child rights and in communicating with trafficked children;

II. WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN: EFFORTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SUPPLY CHAINS OF BUSINESSES - HRC 23 – JUNE 2013 – RESOLUTION 23/5. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany and the Philippines
Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Indonesia, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

PP9: Recognizing that victims of trafficking are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

OP6: Calls upon States:
(a) To effectively enforce relevant laws on trafficking in persons by, inter alia, intensifying capacity-building and training, including human rights education and training, for all relevant stakeholders, including the police, immigration authorities, border patrol officials, labour inspectors, judges, prosecutors, lawyers and tax authorities, as well as health and child welfare professionals, within available means;
(c) To take appropriate measures to promote and protect the human rights of trafficked persons in all categories of work;
(d) To develop and support programmes and initiatives that motivate businesses to contribute proactively to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, such as awareness raising initiatives, grievance mechanisms, risk assessment, product certification, labelling, monitoring and verification;
(f) To undertake initiatives, including awareness-raising campaigns, to inform on the dangers of trafficking in persons, including trafficking in supply chains;
(g) To promote partnerships and engage the business community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing and implementing sustainable initiatives to prevent and combat human trafficking in supply chains, taking into account the views and experiences of trafficked persons in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating such initiatives;

OP8: Encourages all actors and stakeholders, including Governments at all levels, industry and business peers and trade unions, national human rights institutions, civil society and community-based organizations to, inter alia:
(a) Establish networks to communicate, exchange views and information, on a regular basis, on policies, programmes, performance and the impact of different measures with regard to efforts to combat human trafficking;
(b) Identify good and best practices in the prevention of trafficking in persons in supply chains in identifying victims of trafficking and in cooperating to assist victims of trafficking in the protection of their human rights;
OP9: Encourages States to refer to the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as a useful tool in integrating a human rights-based approach into their responses to provide a full range of effective remedies to trafficked persons and, in the case of trafficked children, to uphold, at a minimum, the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

b) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN: PROTECTING VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND PEOPLE AT RISK OF TRAFFICKING, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS – HRC 32-JUNE 2016 – RESOLUTION 32/3. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany, Philippines

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United States of America

Subsequently: Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Argentina, Belarus, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, Thailand, Uruguay

PP12: Recognizing the concern expressed by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee against Torture at the persistence of trafficking and the vulnerability of trafficked persons to human rights violations and abuses;

PP15: Recognizing also that poverty, unemployment, lack of socioeconomic opportunities, gender-based violence, discrimination and marginalization are some of the contributing factors that make persons vulnerable to trafficking;

PP17: Recognizing the need to reinforce efforts regarding the provision of relevant documents, such as birth registration documents, in order to lower the risk of being trafficked and to help to identify victims of trafficking in persons;

PP19: Noting with concern that some of the demand fostering sexual exploitation, exploitative labour and the illegal removal of organs is met by trafficking in persons;

OP2: Calls upon all States:
(a) To protect people, particularly women, children and other vulnerable groups in conflict affected areas, and people fleeing conflict, from all forms of trafficking in persons;
(c) To ensure birth registration and education and to promote access to marriage registration of persons fleeing conflict, including those living in camps for internally displaced persons and refugees, as a way to address potential trafficking in children;
II. RESOLUTION ON THE MANDATE OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION IN PROMOTING A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/1. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Philippines and Germany
Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,


PP8: Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin, or other status, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

OP2: (g) Request, receive and exchange information on trafficking in persons from Governments, treaty bodies, special procedures, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant sources, as appropriate, and, in accordance with current practice, respond effectively to reliable information on alleged human rights violations with a view to protecting the human rights of actual or potential victims of trafficking;
RESOLUTION ON THE MANDATE OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN - HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/8 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany, Philippines
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

PP12: Recognizing that victims of human trafficking are exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, race, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin or other status, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

PP13: Acknowledging that poverty is an important factor in making persons vulnerable to trafficking,

PP14: Recognizing that persons without nationality or birth registration are particularly vulnerable to trafficking,

OP2: (g) Request, receive and exchange information on trafficking in persons from and with Governments, relevant treaty bodies, special procedures, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and other sources, including victims of trafficking or their representatives, as appropriate, and, in accordance with current practice, respond effectively to reliable information on alleged human rights violations with a view to protecting the human rights of actual or potential victims of trafficking;

(h) Work in close cooperation, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, with other special procedures and subsidiary organs of the Council, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and mechanisms, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, as well as the International Organization for Migration, relevant treaty bodies, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector;

OP4: Strongly encourages Governments to refer to the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office of the High Commissioner as a useful tool in integrating a human rights-based approach into their responses to combat trafficking in persons;
13. DEFENDERS

I. BIENNIAL RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

A) PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS - HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/13 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Norway
Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

PP8: Recognizing the immediate need to put an end to and take concrete steps to prevent threats, harassment, violence, including gender-based violence, and attacks by States and non-State actors against all those engaged in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

OP2: Urges States to promote a safe and enabling environment in which human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

OP5: Encourages States to create and strengthen mechanisms for consultation and dialogue with human rights defenders, including through establishing a focal point for human rights defenders within the public administration where it does not exist, with the aim of, inter alia, identifying specific needs for protection, including those of women human rights defenders, and ensuring the participation of human rights defenders in the development and implementation of targeted protection measures;

OP7: Also urges States not to discriminate against human rights defenders on any grounds, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and to desist, in this context, from any discriminatory measures against them, including intimidation, profiling, confiscation of assets, suspension of activities and exclusion from national consultative processes;

OP10: Calls upon States to ensure both coordination within national and local levels and that those involved in the protection of human rights defenders and their relatives are trained in human rights and the protection-related needs of human rights defenders at risk, including those promoting the rights of members of marginalized groups.
8) PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS HRC 22 – MARCH 2013 – RESOLUTION 22/06. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Norway
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Ghana, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay

PP3: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant instruments,

PP8: Reaffirming that States are under the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons,

PP9: Acknowledging that human rights defenders play an important role at the local, national, regional and international levels in the promotion and protection of human rights,

PP11: Mindful that domestic law and administrative provisions and their application should facilitate the work of human rights defenders, including by avoiding any criminalization, stigmatization, impediments, obstructions or restrictions thereof contrary to international human rights law,

PP15: Recognizing in this regard that new forms of communication, including the dissemination of information online and offline, can serve as important tools for human rights defenders to promote and strive for the protection of human rights,

OP2: Urges States to create a safe and enabling environment in which human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity, in the whole country and in all sectors of society, including by extending support to local human rights defenders;

OP4: Calls upon States to ensure that legislation designed to guarantee public safety and public order contains clearly defined provisions consistent with international human rights law, including the principle of non-discrimination, and that such legislation is not used to impede or restrict the exercise of any human right, including freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, which are essential for the promotion and protection of other rights;

OP7: Underlines that the access to and use of information technologies and the media of one’s choice, including radio, television and the Internet, should be promoted and facilitated at the national level, between States and at the international level as an integral part of the enjoyment of the fundamental rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and also encourages international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communications technologies in all countries;

OP8: Calls upon States to respect, protect and ensure the right to freedom of association of human rights defenders and, in this regard, to ensure, where procedures governing the registration of civil society organizations exist, that these are transparent, accessible, non-discriminatory, expeditious and inexpensive, allow for the possibility to appeal and avoid requiring re-registration, in accordance with national legislation, and are in conformity with international human rights law;

OP15: Reaffirms the necessity for inclusive and open dialogue between civil society actors, particularly human rights defenders, and the United Nations in the field of human rights and, in this context, underlines that participation by civil society should be facilitated in a transparent, impartial and non-discriminatory manner;

OP17: Stressing in particular the valuable contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society and other stakeholders in providing input to States on the potential implications of draft legislation when such legislation is being developed or reviewed to ensure that it is in compliance with international human rights law;

OP19: Encourages States to include in their reports for the universal periodic review and to treaty bodies information on the steps taken to create a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, including by bringing legislation and its application affecting the activities of human rights defenders into line with international human rights law;
II. Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Norway
Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Senegal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America Uruguay, Zambia

PP6: Emphasizing the important role that individuals and civil society institutions, including non-governmental organizations, groups and national human rights institutions, play in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

OP2: Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, and requests the Special Rapporteur:
(b) To study, in a comprehensive manner, trends, developments and challenges in relation to the exercise of the right of anyone, acting individually or in association with others, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms;
(e) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of his/her mandate, paying particular attention to the situation of women human rights defenders;

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Norway
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

PP7: Emphasizing the important role that individuals and civil society institutions, including non-governmental organizations, groups and national human rights institutions, play at the local, national, regional and international levels in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

PP9: Reaffirming that States are under the obligation to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons,

PP10: Stressing that respect and support for the activities of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, is essential to the overall enjoyment of human rights,

PP14: Recognizing the urgent need to address, and to take concrete steps to prevent and s, the use of legislation to hinder or limit unduly the ability of human rights defenders to exercise their work, including by reviewing and, where necessary, amending relevant legislation and its implementation in order to ensure compliance
OP1: Welcomes the work and takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, and strongly urges all States to take concrete steps to create, in law and in practice, a **safe and enabling environment** in which human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity.
14. **CIVIL SOCIETY SPACE**

I. RESOLUTION ON CIVIL SOCIETY SPACE

A) **CREATING AND MAINTAINING, IN LAW AND IN PRACTICE, A SAFE AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/21. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone, Tunisia

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

PP4: Recognizing the important role of civil society at the local, national, regional and international levels, and that civil society facilitates the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

PP5: Reaffirming that special emphasis should be given to measures to assist in the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society, including through the strengthening of the rule of law, social and economic development, the promotion of freedom of expression, the right of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, and the administration of justice, and to the real and effective participation of the people in the decision-making processes,

PP6: Recognizing the crucial importance of the active involvement of civil society, at all levels, in processes of governance and in promoting good governance, including through transparency and accountability, at all levels, which is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous and democratic societies,

OP1: Reminds States of their obligation to respect and fully protect the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all individuals, inter alia the rights to freedom of expression and opinion and to assemble peacefully and associate freely, online as well as offline, including for persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, and that respect for all such rights, in relation to civil society, contributes to addressing and resolving challenges and issues that are important to society, such as addressing financial and economic crises, responding to humanitarian crises, including armed conflict, promoting the rule of law and accountability, achieving transitional justice goals, protecting the environment, realizing the right to development, empowering persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, combating racism and racial discrimination, supporting crime prevention, promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, combating human trafficking, empowering women and youth, advancing social justice and consumer protection, and the realization of all human rights;

OP2: Urges States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

OP3: Also urges States to acknowledge publicly the important and legitimate role of civil society in the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to engage with civil society to enable it to participate in the public debate on decisions that would contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law, and of any other relevant decisions;

OP5: Emphasizes the essential role of civil society in subregional, regional and international organizations, including in support of the organizations’ work, and in sharing experience and expertise through participation in meetings in accordance with relevant rules and modalities and, in this regard, reaffirms the right of everyone, individually and in association with others, to unhindered access to and communication with subregional, regional and international bodies, in particular the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms;

OP6: Encourages human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures, as appropriate, in the framework of their existing mandates, to continue to address relevant aspects of civil society space;
b) CIVIL SOCIETY SPACE - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/31. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages:  F  E  S  A  C  R

Cosponsors:     Albania, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen

PP9:    Reaffirming that special emphasis should be given to measures to assist in the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society, including through the strengthening of the rule of law, social and economic development, the promotion of the right to freedom of expression, online and offline, including artistic expression and creativity, access to information, the rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, including soliciting, receiving and utilizing resources, and the administration of justice, and to the real and effective participation of the people in the decision-making processes,

PP10: Recognizing the crucial importance of the active involvement of civil society, at all levels, in processes of governance and in promoting good governance, including through transparency and accountability, at all levels, which is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous and democratic societies,

PP11: Recognizing also that creating and maintaining a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity assists States in fulfilling their existing international human rights obligations and commitments, without which equality, accountability and the rule of law are severely weakened,

OP2: Reminds States of their obligation to respect and fully protect the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all individuals, inter alia, the rights to freedom of expression and opinion and to assemble peacefully and associate freely, online as well as offline, including for persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, and that respect for all such rights, in relation to civil society, contributes to addressing and resolving challenges and issues that are important to society, such as addressing financial and economic crises, responding to public health crises, responding to humanitarian crises, including in the context of armed conflict, promoting the rule of law and accountability, achieving transitional justice goals, protecting the environment, realizing the right to development, empowering persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, combating racism and racial discrimination, supporting crime prevention, countering corruption, promoting corporate social responsibility and accountability, combating human trafficking, empowering women and youth, advancing social justice and consumer protection, and the realization of all human rights;

OP3: Urges States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which civil society can operate free from hindrance and insecurity;

OP4: Emphasizes the importance of civil society space for empowering persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, as well as persons espousing minority or dissenting views or beliefs, and in that regard calls upon States to ensure that legislation, policies and practices do not undermine the enjoyment of their human rights or the activities of civil society in defending their rights;

OP7: Also urges States to engage with civil society to enable it to participate in the public debate on decisions that would contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law, and of any other relevant decisions;

OP8: Stresses in particular the valuable contribution of civil society in providing input to States on the potential implications of legislation, when such legislation is being developed, debated, implemented or reviewed;

OP10: Calls upon States to ensure that domestic provisions on funding to civil society actors are in compliance with their international human rights obligations and commitments and are not misused to hinder the work or endanger the safety of civil society actors, and underlines the importance of the ability to solicit, receive and utilize resources for their work;

OP12: Emphasizes the essential role of civil society in subregional, regional and international organizations,
including in support of the organizations’ work, and in sharing experience and expertise through effective participation in meetings in accordance with relevant rules and modalities, and in this regard reaffirms the right of everyone, individually and in association with others, to unhindered access to and communication with subregional, regional and international bodies, in particular the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms;
15. **Extreme Poverty and Human Rights**

**I. Biennial Resolution on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights**

A) **Extreme Poverty and Human Rights - HRC 17 – June 2011 – Resolution 17/13. Adopted Without a Vote**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** France
**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

**PP2:** Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his or her economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his or her civil and political rights, and reaffirming in this regard the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

**OP1:** Welcomes the work of the independent expert on the question of extreme poverty and human rights, including the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports as well as the undertaking of country missions;

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B) **Extreme Poverty and Human Rights - HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/3. Adopted Without a Vote**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania and Senegal
**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Ghana, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

**PP2:** Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the ideal of a world in which all human beings can enjoy freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his or her economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his or her civil and political rights, and reaffirming in this regard the
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

OP1: Welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, including the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports, as well as the undertaking of country missions, and welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on fiscal and tax policy;

OP7: Invites relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

II. GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON EXTREME POVERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

a) DRAFT GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON EXTREME POVERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/19.
ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: France (on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal)
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

PP2: Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his or her economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his or her civil and political rights,

PP8: Stressing that respect for all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, is of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to fight extreme poverty at the local, national and regional levels,

OP3:
(a) To seek the views, comments and suggestions on the progress report on the draft guiding principles submitted by the independent expert of States, relevant United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations treaty bodies, relevant special procedures, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, especially those working with people living in extreme poverty, and other relevant stakeholders;
b) Guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights HRC 21 – September 2012 – Resolution 21/11. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: France, Philippines, Chile, Albania, Peru, Belgium, Senegal, Morocco, Romania

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP6: Expressing its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights for finalizing the draft guiding principles by integrating the views and contributions of Member States and other relevant stakeholders,

PP8: Deeply concerned that extreme poverty and social exclusion persist in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and manifestations are particularly severe in developing countries,

OP3: Encourages Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other intergovernmental organizations and national human rights institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and non-State actors, including the private sector, to consider the guiding principles in the formulation and implementation of their policies and measures concerning persons affected by extreme poverty;
16. **Education**

**I. Annual Resolution on the Right to Education**

A) **Follow-up to Human Rights Council Resolution 8/4 - HRC 15 – September 2010 – Resolution 15/14. Adopted without a vote**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Portugal

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* and other relevant international instruments,

PP10: Stressing the need for **adequate financial resources** so that everyone can realize his or her right to education, and the importance in this regard of national resource mobilization, as well as **international cooperation,**

OP3: Urges all relevant stakeholders to increase their efforts so that the goals of the *Education for All* initiative can be achieved by 2015, by, inter alia, tackling persistent economic and social inequalities, including on the basis of such factors as income, gender, location, ethnicity, language and **disability,** and notes the role that good governance can play in this regard;

OP6: Urges all States to take all measures necessary to **promote lifelong education and learning** in both formal and informal settings, including human rights education and training;

B) **Follow-up to Human Rights Council Resolution 8/4 - HRC 17 – June 2011 – Resolution 17/3. Adopted without a vote**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* and other relevant international
OP3: Urges all relevant stakeholders to increase their efforts so that the goals of the Education for All agenda can be achieved by 2015 by, inter alia, tackling persistent economic and social inequalities, including on the basis of such factors as income, gender, location, ethnicity, language and disability, and notes the role that good governance can play in this regard;

OP4: Urges all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, promoting equality of opportunity in education in accordance with their human rights obligations, including by:

(b) Addressing multiple forms of inequality and discrimination in education through comprehensive policies;

(e) Increasing efforts to achieve the goals of the Education for All agenda and the commitments relating to education contained in the Millennium Development Goals and their review process, with a human rights-based approach;

C) THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION: FOLLOW-UP TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 8/4 - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/7.

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Portugal
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant international instruments,

PP8: Bearing in mind that the lack of enjoyment of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, among others, can also have a serious negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to education,

PP9: Noting the thematic report entitled “Tackling violence in schools: a global perspectives—bridging the gap between standards and practice” prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

OP3: Calls upon all relevant stakeholders urgently to increase their efforts so that the goals of the Education for All agenda can be achieved by 2015;

OP4: Urges all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, promoting quality education by such means as:

(b) The implementation of quality assessments with a view to promoting equitable education systems, learning opportunities and the empowerment of women, giving particular consideration to the educational needs of segments of the population that are economically and socially marginalized;

(g) The putting in place of regular mechanisms for dialogue that will enable individuals, civil society organizations and all relevant stakeholders to contribute, where appropriate, to the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the realization of the right to education;

OP5: Urges States and other relevant stakeholders to pay enhanced attention to education in emergency situations by, inter alia, enhancing the protection of schools from attacks and strengthening safety and disaster risk reduction;

OP7: Stresses the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions and non-governmental and
civil society organizations to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

d) THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION: FOLLOW-UP TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 8/4 - HRC 23 – JUNE 2013 – RESOLUTION 23/4. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Sponsor: Portugal
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Uruguay

PP3: Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant international instruments,

OP1: Calls upon all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

OP3: Calls upon all relevant stakeholders urgently to increase their efforts so that the goals of the Education for All agenda can be achieved by 2015, and welcomes in this regard the Education First initiative launched by the Secretary-General on 26 September 2012, including its three priority areas of putting every child in school, improving the quality of education and fostering global citizenship;

OP5: Invites States and other relevant stakeholders to intensify their efforts to disseminate and to promote universal respect for and understanding of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training as a means to give full effect to the right to education worldwide;

OP7: Stresses the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions, non-governmental and civil society organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;
e) **THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION: FOLLOW-UP TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 8/4 - HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/17. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: [E F S A C R]

**Sponsors:** Portugal

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

**PP3:** Recalling the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** and other relevant international instruments,

**PP5:** Underlining that full access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, and in this regard, the need to accelerate progress towards achieving the education-related development goals set for 2015 and to ensure that the right to education is central in the context of the post-2015 agenda,

**OP1:** Calls upon all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

**OP2:** Urges all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, developing and applying assessment systems that are in compliance with international human rights law, by such means as:

(a) **Promoting a holistic approach that respects and promotes human rights in the assessment of student attainments;**

**OP13:** Stresses the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;
The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4 - HRC 29 – June 2015 – Resolution 29/7

Adopted without a vote

Other languages: EN FRA

Sponsors: Portugal
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam

Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Romania, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and the State of Palestine

PP2: Reaffirming the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments,

PP10: Recognizing that the full realization of the right to education for all is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, and in this regard the need to ensure that the right to education is central in the context of the post-2015 development agenda,

PP11: Reiterating the importance of access to new information technologies, including the Internet, to facilitate the realization of the right to education and to promote inclusive quality education,

PP13: Aware of the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education,

OP1: Calls upon all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;

OP2: (b) Expanding educational opportunities for all without discrimination, paying particular attention to girls, marginalized children and persons with disabilities, by, inter alia, recognizing the significant importance of public investment in education, to the maximum of available resources, and strengthening the engagement with communities, local actors and civil society to contribute to education as a public good;

OP6: Calls upon States to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, and to promote learning opportunities for all;

OP11: Calls upon States to accelerate efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination and all forms of violence in schools and other educational settings, and to realize gender equality and the right to education for all;

OP12: Acknowledges the role that communications procedures can play to promote the justiciability of the right to education, and in this regard calls upon all States that have not yet signed and ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider doing so as a matter of priority;

OP14: Stresses the importance of the contribution of national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and parliamentarians to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;
g) THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION – HRC 32- JUNE 2016 – RESOLUTION 32/22 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Portugal
Co-sponsor: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, State of Palestine, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam

Subsequently: Botswana, China, El Salvador, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), South Africa, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Egypt – in Arab Group, United Arab Emirates – in Arab Group

PP2: Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international instruments,

PP4: Welcoming the progress made in achieving the Education for All goals and the related Millennium Development Goals, while recognizing the need to accelerate efforts to complete the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals,

PP5: Recalling the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, adopted at the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea,

PP6: Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the goal of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all,

PP10: Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, despite all efforts by Governments, civil society and the international community and the tremendous progress achieved between 2000 and 2015, the Education for All goals and the education-related Millennium Development Goals have not been achieved globally,

PP11: Reiterating the contribution that access to new information and communications technology, including the Internet, plays in facilitating the realization of the right to education and in promoting inclusive quality education,

PP13: Recognizing that factors such as the digital divide, disparities in access to the Internet and other information and communications technology, infrastructure constraints, marginalization and exclusion, as well as challenges relating to the quality and recognition of degrees and diplomas can limit the utilization of the full potential of information and communications technology in contributing to the realization of the right to education,

OP1. Calls upon all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of this right for all;
(a) Addressing issues of access, quality and equity in the use of information and communications technology in education, including in order to bridge the digital divide;

OP3: Also urges all States to expand educational opportunities for all without discrimination, recognizing the significant importance of investment in public education to the maximum of available resources, to increase and improve domestic and external financing for education as affirmed in the Incheon Declaration and the Education 2030 Framework for Action, to ensure that education policies and programmes are consistent with human rights standards and principles, including those laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in relevant international human rights instruments, and to strengthen engagement with
all relevant stakeholders, including communities, local actors and civil society, to contribute to education as a public good;

OP5: Welcomes:
   (c) The contribution of the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant bodies towards attaining the goals of the Education for All agenda and education-related Millennium Development Goals;

OP8: Calls upon States to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, and to promote learning opportunities for all, paying particular attention to girls, marginalized children and persons with disabilities;

OP11: Encourages efforts to provide safe, inclusive and enabling learning environments and quality education for all within an appropriate time frame, including higher education in humanitarian emergencies and conflict situations;

OP14: Calls upon States to accelerate efforts to eliminate gender-based discrimination and all forms of violence in schools and other educational settings, and to realize gender equality and the right to education for all;

H) The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4, HRC 35- June 2017, Resolution 35/2, adopted without a vote
A/HRC/35/L.2
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Portugal
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Honduras, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay, Ukraine

Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Philippines, Slovenia, Switzerland

PP2: Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international instruments,

PP 13: Calls upon States to take all necessary measures, including sufficient budgetary allocations, to ensure inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory quality education, and to promote learning opportunities for all, paying particular attention to girls, marginalized children, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with low qualifications,
II. UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

A) UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND TRAINING - HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RES 13/15 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Morocco, Costa Rica, Italy, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia and Switzerland

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

OP1: Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group with the mandate of negotiating, finalizing and submitting to the Council the draft United Nations declaration on human rights education and training on the basis of the drafts submitted by the Advisory Committee;
b) **United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training - HRC 16 – March 2011 – Resolution 16/01**
Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

PP5: Welcoming the adoption by the Human Rights Council, through its resolution 16/1 of 23 March 2011, of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,

OP1: Adopts the United Nations declaration on human rights education and training as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

**Annex: United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training**

PP2: Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the promotion and encouragement of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

PP4: Reaffirming further that everyone has the right to education, and that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society and promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace, security and the promotion of development and human rights,

PP5: Reaffirming that States are duty-bound, as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in other human rights instruments, to ensure that education is aimed at strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP7: Reaffirming the call of the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993, on all States and institutions to include human rights, humanitarian law, democracy and rule of law in the curricula of all learning institutions, and stating that human rights education should include peace, democracy, development and social justice, as set forth in international and regional human rights instruments, in order to achieve common understanding and awareness with a view to strengthening universal commitment to human rights,

PP8: Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in which Heads of State and Government supported the promotion of human rights education and learning at all levels, including through the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, and encouraged all States to develop initiatives in this regard,

**Article 1**

1. Everyone has the right to know, seek and receive information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms and should have access to human rights education and training.

2. Human rights education and training is essential for the promotion of universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the principles of universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights.

3. The effective enjoyment of all human rights, in particular the right to education and access to information, enables access to human rights education and training.
Article 2

1. Human rights education and training comprises all educational, training, information, awareness-raising and learning activities aimed at promoting universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and thus contributing to, inter alia, the prevention of human rights violations and abuses by providing persons with knowledge, skills and understanding and developing their attitudes and behaviours, to empower them to contribute to the building and promotion of a universal culture of human rights.

Article 3

1. Human rights education and training is a lifelong process that concerns all ages.
2. Human rights education and training concerns all parts of society, at all levels, including preschool, primary, secondary and higher education, taking into account academic freedom where applicable, and all forms of education, training and learning, whether in a public or private, formal, informal or non-formal setting. It includes, inter alia, vocational training, particularly the training of trainers, teachers and State officials, continuing education, popular education, and public information and awareness activities.
3. Human rights education and training should use languages and methods suited to target groups, taking into account their specific needs and conditions.

Article 4

Human rights education and training should be based on the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant treaties and instruments, with a view to:
(a) Raising awareness, understanding and acceptance of universal human rights standards and principles, as well as guarantees at the international, regional and national levels for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
(b) Developing a universal culture of human rights, in which everyone is aware of their own rights and responsibilities in respect of the rights of others, and promoting the development of the individual as a responsible member of a free, peaceful, pluralist and inclusive society;
(c) Pursuing the effective realization of all human rights and promoting tolerance, non-discrimination and equality;
(d) Ensuring equal opportunities for all through access to quality human rights education and training, without any discrimination;
(e) Contributing to the prevention of human rights violations and abuses and to the combating and eradication of all forms of discrimination, racism, stereotyping and incitement to hatred, and the harmful attitudes and prejudices that underlie them.

Article 5

Human rights education and training, whether provided by public or private actors, should be based on the principles of equality, human dignity, inclusion and non-discrimination, particularly equality between girls and boys and between women and men.
2. Human rights education and training should be accessible and available to all persons, and should take into account the particular challenges and barriers faced by, and the needs and expectations of, persons in vulnerable and disadvantaged situations and groups, including persons with disabilities, in order to promote empowerment and human development and to contribute to the elimination of the causes of exclusion or marginalization, as well as enable everyone to exercise all their rights.
4. Human rights education and training should take into account different economic, social and cultural circumstances while promoting local initiatives in order to encourage ownership of the common goal of the fulfilment of all human rights for all.

Article 6

1. Human rights education and training should capitalize on and make use of new information and communication technologies, as well as the media, to promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Article 7

1. States, and where applicable relevant governmental authorities, have the primary responsibility to promote and ensure human rights education and training, developed and implemented in a spirit of participation, inclusion and responsibility.

2. States should create a safe and enabling environment for the engagement of civil society, the private
sector and other relevant stakeholders in human rights education and training, in which the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including of those engaged in the process, are fully protected.

4. States, and where applicable relevant governmental authorities, should ensure adequate training in human rights and, where appropriate, international humanitarian law and international criminal law, of State officials, civil servants, judges, law enforcement officials and military personnel, as well as promote adequate training in human rights for teachers, trainers and other educators and private personnel acting on behalf of the State.

Article 8

1. States should develop, or promote the development of, at the appropriate level, strategies and policies and, where appropriate, action plans and programmes to implement human rights education and training, such as through its integration into school and training curricula. In so doing, they should take into account the World Programme for Human Rights Education and specific national and local needs and priorities.

2. The conception, implementation and evaluation of and follow-up to such strategies, action plans, policies and programmes should involve all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and national human rights institutions, by promoting, where appropriate, multi-stakeholder initiatives.

Article 9

States should promote the establishment, development and strengthening of effective and independent national human rights institutions, in compliance with the Paris Principles, recognizing that national human rights institutions can play an important role, including, where necessary, a coordinating role, in promoting human rights education and training by, inter alia, raising awareness and mobilizing relevant public and private actors.

Article 10

1. Various actors within society, including, inter alia, educational institutions, the media, families, local communities, civil society institutions, including non-governmental organizations, human rights defenders and the private sector have an important role to play in promoting and providing human rights education and training.

2. Civil society institutions, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders are encouraged to ensure adequate human rights education and training for their staff and personnel.

Article 11

The United Nations and international and regional organizations should provide human rights education and training for their civilian personnel, and military and police personnel serving under their mandates.

Article 12

1. International cooperation at all levels should support and reinforce national efforts, including, where applicable, at the local level, to implement human rights education and training.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland

Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

PP4: Recalling further that the World Programme is an ongoing initiative structured in consecutive phases to advance the implementation of human rights education programmes in all sectors, and that Member States should continue the implementation of human rights education in primary and secondary school systems, which was the focus of the first phase (2005–2009), while taking the necessary measures to implement the second phase (2010–2014), which focuses on human rights education for higher education and on human rights training programmes for teachers and educators, civil servants, law enforcement officials and military personnel at all levels,

D) WORLD PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/15. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

2. Encourages States and, where appropriate, relevant stakeholders to, during the third phase of the World Programme, strengthen efforts to advance the implementation of the first and second phases, with a special emphasis on:

(b) Providing human rights education and training for educators in formal and non-formal education and training, in particular those working with children and youth;

OP3: Decides to make media professionals and journalists the focus group of the third phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, with a special emphasis on education and training in equality and non-discrimination, with a view to combating stereotypes and violence, fostering respect for diversity, promoting tolerance, intercultural and interreligious dialogue and social inclusion, and raising awareness of the universality, indivisibility and interrelatedness of all human rights among the general public;
PP6 Convinced that human rights education is a long-term and lifelong process by which everyone learns tolerance and respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

PP7 Believing that human rights education and training is essential to the effective realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and contributes significantly to promoting equality, preventing conflict and human rights violations and abuses, and enhancing participation and democratic processes with a view to developing societies in which all human beings are valued and respected, without discrimination or distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP9 Recognizing that human rights education and training, especially for youth, can contribute to the promotion of inclusive and tolerant societies, thereby favouring the progressive realization of all human rights,
17. **HEALTH**

I. Resolutions on the Right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

a) **RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO THE ENJOYMENT OF THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE STANDARD OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/22. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **F P S A C R**

Sponsors: Brazil

Co-sponsors: Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uganda.

Subsequently, Argentina, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chad, China, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Mali, Nicaragua, Slovenia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**, and that such a right derives from the inherent dignity of the human person,

PP8: Concerned that, for millions of people throughout the world, the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including through access to medicines that are safe, effective, affordable and of good quality, in particular essential medicines, vaccines and other medical products, and to health-care facilities and services, still remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty, this goal remains remote,

PP10: Recalling that access to medicine is one of the fundamental elements in achieving progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and that it is the responsibility of States to **ensure access for all**, without discrimination, to medicines, in particular essential medicines, that are affordable, safe, effective and of good quality,

PP16: Reaffirming that **access to safe and clean water** for personal and domestic use, as well as sanitation and nutrition, has a fundamental impact on the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

PP18: Concerned about the interrelatedness between poverty and the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, in particular the fact that ill health can be both a cause and a consequence of poverty,

PP21: Recalling that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,
OP2: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, in fulfilling his mandate:

(a) To continue to explore how efforts to realize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health can reinforce poverty reduction strategies;

(e) To continue to apply a gender perspective in his work and to pay special attention to the issue of maternal mortality and morbidity and to the needs of children and vulnerable and marginalized groups in the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

(f) To continue to pay due attention to the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

(g) To continue to pay attention to sexual and reproductive health as an integral element of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

(l) To pay special attention to equitable and universal access to health services, including the principle of solidarity between the sick and the healthy;

OP4: Calls upon all States:

(b) To guarantee that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health will be promoted and protected without discrimination;

(f) To pay special attention to the situation of the poor and other vulnerable and marginalized groups, including by the adoption of positive measures, in order to safeguard the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

(i) To protect and promote sexual and reproductive health as integral elements of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

(l) To pay due attention to the rights of persons with disabilities in the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including by ensuring equal access for persons with disabilities to the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable health care and programmes as those provided to other persons, and by providing health services specifically needed by persons with disabilities because of their disabilities, including community-based habilitation and rehabilitation services;

(o) To safeguard informed consent within the health counselling, testing and treatment continuum, including in clinical practice, public health and medical research, as a critical element of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including through training of health workers and by ensuring protection against abuse, including with regard to individuals belonging to vulnerable groups;
8) The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in the context of development and access to medicines - HRC 17 – June 2011 – Resolution 17/14. Adopted without a vote

Sponsors: Brazil, India, Egypt and South Africa
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda joined the sponsors.

PP2: Reaffirming that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a human right as reflected in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as, with respect to non-discrimination, in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that such a right derives from the inherent dignity of the human person,

PP4: Emphasizing the importance of the promotion and protection of all human rights for all and their interrelationship with global public health, development, poverty eradication, education, gender equality and the empowerment of women,

PP7: Concerned that, for millions of people throughout the world, the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including through access to medicines that are affordable, safe, effective and of good quality, in particular essential medicines, vaccines and other medical products, and to health-care facilities and services, still remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty, this goal remains remote,

PP8: Recalling that access to medicine is one of the fundamental elements in achieving progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and that it is the responsibility of States to ensure access for all, without discrimination, to medicines, in particular essential medicines, that are affordable, safe, effective and of good quality,

PP11: Concerned about the interrelatedness between poverty and the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, in particular the fact that ill health can be both a cause and a consequence of poverty,

OP7: Encourages States:
(a) To implement or, where they do not exist, to establish national health frameworks that ensure access for all, without discrimination, to medicines that are affordable, safe, effective and of good quality
(b) To raise awareness about the responsible use of medicines, including through the wide dissemination of information in that regard, taking into account the potential risks to health;
(d) To promote the transparent and informed participation of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in formulating national medicines policies and programmes;
C) Right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health - HRC 24 – September 2013 – Resolution 24/6. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Libya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Iceland, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo and United States of America joined the sponsors.

d) Sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors - HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/18. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa
Co-sponsors: Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jordan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, the Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.


PP6: Noting with concern that, for millions of people throughout the world, the full enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health remains a distant goal,

PP12: Recognizing also the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and promote social inclusion for all,

OP3: Calls upon States to promote physical activity and sport among all segments of their population as contributing factors to the promotion and protection of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

OP5: Encourages the international community to support efforts, particularly in developing countries, through international cooperation, including North-South, as well as South-South, and trilateral cooperation, to promote sport as a tool to enhance well-being and healthy lifestyles for all, without discrimination, recognizing the links between health, sport, peace and development;

OP7: Requests the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to prepare, in consultation with Member States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and relevant stakeholders a study on the theme “Sport and healthy lifestyles as contributing factors to the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty second session.
e) By enhancing capacity-building in public health against pandemics - HRC 30 – September 2015 – Resolution 30/2. Adopted without a vote
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: President of the Human Rights Council

OP5: Emphasizes the need for intensified efforts to ensure universal respect for and the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all on the basis of equality, to reduce vulnerability to pandemics and to prevent related discrimination and stigma;

OP6: Recognizes the need to strengthen resilience and to promote integrated national health systems aimed at ensuring universal access to quality health-care services, universal health coverage, social infrastructures and services, to reinforce measures to eliminate discrimination of any kind, with respect for and for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health on the basis of equality, and in this regard to enhance access to information and education for all persons, especially for those in vulnerable situations;

OP7: Calls for the development of resilient and sustainable health systems, including through national efforts and international cooperation, with a view to accelerating the transition towards universal access to quality health-care services and universal health coverage in such a way as to promote undisrupted, affordable and accessible quality health-care services for all and to prevent large-scale pandemics;

OP8: Recognizes the values and principles of primary health care, including equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral action, transparency, accountability and community participation and empowerment;

f) Promoting the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health through enhancing capacity-building in public health – HRC 32 0 June 2016 _Resolution 32/16 - Adopted without a vote
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Algeria, Brazil, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, South Africa
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)


PP5: Reaffirming that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a human right as reflected in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as, with respect to non-discrimination, in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that such a right derives from the inherent dignity of the human person,

PP7: Recalling the Declaration on the Right to Development, which, inter alia, affirms that States should take, at the national level, all measures necessary for the realization of the right to development and should ensure, inter alia, equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, such as health services,
PP11: Recognizing the values and principles of primary health care, including equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral action, transparency, accountability and community participation and empowerment,

PP12: Recognizing also the need to strengthen resilience and to promote integrated national health systems aimed at ensuring universal access to quality health-care services, universal health coverage and social infrastructures and services, including access to medicines and vaccines, to reinforce measures to eliminate discrimination of any kind in respect for, promotion, protection and fulfillment of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health on the basis of equality, and in this regard to enhance access to information and education for all persons, especially for those in vulnerable situations,

PP16: Stressing the importance of strengthening the participation of women in decision-making processes and developing gender-sensitive multisectoral health policies and programmes in order to address their needs,

PP18: Emphasizing also, in accordance with the International Conference on Population and Development, the importance of ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes,

OP3: Calls upon the international community to continue to promote cooperation on strengthening the public health capacity of all countries, in particular on strengthening the national health systems of developing countries, including through financial and technical support and training of personnel and through access to medicines, including children’s medicine, in particular essential medicines, that are affordable, safe, efficacious and of quality, as well as their capacities in accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005) to prevent, detect and respond to national and global health risks;

OP11: Decides to convene, at its thirty-fifth session, a panel discussion with the participation of States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, academics and experts and non-governmental organizations, with the objective of exchanging experiences and practices on realizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health by enhancing capacity-building in public health, and that the discussion shall be fully accessible to persons with disabilities, and requests the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session.
g) **Mental health and human rights - HRC 32- June 2016 – Resolution 32/18 - Adopted without a vote**

**Sponsors:** Portugal and Brazil

**Co-sponsors:** Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Brazil, Croatia, Fiji, France, Greece, Israel, Monaco, Montenegro, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia

**Subsequently:** Cuba, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Maldives, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP2:** Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by all relevant international human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,**

**PP10:** Deeply concerned that persons with mental health conditions or **psychosocial disabilities,** in particular persons using **mental health services,** may be subject to, inter alia, widespread discrimination, stigma, prejudice, violence, social exclusion and segregation, unlawful or arbitrary institutionalization, overmedicalization and treatment practices that fail to respect their autonomy, will and preferences,

**OP3:** Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the integration of a human rights perspective in mental health and the realization of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with mental health conditions or **psychosocial disabilities,** including persons using mental health and community services, and to submit the report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session, in which the High Commissioner:

**OP4:** Encourages the High Commissioner, when preparing the above report to liaise with and seek the views of Member States and all other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, including relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, in particular the World Health Organization, special procedures, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and the **Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities,** the treaty bodies, national human rights institutions and civil society;
h) THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO THE ENJOYMENT OF THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE STANDARD OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH — HRC 33 – SEPTEMBER 2016 RESOLUTION 33/9 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE,

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Brazil
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

Subsequently: Albania, Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d’Ivoire, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Mongolia, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Turkey

PP1: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,


A/HRC/35/L.18/Rev.1
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Brazil, Mozambique, Paraguay, Portugal, Thailand
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, Malta, Mozambique, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Timor-Leste, Qatar, Thailand, Turkey
Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Tunisia


PP5: Reaffirming that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a human right as enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as, with respect to non-discrimination, in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that such a right derives from the inherent dignity of the human person,

PP 19: Recognizing that women, youth, children, indigenous persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV and people of African descent face particular challenges and multifaceted and intersecting forms of discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,
PP 20: Deeply concerned that persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, in particular persons using mental health services, may be subject to, inter alia, widespread discrimination, stigma, prejudice, violence, social exclusion and segregation, unlawful or arbitrary institutionalization, overmedicalization and treatment practices that fail to respect their autonomy, will and preferences,

OP6: Also encourages States, when monitoring progress in the implementation of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals, to use high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, while respecting human rights principles, including participation, self-identification, transparency, privacy and accountability;

J) MENTAL HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS, - HRC 36- SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/13, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
A/HRC/36/L.25
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil and Portugal
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Additionally: Argentina, Cabo Verde, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mozambique, San Marino, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Ecuador, Georgia, Japan, Switzerland, Tunisia

PP2: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by all relevant international human rights treaties, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP3: Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 32/18 of 1 July 2016 on mental health and human rights and its resolutions on the rights of persons with disabilities,

PP9: Reaffirming further that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, the equal right to live independently and be included in the community and the right to equal recognition before the law, and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

PP10: Recalling the general principles reflected in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, namely respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy and independence, and full and effective participation and inclusion in society, (PP 10)

PP11: Reaffirming the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and emphasizing that mental health is an integral part of that right,

PP12: Taking note of the work of the treaty bodies in relation to issues of mental health and human rights, including in the context of their general comments, in particular Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities general comment No. 5 (2017) on living independently and being included in the community,

PP14: Deeply concerned that persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, in particular persons using mental health services, may be subject to, inter alia, widespread discrimination, stigma, prejudice, violence, abuse, social exclusion and segregation, unlawful or arbitrary institutionalization, overmedicalization and treatment practices that fail to respect their autonomy, will and preferences,

PP16: Recognizing the need to protect, promote and respect all human rights in the global response to mental health-related issues, and stressing that mental health and community services should integrate a human
rights perspective so as to avoid any harm to persons using them and to respect their dignity, integrity, choices and inclusion in the community,

PP19: Acknowledging that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities laid the foundation for a paradigm shift in mental health and created the momentum for deinstitutionalization and the identification of a model of care based on respect for human rights that, inter alia, addresses the global burden of obstacles in mental health, provides effective mental health and community-based services and respects the enjoyment of legal capacity on an equal basis with others,

PP20: Reaffirming that the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is an inclusive right, and reaffirming also the need to address issues related to health care and to the underlying determinants of health in this context,

PP21: Recalling that, according to the Constitution of the World Health Organization, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,

PP22: Underscoring that States should ensure that persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, in particular persons using mental health services, have access to a range of support services that are based on respect for human rights in order to live independently, be included in the community, exercise their autonomy and agency, participate meaningfully in and decide upon all matters affecting them and have their dignity respected, on an equal basis with others,

PP24: Recognizing that women and girls with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities at all ages, in particular those using mental health services, face an increased vulnerability to violence, abuse, discrimination and negative stereotyping, and underscoring the need to take all appropriate measures to ensure access to mental health and community services that are gender-sensitive,

OP3: Further takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of person with disabilities on the provision of different forms of rights-based support for persons with disabilities, including access to adequate decision-making support when seeking to make informed health-related choices;

OP5: Urges States to take active steps to fully integrate a human rights perspective into mental health and community services, and to adopt, implement, update, strengthen or monitor, as appropriate, all existing laws, policies and practices, with a view to eliminating all forms of discrimination, stigma, prejudice, violence, abuse, social exclusion and segregation within that context, and to promote the right of persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities to full inclusion and effective participation in society, on an equal basis with others;

OP7: Encourages States to take concrete steps towards recognizing the importance of addressing mental health by, inter alia, promoting the participation of all stakeholders in the development of public policies in this regard, promoting prevention and training programmes for social, health and other relevant professionals, integrating mental health services into primary and general health care, and providing effective mental health and other community-based services that protect, promote and respect the enjoyment of the rights to liberty and security of person and to live independently and be included in the community, on an equal basis with others;

OP9: Urges States to develop community-based, people-centred services and supports that do not lead to overmedicalization and inappropriate treatments in, inter alia, the fields of clinical practice, policy, research, medical education and investment, and that fail to respect the autonomy, will and preferences of all persons;

OP10: Calls upon States to take all the measures necessary to ensure that health professionals provide care of the same quality to persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, in particular persons using mental health services, as to others, including on the basis of free and informed consent by, inter alia, raising awareness of the human rights, dignity, autonomy and needs of these persons through training and the promulgation of ethical standards for public and private health care;

OP11: Strongly encourages States to support persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities to empower themselves in order to know and demand their rights, including through health and human rights literacy, to provide human rights education and training for health workers, police, law enforcement officers, prison staff and other relevant professions, with a special focus on non-discrimination, free and informed consent and respect for the will and preferences of all, confidentiality and privacy, and to exchange best practices in this regard;
OP12: Encourages States to promote effective, full and meaningful participation of persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities and their organizations in the design, implementation and monitoring of law, policies and programmes relevant to realizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of mental health;

OP14: Encourages States to provide technical support and capacity-building through international cooperation to countries that develop and implement policies, plans, laws and services that promote and protect the human rights of persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, in accordance with the present resolution, in consultation with, and with the consent of, the countries concerned;

OP16: Also requests the High Commissioner to provide the above-mentioned consultation with all the services and facilities necessary to fulfil its activities, including by making the discussions fully accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP17: Further requests the High Commissioner to invite to the consultation Member States and all other stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, in particular the World Health Organization, special procedures, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, treaty bodies, national human rights institutions and civil society, including persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities, in particular persons using mental health services, and their organizations;

II. RESOLUTIONS ON THE ACCESS TO MEDICINES

a) Access to medicines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health - HRC 23 – JUNE 2013 – RESOLUTION 23/14. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 31 TO 0, WITH 16 ABSTENTIONS

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, India, South Africa, Egypt, Indonesia, Senegal and Thailand
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
Subsequently, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

PP3: Reaffirming also that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a human right that derives from the inherent dignity of the human person,

PP6: Noting with concern that, for millions of people throughout the world, the full enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty, this goal is becoming increasingly remote,

PP7: Recognizing the need for States, in cooperation with international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to create favourable conditions at the national, regional and international levels to ensure the full and effective enjoyment of the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

PP9: Regretting the high number of people still without access to affordable, safe, efficacious and quality medicines, and underscoring that improving such access could save millions of lives every year, and noting with deep concern that more than one billion people still do not have access to essential medicines,

PP10: Concerned about the interrelatedness between poverty and the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, in particular the fact that ill health can be both a cause and a consequence of poverty,

OP5: Urges States, as appropriate:
  (a) To implement, or where they do not exist, to establish, national health frameworks that ensure
(b) To develop a policy framework on medicines, including, where appropriate, local production of medicines, with the aim of ensuring long-term accessibility and affordability of medicines;

(c) To adopt regulation measures with a view to providing access of the population, and particularly individuals in vulnerable situations, to affordable medicines

(d) To raise awareness about the responsible use of medicines, including through the wide dissemination of information in that regard, taking into account the potential risks to health;

(e) To promote the informed participation of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in formulating national medicines policies and programmes, while safeguarding public health from undue influence by any form of real, perceived or potential conflict of interest;

(g) To ensure that procurement practices and procedures for medicines are transparent, fair, competitive and non-discriminatory;

(l) To promote the improvement of health infrastructures necessary for access to affordable, safe, efficacious and quality medicines, such as storage and distribution systems;

(p) To promote universal health coverage in national systems as one of the efficacious means to promote access to medicines for all;

b) Access to medicines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health – HRC 32- June 2016 – Resolution 32/15 Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand

Co-sponsors: Brazil, China, Egypt, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey


PP1: Reaffirming also that the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is a human right as reflected in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as, with respect to non-discrimination, in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and that such a right derives from the inherent dignity of the human person,

PP9: Noting with concern that, for millions of people throughout the world, the full and equal enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health remains a distant goal,

PP11: Recognizing that universal health coverage implies that all people have access without discrimination to nationally determined sets of the needed promotive, preventive, curative, palliative, and rehabilitative essential health services, and essential, safe, affordable, efficacious, and quality medicines and vaccines, while ensuring that the use of these services does not expose users to financial hardship, with a special emphasis on the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized segments of the population,

PP16: Concerned also that the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases constitutes a heavy burden on society, with serious social and economic consequences, which represent a leading threat to human health and development, and recognizing the urgent need to improve accessibility to safe, affordable, efficacious and quality medicines and technologies to, diagnose and to treat non-communicable diseases, to strengthen viable financing options, and to promote the use of affordable medicines, including generics, as well as improved access to preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services, particularly at the community level,
OP1: Recognizes that access to medicines is one of the fundamental elements in achieving progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

OP2: Stresses the responsibility of States to ensure access for all, without discrimination, to medicines, in particular essential medicines, that are affordable, safe, efficacious and of quality;

OP3: Calls upon States to promote access to medicines for all, including through the use, to the full, of the provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights which provide flexibility for that purpose, recognizing that the protection of intellectual property is important for the development of new medicines, as well as the concerns about its effects on prices;

OP5: Reiterates the call upon States to continue to collaborate, as appropriate, on models and approaches that support the delinking of the cost of new research and development from the prices of medicines, vaccines and diagnostics for diseases that predominantly affect developing countries, including emerging and neglected tropical diseases, so as to ensure their sustained accessibility, affordability and availability and to ensure access to treatment for all those in need;

OP6: Calls upon the international community to continue to assist developing countries in promoting the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, including through access to medicines that are affordable, safe, efficacious and of quality, and through financial and technical support and training of personnel, while recognizing that the primary responsibility for promoting and protecting all human rights rests with States;

OP11: Decides to convene, at its thirty-fourth session, a panel discussion to exchange views on good practices and key challenges relevant to access to medicines as one of the fundamental elements of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, taking into account all relevant reports, and that the discussion shall be fully accessible to persons with disabilities,

OP14: Requests the Advisory Committee to undertake, from within existing resources, a study which reviews progress and achievements on access to medicines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, together with challenges and obstacles thereto, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session;

OP16: Calls upon Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, special procedure mandate holders, national human rights institutions and civil society, to cooperate with the study of the Advisory Committee.
III. **ANNUAL RESOLUTION ON PREVENTABLE MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**a) PREVENTABLE MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: FOLLOW-UP TO COUNCIL RESOLUTION 11/8 - HRC 15-SEPTEMBER 2010- RESOLUTION 15/17. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Burkina Faso, Colombia and New Zealand

**Cosponsors:** Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroun, Cuba, Ghana, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Zambia joined the sponsors.

**PP9:** Recognizing that gender equality, the empowerment of women, women’s full enjoyment of all human rights and the eradication of poverty are essential to economic and social development, and that achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women is both a key development goal and an important means for achieving all of the Millennium Development Goals,

**OP3:** Calls upon States to collect disaggregated data, including data disaggregated by age, rural/urban location, disability and other relevant criteria, in relation to maternal mortality and morbidity to ensure effective targeting of policies and programmes to address discrimination and the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized women and adolescent girls, and to permit effective monitoring of policies and programmes, including through the adoption of national-level targets and indicators reflecting the main underlying causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, and through the development of appropriate health programmes;

**OP7:** Encourages States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education and gender inequality, and to pay particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls;

**OP10:** Also requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare, on the basis of the above-mentioned submissions, an analytical compilation that includes an identification of how such initiatives embody a human rights-based approach, the elements of these initiatives that succeed in achieving reductions in maternal mortality and morbidity through a human rights-based approach, and ways in which similar initiatives could give effect more fully to a human rights-based approach;
b) PREVENTABLE MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 18 - SEPTEMBER 2011 - RESOLUTION 18/2.
ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Burkina Faso, Colombia and New Zealand
Cosponsors: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisi, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently: Andorra, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Chad, Cyprus, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United States of America joined the sponsors.

PP4: Welcoming recent regional and international initiatives relevant to preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights, including the Secretary-General’s Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, and the related establishment of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health, and noting that the report of the Commission, “Keeping promises, measuring results”, contains recommendations relevant to eliminating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity using a human rights-based approach,

OP1: Takes note with interest of the analytical compilation of good or effective practices that exemplify a human rights-based approach to eliminating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and takes note also of the contribution of the said compilation, together with the thematic study on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner, towards a human rights-based approach to reducing preventable maternal mortality and morbidity;

OP2: Recognizes that, as illustrated by the above-mentioned thematic study and analytic compilation, a human rights-based approach to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity is an approach underpinned by the principles of, inter alia, accountability, participation, transparency, empowerment, sustainability, non-discrimination and international cooperation;

OP3: Encourages States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, and to pay particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls;

OP5: Requests the Office of High Commissioner to convene, within existing resources, in cooperation with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, an expert workshop, open also to the participation of Governments, regional organizations, relevant United Nations bodies and civil society organizations, to prepare concise technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce preventable maternal mortality and morbidity;
c) PREVENTABLE MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS HRC 21 – SEPTEMBER 2012 – RESOLUTION 21/6.

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: New Zealand, Colombia and Burkina Faso

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Algeria, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

PP5: Welcomes the organization by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, of an expert workshop and a public consultation in April 2012, with the participation of Governments, regional organizations, relevant United Nations bodies and civil society organizations, and the preparation of concise technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce preventable maternal mortality and morbidity,

PP6: Convinced that increased political will and commitment, cooperation and technical assistance at all levels are urgently required to reduce the unacceptably high global rate of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity, and that the integration of a human rights based approach can contribute positively to the common goal of reducing this rate,

OP2: Requests States and other relevant actors to give renewed emphasis to maternal mortality and morbidity initiatives in their development partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including by honouring existing commitments and considering new ones, and the exchange of effective practices and technical assistance to strengthen national capacities, and to integrate a human rights-based perspective into such initiatives, addressing the impact that discrimination against women has on maternal mortality and morbidity;

OP3: Encourages States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, and to pay particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls;
d) PREVENTABLE MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/11. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Sponsors: Burkina Faso, Colombia and New Zealand
Co-sponsors: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

PP5: Convinced that increased political will and commitment, cooperation and technical assistance at all levels are urgently required to reduce the unacceptably high global rate of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity, and that the integration of a human rights based approach can contribute positively to the common goal of reducing this rate,

PP6: Acknowledging that the failure to prevent maternal mortality and morbidity is one of the most significant barriers to the empowerment of women and girls in all aspects of life, the full enjoyment of their human rights, their ability to reach their full potential and to sustainable development in general,

OP2: Requests States and other relevant actors to give renewed emphasis to maternal mortality and morbidity initiatives in their development partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including by honouring existing commitments and considering new ones, and the exchange of effective practices and technical assistance to strengthen national capacities, and to integrate a human rights-based perspective into such initiatives, addressing the impact that discrimination against women has on maternal mortality and morbidity;

OP3: Urges States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels, utilizing a comprehensive human rights-based approach, to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as gender inequalities, all forms of discrimination and violence against women, early childbearing, early marriage, poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services for all, information and education, and to pay particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, especially adolescent girls;

OP4: Takes note with interest of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the application of the technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce preventable maternal mortality and morbidity, and calls upon States and encourages stakeholders to consider the recommendations contained therein;
**e) Preventable Maternal Mortality and Morbidity and Human Rights – HRC 33- September 2016 – Resolution 33/18, Adopted without a vote**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Burkina Faso, Colombia, New Zealand  
**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Andorra, Austria, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Romania, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine  
**Subsequently:** Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Australia, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Peru, Poland, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**PP2:** Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and their review conferences and outcome documents, and reaffirming also the resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, and noting the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of its general comment No. 22 (2016) on the right to sexual and reproductive health, and the adoption by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of its general comment No. 3 (2016) on women and girls with disabilities.

**PP7:** Reaffirming that States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the right to sexual and reproductive health as an integral part of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and that comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care and services contain the interrelated and essential elements of availability, accessibility, affordability, acceptability and quality, on the basis of non-discrimination and formal and substantive equality, while including the need to address intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination.

**PP8:** Recognizing that sexual and reproductive health and rights are integral to the progressive realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and that comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care and services contain the interrelated and essential elements of availability, accessibility, affordability, acceptability and quality, on the basis of non-discrimination and formal and substantive equality, while including the need to address intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination.

**PP9:** Emphasizing that realizing the rights of women and girls, which are equal to those of men and boys, in the context of health and safety requires the provision of differential services, treatment and medicines in accordance with their specific needs throughout their life cycle, which are distinctively different to those of men, and the elimination of the social and economic barriers that may make them more vulnerable;

**PP12:** Bearing in mind the need to take measures, such as collecting disaggregated data and conducting surveys, to ensure that no one is left behind, especially women experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and are accounted for in official statistics,

**PP17:** Regretting the multitude of factors that can lead to maternal mortality and morbidity, including lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, lack of access to emergency obstetric care, poverty, all types of malnutrition, harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, denial of contraception, unsafe abortion, discrimination against women, gender inequality and gender-based stereotypes,

**OP1:** Urges all States to renew their political commitment to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity at the local, national, regional and international levels, and to strengthen their efforts to address multiple and intersecting inequalities and to remove all barriers to access to sexual and reproductive health facilities, services, goods and information, and education, ensure the full and effective implementation of their human rights obligations, and their commitments as addressed in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcome documents of the review processes, including the commitments relating to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, considering the Goals on improving maternal health and promoting gender equality and empowering women, and other interlinked Goals, by
ensuring universal access to quality maternity, sexual and reproductive health-care services, including through international assistance and cooperation, the allocation of domestic resources to health systems and the provision of the necessary information and services in relation to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls;

OP3: Urges States and encourages other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels, utilizing a comprehensive human rights-based approach to address the interlinked causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as lack of accessible, affordable and appropriate health-care services for all, and of information and education, poverty, all types of malnutrition, harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, early childbearing, gender inequalities and all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and to pay particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, especially adolescent girls, while ensuring the meaningful and effective participation of women and girls in the relevant processes;

OP12: Decides to convene, at its thirty-fourth session, a panel discussion on the linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals relating to preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and that the discussion shall be fully accessible to persons with disabilities, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary;

IV CHILDREN UNDER 5

A) PREVENTABLE MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AS A HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERN - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/11. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria, Botswana, Ireland, Mongolia, Uruguay
Co-sponsors: Austria, Botswana, Ireland, Mongolia and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Chile, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Israel, Libya, Maldives, Mali, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

PP4: Reaffirming the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

PP6: Reaffirming that States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health without discrimination of any kind and, in doing so, be guided by the best interests of the child, ensuring the meaningful participation of children, consistent with their evolving capacities, in all matters and decisions affecting their lives, bearing in mind the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents or caregivers in relation to preventing mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, and take steps to ensure the allocation of available resources to the maximum extent possible to achieve the full realization of the right of the child to the highest attainable standard of health, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field,

PP7: Reaffirming also the commitments made by States to make every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including Millennium Development Goal 4, to reduce by two thirds the under-5 mortality rate by 2015, and Goal 5, to improve maternal health and Goal 6 to combat
HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and taking into account the ongoing consultations on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 and the need to take into account preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age in the post-2015 discussions,

PP9: Deeply concerned that more than 6,600,000 children under the age of 5 die each year, mostly from preventable and treatable causes, owing to inadequate or lack of access to integrated and quality maternal, newborn and child health care and services, early childbearing, as well as to health determinants, such as safe drinking water and sanitation, safe and adequate food and nutrition, and that mortality remains highest among children belonging to the poorest and most marginalized communities,

OP2: Recognizes that a human rights-based approach to reduce and eliminate preventable child mortality and morbidity is an approach underpinned by the principles of, inter alia, equality and non-discrimination, participation, the best interests of the child, international cooperation and accountability;

OP3: Affirms the importance of applying a human rights-based approach to reducing and eliminating preventable child mortality and morbidity, and requests all States to renew their political commitment in that respect at all levels, and also calls upon States, in adopting a human rights-based approach, especially to scale up efforts to achieve integrated management of integrated and quality maternal, newborn and child health care and services, particularly at the community and family levels, and to take action to address the main causes of child mortality;

OP4: Encourages States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, violence, stigma and discrimination, unsafe households and environments, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, lack of accessible, affordable and appropriate health-care services and medicines, late detection of childhood illnesses and lack of education;

OP7: Requests the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, to prepare concise technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age;

b) Preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age as a human rights concern - HRC 27 – September 2014 - Resolution 27/14. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria, Botswana, Ireland, Mongolia, Uruguay

Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Chile, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Israel, Libya, Maldives, Mali, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

PP5: Deeply concerned that more than 6,300,000 children under 5 years of age die each year, mostly from preventable and treatable causes, owing to inadequate or lack of access to integrated and quality maternal, newborn and child health care and services, early childbearing, as well as to health determinants, such as safe drinking water and sanitation, safe and adequate food and nutrition, and that mortality remains highest among children belonging to the poorest and most marginalized communities,

PP6: Recognizing that a human rights-based approach to reduce and eliminate preventable child mortality and
morbidity is an approach underpinned by the principles of, inter alia, equality and non-discrimination, participation, sustainability, transparency, the best interests of the child, international cooperation and accountability,

PP7: Reaffirming that States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health without discrimination of any kind and, in doing so, be guided by the best interests of the child, ensuring the meaningful participation of children, consistent with their evolving capacities, in all matters and decisions affecting their lives, bearing in mind the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents or caregivers in relation to preventing mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, and take steps to ensure the allocation of available resources to the maximum extent possible to achieve the full realization of the right of the child to the highest attainable standard of health, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field,

PP8: Reaffirming also the commitments made by States to make every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including Millennium Development Goal 4, to reduce by two thirds the under-5 mortality rate by 2015, Goal 5, to improve maternal health, and Goal 6, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and the need to take into account preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age in the post-2015 development agenda,

OP1: Welcomes the technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age;

OP3: Calls upon States to adopt a human rights-based approach to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, including in scaling up efforts to achieve the integrated management of quality maternal, newborn and child health care and services, particularly at the community and family levels, and to take action to address the main causes of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age;

OP4: Calls upon States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, violence, stigma and discrimination, unsafe households and environments, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, lack of accessible, affordable, quality and appropriate health care, services, medicines and vaccinations, late detection of childhood illnesses and low levels and quality of education;

OP8: Encourages the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, to bring the technical guidance to the attention of the Secretary-General and all United Nations entities with mandates relevant to preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, and to continue dialogue on the issue of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age with all relevant actors and in that regard;
c) Preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age as a human rights concern – HRC 33 – September 2016 Resolution 33/11 Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria, Botswana, Ireland, Mongolia
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Subsequently: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Latvia, Georgia, Germany, Maldives, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Guatemala, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Japan, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United States of America, Zambia

PP7: Acknowledging also the role played by women’s and girls’ education and empowerment, and the impact of gender inequality, when addressing the underlying causes of child mortality and morbidity,

PP8: Reaffirming that States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health without discrimination of any kind and, in doing so, be guided by the best interests of the child, ensuring the meaningful participation of children, consistent with their evolving capacities, in all matters and decisions affecting their lives, bearing in mind the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents or caregivers in relation to preventing mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, and take steps to ensure the allocation of available resources to the maximum extent possible to achieve the full realization of the right of the child to the highest attainable standard of health, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field,

PP10: Recognizing also that a human rights-based approach to reducing and eliminating preventable child mortality and morbidity is an approach underpinned by the principles of, inter alia, equality and non-discrimination, participation, sustainability, transparency, the best interests of the child, international cooperation and accountability,

OP4: Calls upon States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, with due regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda to continue to take and intensify action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, violence, stigma and discrimination, unsafe households and environments, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, lack of accessible, affordable, quality and appropriate health care, services, medicines and vaccinations, late detection of childhood illnesses and low levels and quality of education;
V. RESOLUTIONS ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) AND ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil

Co-sponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Austria, Croatia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Netherlands, Palestine, Panama, Portugal and Romania joined the sponsors.

PP7: Recalling that access to medicine is one of the fundamental elements in achieving progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and that it is the responsibility of States to ensure access for all, without discrimination, to medicines, in particular essential medicines that are affordable, safe, effective and of good quality,

PP10: Reaffirming the urgent need to scale up efforts significantly towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support,

PP15: Mindful of the importance of ensuring national, regional and international legal environments that ensure universal access to HIV-related prevention, treatment, care and support, including for key populations,

PP16: Concerned at the instances of multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination, stigma, violence and abuses that affect the enjoyment of human rights and often lead to particular targeting of people living with, presumed to be living with or affected by HIV/AIDS and members of key populations, as well as to increased vulnerability to HIV, and also recalling the importance that States adopt or strengthen programmes or measures to eradicate multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination, violence and abuse, in particular by adopting or improving penal or civil legislation to address these phenomena,

PP19: Reaffirming that the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including in the areas of prevention, care, support and treatment, and that such a response reduces people’s vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and prevents stigma and related discrimination against people living with or at risk of HIV/AIDS,

PP20: Emphasizing, in view of the increasing challenges presented by HIV/AIDS, including apparent trends to enact criminal and other laws that are counterproductive to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support efforts and the ongoing application of HIV specific restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of HIV-positive people, the need for intensified efforts to ensure universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in order to reduce vulnerability to HIV, prevent HIV/AIDS related discrimination and stigma and reduce the impact of AIDS,

OP1: Affirms that the protection of human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS, including universal access to HIV-related prevention, treatment, care and support, is an essential element to achieve progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

OP5: Urges States to ensure full and unimpeded access for all, particularly key populations, to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, in a public health environment free from discrimination, harassment or persecution against those seeking HIV-related services;

OP8: Also reiterates that prevention programmes should be at the core of national, regional and international responses to the pandemic, and recalls the commitment to intensify efforts to ensure that a wide range of prevention programmes that are evidence informed and take into account local circumstances, ethics and cultural values is available in all countries, especially most affected countries, and include information and education based on scientific evidence, and communication in languages most understood by local communities and in accessible formats for persons with disabilities, with the aim of:
(c) Providing age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health, as well as human rights education to all persons, including children and young people;

OP11: Calls upon States and United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and international organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as non-governmental organizations, and relevant stakeholders, to ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of medicines and health-care services for HIV-positive pregnant women, with a view to eliminating vertical transmission and securing the health of these women;

OP12: Requests States to develop further and, where necessary, to establish coordinated, participatory, gender-sensitive, transparent, evidence-informed and accountable national HIV/AIDS policies and programmes, and to implement them at all levels, including in prisons or other detention facilities, in cooperation with civil society, including faith- and community-based organizations, women’s organizations, advocacy groups and representatives of people living with HIV and other key populations;

OP14: Encourages all States to consider eliminating HIV-specific restrictions on entry, stay and residence and ensure that people living with HIV are no longer excluded, detained or deported on the basis of their HIV status;

OP15: Encourages States, United Nations programmes and agencies and relevant stakeholders to ensure that HIV/AIDS programmes and services are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities and consistent with their human rights;

OP16: Urges States to ensure confidentiality and informed consent in the provision of health care, in particular with regard to sexual and reproductive health, to persons living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, including children, according to their evolving capacities;

OP17: Encourages States, as appropriate, in the context of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, to ensure education and training for health workers on non-discrimination, informed consent, confidentiality and the duty to provide treatment, and to ensure education and training for police and other law enforcement officials on non-discrimination and non-harassment, so as to allow outreach and other service activities;


Other languages:  E F S A C R

Sponsors:  Brazil, Colombia, Portugal, Thailand
Co-sponsors:  Angola, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

PP5: Welcoming the consensus reached on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contains a goal to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, and which includes the target of ending the epidemic of AIDS by 2030,

PP6: Welcoming also the decision of the General Assembly of 30 June 2014 to convene a high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2016, preferably in the second half of the year, and to undertake the necessary consultations to determine the modalities and organizational arrangements for such a meeting during the seventieth session of the Assembly

PP7: Reaffirming that the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential
element in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including in the areas of prevention, care, support and treatment, and that such a response reduces people’s vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and prevents stigma and related discrimination against people living with or at risk of HIV/AIDS,

OP1: Decides to convene a panel discussion at its thirty-first session on the progress in and challenges of addressing human rights issues in the context of efforts to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights;

OP2: Invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States and all stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, special procedure mandate holders, national human rights institutions and civil society, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion

OP3: Requests the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session, and decides to bring the report to the attention of the General Assembly ahead of the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2016;

VI WORLD DRUG PROBLEM


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Albania, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Greece, Norway, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Switzerland

Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uruguay.

Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Haiti, Israel, Lithuania, Montenegro, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Slovenia, Spain and Thailand joined the sponsors.

PP4: Recalling in particular that the Human Rights Council has the mandate to, inter alia, promote universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination of any kind and in a fair and equal manner, to serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights, and to promote the effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system,

PP5: Reaffirming the universality, interdependence, indivisibility and interrelatedness of human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and consequently elaborated in other human rights instruments,

OP1: Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a study, in consultation with States, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders, to be presented to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session, on the impact of the world drug problem on the enjoyment of human rights, and recommendations on respect for and the protection and promotion of human rights in the context of the world drug problem, with particular consideration for the needs of persons affected and persons in vulnerable situations;

OP2: Decides to convene a panel discussion at its thirtieth session on the impact of the world drug problem on the enjoyment of human rights, informed by the findings contained in the study prepared by the High Commissioner, to have a constructive and inclusive dialogue on this issue with relevant stakeholders, including specialized United Nations agencies and civil society and with the participation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary;
18. **RIGHT TO WORK**

I. **THE RIGHT TO WORK**

**a) RIGHT TO WORK - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/15. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Bolivía (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, India, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

**PP2:** Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other international human rights instruments relevant to the right to work,

**PP3:** Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/2 of 17 July 2007, on the role of the United Nations system in providing full and productive employment and decent work for all, and 2008/18 of 24 July 2008, on promoting full employment and decent work for all,

**PP6:** Reaffirming that all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

**PP7:** Emphasizing that States should undertake to guarantee that the right to work is to be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

**PP8:** Underscoring the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to work, and recognizing that women are on many occasions subject to discrimination in the context of realizing their rights in that regard on an equal basis with men,

**PP9:** Recognizing that progress has been made, yet deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities in all regions continue to face significant obstacles in exercising their right to work on an equal basis with others,

**PP10:** Reaffirming, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his or her living by work which he or she freely chooses or accepts, and that States should take steps to achieve the full realization of that right, including technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques, to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions that safeguard the fundamental political and economic freedoms of the individual,

**PP11:** Reaffirming also, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work.

**PP14:** Recognizing that full and productive employment and decent work for all are key elements of poverty-reduction strategies that facilitate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that they require a multidimensional focus that incorporates Governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, representatives of employers and workers, international organizations and, in particular, the agencies of the United Nations system and international financial institutions,

**PP15:** Encouraging States to pay due consideration to the right to work and the issue of full and productive employment and decent work for all in the ongoing negotiations on the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and welcoming the inclusion of the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all as a proposed stand-alone goal in the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

Back to: [Content by theme](#) Back to Index: [Right to work](#)
PP17: Expressing deep concern that approximately 74.5 million young people are unemployed and that the global youth unemployment rate is around 13.1 per cent, and resolved in that regard to pay particular attention to the realization of the right to work for young people, bearing in mind the fundamental importance of equal opportunities, education and vocational training in the context of realizing the right to work for young people,

PP18: Underscoring that there is an urgent need to create at the national and international levels an environment that is conducive to the attainment of full and productive employment and decent work for all as a foundation for sustainable development, and that an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship is essential to the creation of new job opportunities, and reaffirming that opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of economic and social well-being for all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization,

PP19: Recognizing that employment should be a central objective of economic and social policies at the national, regional and international levels for the sustainable eradication of poverty and for providing an adequate standard of living, and emphasizing in that regard the importance of relevant social protection measures, including social protection floors,

PP22: Acknowledging also the work of United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, in particular the International Labour Organization, in supporting the efforts of States to promote full and productive employment and decent work for all and the full realization of the right to work,

OP1: Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report in consultation with States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, particularly the International Labour Organization, as well as the treaty bodies, special procedures, civil society and other relevant stakeholders on the realization of the right to work, in accordance with their respective obligations under international human rights law and the relevant major challenges and best practices in that regard, and to submit the report to the Human Rights Council prior to its thirty-first session;
THE RIGHT TO WORK – HRC31 - MARCH 2016 - A/HRC/31/L.32

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania
Co-sponsors: Argentina,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria,* China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus,* Djibouti,* Ecuador, Egypt,* Georgia, Greece,* Indonesia, Italy,* Luxembourg,* Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro,* Nigeria, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Spain,* Thailand,* Tunisia,* Uganda,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Subsequently: Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Slovenia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Finland, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, State of Palestine

OP11: Recognizes that progress has been made, yet is deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities in all regions continue to face significant obstacles in exercising their right to work on an equal basis with others and that persons with disabilities are frequently subject to less favourable conditions of pay, precarious work regimes and poor career prospects in a context of environmental, social and economic barriers in accessing work and within work, as well as in education and training, which results on many occasions in neglect of their potential and restrictions on opportunities to earn a living through their capabilities, and in this regard encourages States to take all appropriate measures to prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters concerning access to employment and job opportunities, including in relation to equal conditions of pay, hiring and career advancement;

OP15: Stresses that technical and vocational education and guidance are necessary measures for the realization of the right to work for all;

OP16: Welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including, inter alia, its Goal 8, on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its targets;

OP17: Recognizes the fundamental importance of international cooperation, including through technical cooperation, capacity-building, exchange of relevant lessons learned and good practices, in advancing efforts towards the full realization of the right to work through full and productive employment and decent work for all;
PP11: Recognizes that progress has been made, yet is deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations in all regions continue to face multiple and intersecting forms of inequality and discrimination, which represent significant obstacles in exercising their right to work on an equal basis with others, and that they are frequently subject to less favourable conditions of pay, precarious, often informal work conditions and poor career prospects in a context of environmental, social and economic barriers in their access to work and within work, and in education and training, which results on many occasions in neglect of their potential and restrictions on opportunities to earn a living through their capabilities;

PP16: Stresses that technical and vocational education, including in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and lifelong learning opportunities and guidance for all, including women with disabilities, are necessary for the realization of the right to work;

PP17: Welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and emphasizes that there are targets therein to “by 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value” (target 8.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals) and to “recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family, as nationally appropriate” (target 5.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals), strengthening the efforts towards gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and calls for the implementation of its relevant goals and targets;

PP29: Encourages States to take all appropriate measures to prohibit discrimination in all matters concerning access to employment and job opportunities, including in relation to equal conditions of pay, hiring and career advancement, and to pay particular attention to women facing multiple and intersecting forms of inequality and discrimination and women in vulnerable situations, including women with disabilities whose labour rights are often violated;
**D) Right to work—HRC 37—March 2018 Resolution 37/16 Adopted without a vote**

A/HRC/37/L.28

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania

**Co-sponsors:** Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States) Yemen, State of Palestine

**Subsequently:** Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Italy, Maldives, Poland, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Viet Nam

**OP 6:** Stresses that the freedom to work, which is included in the right to work, entails the right to pursue professional options under equal conditions, especially for those whose freedom is frequently compromised by discriminatory legal provisions or forced labour, in particular women and persons with disabilities;

**OP 10:** Recognizes that progress has been made, yet is deeply concerned that many persons with disabilities continue to face multiple and intersecting forms of inequality and discrimination, including the lack of reasonable accommodation, which represent significant obstacles in exercising their right to work on an equal basis with others, and that they are frequently subject to less favourable conditions of pay, precarious, often informal working conditions and poor career prospects in a context of environmental, social and economic barriers in their access to work and within work, and in education and training, which results on many occasions in neglect of their potential and restrictions on opportunities to earn a living through their capabilities;

**OP 15:** Stresses that the fundamental importance of equal opportunities, education, technical and vocational training, and lifelong learning opportunities and guidance for all, including for women, young people and persons with disabilities, are necessary for the realization of the right to work;
19. **RIGHT TO FOOD**

**A) RIGHT TO FOOD - HRC 13 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/04 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Cuba

**Cosponsors:** Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Subsequently, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Thailand and Turkey joined the co-sponsors.

**PP4:** Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

**PP5:** Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,

**PP10:** Reaffirming also that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,

**PP14:** Concerned by the fact that the effects of the world food crisis are not over and that they continue to have serious consequences on the most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world economic and financial crisis,

**PP19:** Recalling the pledges made to increase official development assistance devoted to agriculture, as well as that the realization of the right to food not only entails an increase in productivity but also a holistic approach that includes a focus on smallholder and traditional farmers and the most vulnerable groups and national and international policies that are conducive to the realization of this right,

**OP1:** Reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

**OP2:** Also reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

**OP5:** Expresses its concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

**OP6:** Encourages all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership, as well as full and equal access to education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;

**OP7:** Stresses the need to guarantee fair and non-discriminatory access to land rights for smallholders, traditional farmers and their organizations, including in particular rural women and vulnerable groups;

**OP9:** Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

**OP10:** Encourages States to mainstream a human rights perspective in building and reviewing their national strategies for the realization of the right to food for all, and to take steps to promote the conditions for...
**everyone** to be **free from hunger** and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms, in order to:

(e) Ensure **adequate participation**, particularly of the most food-insecure segments of the population;

(f) Pay specific attention to the need to improve the situation of the **most vulnerable** segments of society;

OP13: Calls upon States, individually and through international cooperation and assistance, relevant multilateral institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to take all necessary measures to ensure the realization of the right to food as an essential human rights objective, and to consider reviewing any policy or measure that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, particularly the right of everyone to be free from hunger, before instituting such a policy or measure;

OP14: Stresses that improving access to productive resources and investment in **rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty**, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments in appropriate, smallscale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts;

OP15: Recognizes that 80 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, and 50 per cent are smallscale and traditional farm holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of various inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises is a key element to food security and provision of the right to food;

OP17: Recalls the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

OP26: Reaffirms that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that **all people** at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

OP39: Welcomes the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its general comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights, and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies at both the national and international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of **all human rights for all**;

OP40. Recalls general comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant), in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture in the realization of the right to adequate food;

OP41: Reaffirms that the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security represent a practical tool to promote the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

OP42: Acknowledges the work being carried out by the Advisory Committee on the right to food and, in that regard, welcomes its submission to the Council of the preliminary study on discrimination in the context of the right to food, including an identification of good practices of anti-discriminatory policies and strategies (A/HRC/13/32);

OP43: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to collect the views and comments of all Member States, all relevant United Nations special agencies and programmes and all other relevant stakeholders on the good
practices of anti-discriminatory policies and strategies set out in the preliminary study, so that the Advisory Committee take them into account for the conclusion of the study;

OP44: Requests the Advisory Committee to continue to work on the issue of discrimination in the context of the right to food and, in that regard, to undertake a preliminary study on ways and means to further advance the rights of people working in rural areas, including women, in particular smallholders engaged in the production of food and/or other agricultural products, including from directly working the land, traditional fishing, hunting and herding activities, and to report thereon to the Council at its sixteenth session;

**b) RIGHT TO FOOD - HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/27 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: [E F S A C R]

**Cosponsors:** Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

**Subsequently,** Algeria, Angola, Austria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Lao Democratic Peoples’ Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Zambia, Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

PP4: Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

PP11: Reaffirming also that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,

PP16: Concerned by the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences on the most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world economic and financial crisis, and alarmed at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food-importing countries, especially on least developed countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,

PP21: Recalling the pledges made to increase official development assistance devoted to agriculture, as well as that the realization of the right to food not only entails an increase in productivity but also a holistic approach that includes a focus on smallholder and traditional farmers and the most vulnerable groups, as well as national and international policies that are conducive to the realization of this right,

OP2: Also reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

OP3: Expresses grave concern at the evolution of the world food crisis, which seriously undermines the realization of the right to food for all, especially for one sixth of the world population, mainly in developing and least developed countries, who suffer from hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity;

OP5: Expresses its concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

OP6: Encourages all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership, as well as full and equal access to education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;
OP7: Stresses the need to guarantee fair and non-discriminatory access to land rights for smallholders, traditional farmers and their organizations, including, in particular, rural women and vulnerable groups;

OP8: Encourages the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to ensure the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the fulfilment of his mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms that address the right to food and food insecurity to integrate and effectively implement a gender perspective and a human rights perspective into their relevant policies, programmes and activities regarding access to food;

OP9: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP10: Encourages States to mainstream a human rights perspective in building and reviewing their national strategies for the realization of the right to food for all, and to take steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms, in order to:

(e) Ensure adequate participation, particularly of the most food-insecure segments of the population;
(f) Pay specific attention to the need to improve the situation of the most vulnerable segments of society;

OP14: Stresses that improving access to productive resources and investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments in appropriate, small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts as well as in programmes, practices and policies to scale up agroecological approaches, and encourages States and donors, both public and private, to examine and consider ways to integrate, where applicable and according to national contexts, the recommendations contained in the latest report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food in policies and programmes;

OP15: Recognizes that 80 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farm holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of various inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises is a key element to food security and the provision of the right to food;

OP16: Stresses the importance of fighting hunger in rural areas, including through national efforts supported by international partnerships to desertification and land degradation and through investments and public policies that are specifically appropriate to the risk of drylands and, in this regard, calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa;

OP17: Recalls the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

OP18: Requests all States and private actors, and international organizations within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in ongoing negotiations in different fields;

OP19: Encourages all relevant international organizations and agencies to bring a human rights perspective and the need for the realization of the right to food for all to their studies, research, reports and resolutions on the issue of food security;

OP22: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to cooperate with States in order to enhance the contribution of development cooperation and food aid to the realization of the right to food, within existing mechanisms, taking into account the views of all stakeholders;

OP26: Reaffirms that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active
and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

OP32: Encourages the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises to cooperate on the subject of the contribution of the private sector to the realization of the right to food, including the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture;

OP35: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, within his existing mandate, to explore, in consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, ways and means of raising the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, including least developed and net food-importing developing countries, to ensure the realization and protection of the right to adequate food for their populations, and to report on his findings to the Council;

OP41: Recalls general comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant), in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture in the realization of the right to adequate food;

OP42: Reaffirms that the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security represent a practical tool in the promotion of the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

c) RIGHT TO FOOD - HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 - RESOLUTION 17/09 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Subsequently, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

PP5: Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which the right of everyone to adequate food, including the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger, is recognized,

PP9: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP10: Reaffirming also that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food and nutrition security and poverty eradication,

PP15: Concerned by the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences for the most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world economic and financial crisis, and alarmed at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food-
importing countries, especially on least developed countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,

PP17: Recognizing the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous and local communities in developing countries,

PP20: Recalling the pledges made to increase official development assistance devoted to agriculture, as well as that the realization of the right to food not only entails an increase in productivity but also a holistic approach that includes a focus on smallholder and traditional farmers, in particular women farmers, and the most vulnerable groups, as well as national and international policies that are conducive to the realization of this right,

OP1: Reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

OP2: Also reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

OP3: Expresses grave concern at the evolution of the world food crisis, which has been further aggravated by the world economic and financial crisis and seriously undermines the realization of the right to food for all, especially for one sixth of the world population, mainly in developing and least developed countries, who suffer from hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity;

OP5: Expresses its concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food and nutrition insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

OP6: Recognizes the importance of smallholder farmers in developing countries, including women and local and indigenous communities, in ensuring food and nutrition security, reducing poverty and preserving ecosystems, and the need to assist their development;

OP7: Encourages all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership, as well as full and equal access to education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;

OP8: Stresses the need to guarantee fair and non-discriminatory access to land rights for smallholders, traditional farmers and their organizations, including, in particular, rural women and vulnerable groups;

OP9: Encourages the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to ensure the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the fulfillment of his mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms that address the right to food and food and nutrition insecurity to integrate into and effectively implement a gender perspective and a human rights perspective in their relevant policies, programmes and activities regarding access to food;

OP10: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP11: Encourages States to mainstream a human rights perspective in building and reviewing their national strategies for the realization of the right to food for all, and to take steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms, in order to:

(e) Ensure adequate participation, particularly of the most food-insecure segments of the population;

(f) Pay specific attention to the need to improve the situation of the most vulnerable segments of society;

OP15: Calls upon States, individually and through international cooperation and assistance, relevant multilateral institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to take all the measures necessary to ensure the realization of the right to food as an essential human rights objective, and to consider reviewing any policy or measure that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, particularly the right of everyone to be free from hunger, before instituting such a policy or measure;
OP16: Stresses that improving access to productive resources and investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments in appropriate, smallscale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts, as well as in programmes, practices and policies to scale up agroecological approaches, and encourages States and donors, both public and private, to examine and consider ways to integrate, where applicable and according to national contexts, the recommendations contained in the latest report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food in policies and programmes;

OP17: Recognizes that 80 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farmers, in particular women farmers, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, given the increasing cost of various inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools to achieve food and nutrition security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises is a key element to food security and the provision of the right to food;

OP19: Recalls the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concern over the obstacles and challenges they face to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

OP20: Requests all States and private actors, and international organizations within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in ongoing negotiations in different fields;

OP20: Encourages all relevant international organizations and agencies to bring a human rights perspective and the need for the realization of the right to food for all to their studies, research, reports and resolutions on the issue of food and nutrition security;

OP25: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to cooperate with States in order to enhance the contribution of development cooperation and food aid to the realization of the right to food, within existing mechanisms, taking into account the views of all stakeholders;

OP29: Reaffirms that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

OP32: Reaffirms the commitment made in the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council to eliminating hunger and to securing food for all, today and tomorrow, and reiterates that relevant United Nations organizations should be assured the resources needed to expand and enhance their food assistance, and support safety net programmes designed to address hunger and malnutrition, when appropriate, through the use of local and regional purchase;

OP41: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, within his existing mandate, to explore, in consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, ways and means of raising the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, including least developed and net food-importing developing countries, to ensure the realization and protection of the right to adequate food for their populations, and to report on his findings to the Human Rights Council;

OP47: Welcomes the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its general comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights, and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies at both the national and international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;

OP48: Notes general comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant), in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the
importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture in the realization of the right to adequate food;

OP49: Reaffirms that the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004, represent a practical tool in the promotion of the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

OP58: Invites Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

D) RIGHT TO FOOD HRC 22 – MARCH 2013 – RESOLUTION 22/09 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and the State of Palestine.

Subsequently, Angola, Australia, Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, San Marino, Senegal and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

PP4: Recalling further the seventh special session of the Human Rights Council, at which the Council analysed the negative impact of the worsening of the world food crisis on the realization of the right to food for all, and Council resolutions S-7/1 of 22 May 2008, 9/6 of 18 September 2008 and 12/10 of 1 October 2009,

PP5: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

PP6: Recalling also the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which the right of everyone to adequate food, including the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger, is recognized,

PP8: Reaffirming the commitment made in the ministerial declaration of the 2009 highlevel segment of the Economic and Social Council to eliminating hunger and to securing food for all,

PP11: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP12: Reaffirming also that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,

PP18: Recognizing the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous and local communities in developing countries,

PP21: Recalling the pledges made to increase official development assistance devoted to agriculture, as well as that the realization of the right to food not only entails an increase in productivity but also a holistic approach that includes a focus on smallholder and traditional farmers, in particular women farmers, and groups in the most vulnerable situations, as well as national and international policies that are conducive to the realization of this right,

OP1: Reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;
OP2: Also reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

OP4: Expresses its concern at the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food importing countries, especially on least developed countries;

OP5: Also expresses its concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

OP6: Encourages all States to take action to address de jure and de facto gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to social protection and to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership, as well as full and equal access to education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;

OP7: Recognizes the importance of smallholder farmers in developing countries, including women and local and indigenous communities, in ensuring food security, reducing poverty and preserving ecosystems, and the need to assist their development;

OP9: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP10: Encourages States to take steps with a view to progressively achieve the full realization of the right to food for all, and to take steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms and to adopt national plans to combat hunger;

OP15: Calls upon States, individually and through international cooperation and assistance, relevant multilateral institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to take all the measures necessary to ensure the realization of the right to food as an essential human rights objective, and to consider reviewing any policy or measure that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, particularly the right of everyone to be free from hunger, before instituting such a policy or measure;

OP16: Stresses that improving access to productive resources and investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, through, inter alia, the promotion of investments in appropriate, small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts, as well as in programmes, practices and policies to scale up agroecological approaches;

OP17: Recognizes that 80 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farmers, in particular women farmers, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, given the increasing cost of various inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gendersensitive agricultural policies are important tools to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises is a key element to food security and the provision of the right to food;

OP19: Recalls the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concern over the obstacles and challenges they face to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

OP20: Requests all States and private actors, and international organizations within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in ongoing negotiations in different fields;
OP21: Encourages all relevant international organizations and agencies to bring a human rights perspective and the need for the realization of the right to food for all to their studies, research, reports and resolutions on the issue of food security;

OP26: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to cooperate with States in order to enhance the contribution of development cooperation and food aid to the realization of the right to food, within existing mechanisms, taking into account the views of all stakeholders;

OP29: Reaffirms that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

OP37: Encourages the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises to cooperate on the subject of the contribution of the private sector to the realization of the right to food, including the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture;

OP41: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, within his existing mandate, to explore, in consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, ways and means of raising the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, including least developed and net food-importing developing countries, to ensure the realization and protection of the right to adequate food for their populations, and to report on his findings to the Human Rights Council;

OP50: Invites Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

E) Right to Food - HRC 25 – March 2014 – Resolution 25/14 Adopted Without a Vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, San Marino, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and State of Palestine.

Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Eritrea, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam and Yemen (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling also the seventh special session of the Human Rights Council, at which the Council analysed the negative impact of the worsening of the world food crisis on the realization of the right to food for all, and Council resolutions S-7/1 of 22 May 2008, 9/6 of 18 September 2008 and 12/10 of 1 October 2009,

PP5: Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which the right of everyone to adequate food, including the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger, is recognized,

PP8: Acknowledging that the right to food is the right of every individual, alone or in community with others, to have **physical and economic access at all times** to sufficient, adequate and culturally acceptable food that is produced and consumed sustainably, preserving access to food for future generations,

PP10: Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP11: Reaffirming further that a **peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment**, at both the national and international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,
PP18: Recognizing the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women farmers, family farmers and farmers in less favour areas, cooperatives and indigenous and local communities in developing countries,

PP21: Recalling the pledges made to increase official development assistance devoted to agriculture, as well as that the realization of the right to food not only entails a sustainable increase in productivity but also a holistic approach that includes a focus on smallholder and traditional farmers, in particular women farmers, family farmers and farmers in less favoured areas, and groups in the most vulnerable situations, as well as national and international policies that are conducive to the realization of this right,

PP25: Recognizing the ongoing inclusive consultative process within the Committee on World Food Security to develop voluntary and non-binding principles for responsible agricultural investments, intended for all stakeholders that are involved in, benefit from or are affected by those principles,

OP5: Expresses its concern at the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food importing developing countries, especially on least developed countries;

OP6: Also expresses its concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

OP7: Encourages all States to take action to address de jure and de facto gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where it contributes to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to social protection and to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership, as well as full and equal access to education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families;

OP8: Recognizes the importance of smallholder and subsistence farmers in developing countries, including women and local and indigenous communities, in ensuring food security, reducing poverty and preserving ecosystems, and the need to assist their development;

OP10: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP11: Encourages States to take steps with a view to progressively achieve the full realization of the right to food for all, and to take steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms and to adopt national plans to combat hunger;

OP12: Underlines the significance of national government policies and strategies in food production, poverty alleviation and social protection;

OP14: Recognizes the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, inter alia, traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities;

OP18: Stresses that improving access to productive resources and investment in rural development is essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, through, inter alia, the promotion of investments in appropriate, small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts, as well as in programmes, practices and policies to scale up agroecological approaches;

OP19: Recognizes that 80 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas and 50 per cent are small-scale farm-holders, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity given the increasing cost of inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, rural credit and insurance, technical assistance and other associated measures to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises, including through the facilitation of access of their products to national and international markets and empowerment of small producers, particularly women, in value chains, is a key element for food security and the provision of the right to food;
OP21: Recalls the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concern over the obstacles and challenges they face to the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

OP22: Requests all States and private actors, and international organizations within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in ongoing negotiations in different fields;

OP23: Encourages all relevant international organizations and agencies to bring a human rights perspective and the need for the realization of the right to food for all to their studies, research, reports and resolutions on the issue of food security;

OP25: Takes note with appreciation of the growing movement, in different regions of the world, towards the adoption of framework laws, national strategies and measures in support of the full realization of the right to food for all;

OP29: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to cooperate with States in order to enhance the contribution of development cooperation and food aid to the realization of the right to food, within existing mechanisms, taking into account the views of all stakeholders;

OP32: Reaffirms that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

OP37: Encourages the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises to cooperate on the subject of the contribution of the private sector to the realization of the right to food, including the importance of ensuring sustainable water resources for human consumption and agriculture;

OP41: Reaffirms that all States should take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures;

OP50: Invites Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his or her mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food; ;(same)

f) RIGHT TO FOOD - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/10 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, San Marino, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Angola, Australia, Austria, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Egypt (included in the group of Arab States), Georgia, Haiti, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling also the seventh special session of the Human Rights Council, at which the Council analysed the negative impact of the worsening of the world food crisis on the realization of the right to food for all, and Council resolutions S-7/1 of 22 May 2008, 9/6 of 18 September 2008 and 12/10 of 1 October 2009,

PP5: Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which the right of everyone to adequate food, including the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger, is recognized,
PP8: Acknowledging that the right to food is the right of every individual, alone or in community with others, to have physical and economic access at all times to sufficient, adequate and culturally acceptable food that is produced and consumed sustainably, preserving access to food for future generations,

PP10: Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP11: Reaffirming further that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food security and poverty eradication,

PP14: Reaffirming that food security is a national responsibility and that any plan for addressing food security challenges must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders, and recognizing the commitment to strengthening the multilateral system in the channelling of resources and in the promotion of policies dedicated to fighting hunger and malnutrition,

PP19: Recognizing the importance and positive role of smallholder and subsistence farmers, including women farmers, young farmers, family farmers and farmers in less favoured areas, cooperatives and indigenous and local communities in developing countries,

PP25: Recalling further the tenth anniversary in 2014 of the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security and the reaffirmation by the Committee on Food Security at its forty-first session of the commitment to implement the Guidelines and to strive for the realization of the right to adequate food for all in the years to come,

OP1: Reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

OP2: Also reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

OP5: Expresses its concern at the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food importing developing countries, especially on least developed countries;

OP6: Also expresses its concern that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

OP7: Encourages all States to take action to address de jure and de facto gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where they contribute to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women and girls have equal access to social protection and resources, including income, land and water and their ownership, as well as full and equal access to health care, education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families, and in this regard stresses the need to empower women and to strengthen their role in decision-making;

OP8: Recognizes the importance of smallholder and subsistence farmers in developing countries, including women and local and indigenous communities, in ensuring food security, reducing poverty and preserving ecosystems, and the need to assist their development;

OP10: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe, sufficient, nutritious and culturally acceptable food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP11: Encourages States to take steps with a view to progressively achieve the full realization of the right to food for all, and to take steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms and to adopt national plans to combat hunger;

OP12: Underlines the significance of national government policies and strategies in food production, poverty alleviation and social protection;

OP14: Also recognizes the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, inter alia, traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities;
OP17: Calls upon States, individually and through international cooperation and assistance, relevant multilateral institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to take all the measures necessary to ensure the realization of the right to food as an essential human rights objective, and to consider reviewing any policy or measure that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food, particularly the right of everyone to be free from hunger, before instituting such a policy or measure;

OP19: Recognizes that 70 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas and 50 per cent are small-scale farmers, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity given the increasing cost of inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, rural credit and insurance, technical assistance and other associated measures to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises, including through the facilitation of access of their products to national and international markets and empowerment of small producers, particularly women, in value chains, is a key element for food security and the provision of the right to food;

OP21: Recalls the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concern over the obstacles and challenges to the full enjoyment of the right to food that indigenous peoples face, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the often disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

OP23: Requests all States and private actors, and international organizations and agencies within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in ongoing negotiations in different fields;

OP24: Encourages all relevant international organizations and agencies to bring a human rights perspective and the need for the realization of the right to food for all to their studies, research, reports and resolutions on the issue of food security;

OP26: Notes with appreciation the growing movement, in different regions of the world, towards the adoption of framework laws, national strategies and measures in support of the full realization of the right to food for all;

OP34: Reaffirms that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

OP41: Reaffirms that all States should take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures;

OP42: Encourages all States to consider developing awareness-raising campaigns to ensure that rights holders have access to information pertaining to the right to food and any obligation pertaining thereto;

OP44: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, within her existing mandate, to explore, in consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, ways and means of raising the capacity of States, particularly developing countries, including least developed and net food-importing developing countries, to ensure the realization and protection of the right to adequate food for their populations, and to report on her findings to the Human Rights Council;

OP52: Invites Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of her mandate through, inter alia, the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;
g) THE RIGHT TO FOOD – HRC 31 - MARCH 2016 - HRC_31_L.14 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: F F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Honduras, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, State of Palestine

Subsequently: Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Congo, France, Georgia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Portugal, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Angola, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Greece, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

OP 11. Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe, sufficient, nutritious and culturally accepted food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP 12. Encourages States to take steps with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to food for all and to take steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and, where appropriate, to consider establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms and to adopt national plans to combat hunger;

OP 15.: Also recognizes the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, inter alia, traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities;

OP 16: Stresses that the primary responsibility of States is to promote and protect the right to food and that the international community should provide, through a coordinated response and upon request, international cooperation in support of national and regional efforts by providing the assistance necessary to increase food production and access to food, particularly through agricultural development assistance, the transfer of technology, food crop rehabilitation assistance and food aid, ensuring food security, with special attention to the specific needs of women and girls, support for the development of adapted technologies, research on rural advisory services and support for access to financing services, and ensure support for the establishment of secure land tenure systems;
h) The right to food – HRC 34 march 2017 – Resolution 34/12, Adopted as orally revised by a recorded vote (45 to 1, with 1 abstention)

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine: draft resolution

Subsequently: Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Paraguay, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Angola, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Maldives, Monaco, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey

PP11: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe, sufficient, nutritious and culturally accepted food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities.

i) The right to food – HRC 37 – March 2018 Resolution 37/10, Adopted by Vote 46-1-0

A/HRC/36/L.12

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine

Subsequently: Andorra Austria Belarus Benin Bosnia and Herzegovina Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea El Salvador, Guyana, Indonesia Jordan on behalf of the Group of Arab States, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Niger, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Viet Nam, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Hungary, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland

OP 5: Expresses its concern at the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food importing developing countries, especially least developed countries;

OP10: Reaffirms the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe, sufficient, nutritious and culturally accepted food are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities,
20. **RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING**

I. ADEQUATE HOUSING AS A COMPONENT OF THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

A) IN THE CONTEXT OF THE HOSTING OF MEGA-EVENTS - HRC 13 - MARCH 2010 - RESOLUTION 13/10 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Germany and Finland

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

**Subsequently,** Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Poland, Republic of Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine joined the co-sponsors.

**PP3:** Reaffirming that international human rights law instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, entail obligations and commitments of States parties in relation to access to adequate housing, and to strive in this regard:

(c) To pay particular attention to persons belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including by respecting the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality;

(d) To plan and develop the event venues with the post-event period in view, while taking into account the needs of socially disadvantaged persons for affordable housing;

B) ADEQUATE HOUSING AS A COMPONENT OF THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 - RESOLUTION 15/08 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Finland and Germany

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

**Subsequently,** Belgium, Burundi, Djibouti, Guinea, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Maldives, Nicaragua, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Turkey, Uruguay and Yemen joined the sponsors.

**PP3:** Reaffirming that international human rights law instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, entail obligations and commitments of States parties in relation to access to adequate housing, and to strive in this regard:

**PP6:** Concerned that any deterioration in the general housing situation disproportionally affects persons living in
Adequate housing conditions of poverty, low-income earners, women, children, persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples, migrants, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

OP2: Decides to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, in order that he or she may, inter alia:

(d) Apply a gender perspective, including through the identification of gender specific challenges to the realization of the right to adequate housing;

(e) Pay special attention to the needs of persons in vulnerable situations as well as those belonging to marginalized groups;

(f) Facilitate the provision of technical assistance, including through engagement with relevant stakeholders;

c) ADEQUATE HOUSING AS A COMPONENT OF THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING, IN THE CONTEXT OF DISASTER SETTINGS

- HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/04 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Finland and Germany

Co-sponsors: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Andorra, Morocco, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Turkey joined the sponsors.

PP4: Reaffirming that international human rights law instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, entail obligations and commitments of States parties in relation to access to adequate housing,

PP7: Concerned that any deterioration in the general housing situation disproportionately affects persons living in conditions of poverty, low-income earners, women, children, persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples, migrants, internally displaced persons, tenants, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and increases the need for them to be supported against extreme natural disasters,

PP8: Recognizing that vulnerable persons are disproportionately susceptible to recurring displacement, evictions without adequate remedies and exclusion from meaningful consultation and participation during disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness, as well as in all phases of disaster response and recovery, to the detriment of their enjoyment of the right to adequate housing,

PP9: Recognizing also that the integration of a human rights-based approach into the framework of disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness, as well as in all phases of disaster response and recovery, represents an important factor into the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, and underlining in this regard the principles of participation and empowerment,

OP4: Urges States, in the context of post-disaster settings, and recognizing that short-term humanitarian response and early recovery phases are based on needs, to respect, protect and fulfil the right to adequate housing without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and, in this regard:

(a) To ensure that all affected persons, irrespective of their pre-disaster tenure status and without discrimination of any kind, have equal access to housing that fulfils the requirements of adequacy, namely the criteria of accessibility, affordability, habitability, security of tenure, cultural adequacy, suitability of location, access to essential services and respect for safety standards aimed at reducing damage in cases of future disasters;

(c) To give due priority to the realization of the right to adequate housing for the most disadvantaged and
vulnerable persons through housing reconstruction and the provision of alternative housing, especially by respecting the principles of non discrimination and gender equality, and by integrating a gender perspective into policies, strategies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness, as well as into all phases of disaster response and recovery;

(d) To ensure that accessibility for persons with disabilities is taken into account during all phases of reconstruction, in accordance with international law and standards;

(e) To aim to ensure access to information and meaningful consultation and participation of affected persons and communities in the planning and implementation of shelter and housing assistance;

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**Respect the principles of non discrimination and gender equality.**

**Integrate a gender perspective into policies, strategies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness, as well as into all phases of disaster response and recovery.**

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**Ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities is taken into account during all phases of reconstruction.**

**Ensure meaningful consultation and participation of affected persons and communities.**
e) Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context- HRC 31- March 2016 - A_HRC_31_L.11 adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Finland, Germany, Namibia

Co-Sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay

Subsequently: Algeria, Morocco, Qatar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Belarus, Benin, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Ireland, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine

PP6 Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which the Assembly acknowledged, inter alia, the importance of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,

PP12 Concerned that the right to adequate housing is not realized for many throughout the world, and that millions continue to live in sub-standard housing and millions more are homeless or at immediate risk of homelessness, and recognizing that this situation should be addressed by urgent and immediate measures by States and the international community, in accordance with existing international human rights standards,

PP13 Deeply concerned that homelessness disproportionately affects women and persons with disabilities, and other persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable, each in different ways but with common structural causes, and that homelessness and tenure insecurity per se might result in discrimination, criminalization and further exclusion, particularly social and economic exclusion,

PP14 Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP15 Recognizing that homelessness is caused by the interplay of individual circumstances and broader systemic factors, and that fulfilling the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living requires developing and implementing long-term and human rights-based multisectoral policies and strategies that are gender-responsive and simultaneously address discrimination, marginalization, social exclusion and housing deprivation,

PP16 Recognizing also that security of tenure enhances the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing and is significant to the enjoyment of many other economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and that all persons should possess a degree of security of tenure that guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats,

PP17 Recognizing further the need to promote, protect and strengthen a variety of tenure forms, in particular by mainstreaming human rights into national urbanization policies and rural development and planning, including in housing and slum upgrading, land management and land administration policies, and to ensure social integration, with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders,
Adequate housing

f) Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context – HRC 37 – March 2018 Resolution 37/4, adopted without a vote

A/HRC/37/L.12

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Finland, Germany, Namibia

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay

Subsequently: Algeria, Belarus, Benin, Congo, Egypt, Panama, Republic of Korea, Senegal

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP13: Deeply concerned that inadequate housing, homelessness and forced eviction disproportionately affect women, children and persons with disabilities, and other persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable, each in different ways but with common structural causes, and that homelessness and tenure insecurity per se might result in discrimination, criminalization and further exclusion, particularly social and economic exclusion,

PP15: Emphasizing the importance of housing to dignity and equal rights for persons with disabilities, who often face widespread and severe forms of discrimination in virtually all aspects of housing, from the inaccessible design of buildings to barriers to finance or discriminatory tenant selection and various forms of stigmatization, and acknowledging in particular that persons with disabilities are at a higher risk of violence within and outside of their homes simply because of their disability,

OP 2c: To take positive measures with a view to prevent and eliminate homelessness by adopting and implementing cross-sectoral strategies that are gender-, age- and disability responsive and based on international human rights law;

OP 2e: To ensure that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are respected when fulfilling the right to adequate housing, and in this respect to take measures to the maximum of available resources to address systemic homelessness and deprivation of housing, which disproportionately affects persons with disabilities, and to strive towards the full realization of the right to adequate housing for all, including for persons with disabilities;
Water and sanitation

21. WATER AND SANITATION

I. HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

a) HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/9. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany and Spain
Co-sponsors: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Subsequently, Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Maldives, Monaco, Palestine, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal and Switzerland joined the sponsors.


PP8: Reaffirming the fact that international human rights law instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities entail obligations for States parties in relation to access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

OP2: Recalls General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights;

OP3: Affirms that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human dignity;

OP7: Recognizes that States, in accordance with their laws, regulations and public policies, may opt to involve non-State actors in the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation services and, regardless of the form of provision, should ensure transparency, non-discrimination and accountability;

OP8: Calls upon States:
   (b) To ensure full transparency of the planning and implementation process in the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation and the active, free and meaningful participation of the concerned local communities and relevant stakeholders therein;
   (c) To pay particular attention to persons belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including by respecting the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality;
   (d) To integrate human rights into impact assessments throughout the process of ensuring service provision, as appropriate;

OP9: Recalls that States should ensure that non-State service providers:
   (b) Contribute to the provision of a regular supply of safe, acceptable, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation services of good quality and sufficient quantity;
   (c) Integrate human rights into impact assessments as appropriate, in order to identify and help address human rights challenges;

OP10: Stresses the important role of the international cooperation and technical assistance provided by States,
specialized agencies of the United Nations system, international and development partners as well as by
donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and
urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing
development programmes in support of national initiatives and action plans related to the enjoyment of
access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

b) THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION - HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/2. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany and Spain

Cosponsors: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia,
Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,
Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua,
Norway, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden,
Switzerland, Uruguay, Yemen.

Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Chad, Kenya, Latvia, Montenegro, Qatar, Republic of Moldova,
Senegal, Singapore, St Kitts and Nevis, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Venezuela (Bolivarian
Republic of) and Viet-Nam joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognizes the right to
safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life
and all human rights,

PP4: Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social
and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on
the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights
of Persons with Disabilities,

OP1: Welcomes the recognition of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation by the General Assembly
and the Human Rights Council, and the affirmation by the latter that the human right to safe drinking water
and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the
right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human
dignity;

OP2: Also welcomes the work of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to
access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including the progress in collecting good practices for her
compendium, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and
interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports and compilation of good practices, as well as the
undertaking of country missions;

OP5: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, in fulfilling his or her mandate:
(a) To promote the full realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation by, inter alia,
continuing to give particular emphasis to practical solutions with regard to its implementation, in particular
in the context of country missions, and following the criteria of availability, quality, physical accessibility,
affordability and acceptability;
(b) To pay particular attention to persons belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including by
respecting the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality;
(c) To work on identifying challenges and obstacles to the full realization of the human right to safe
drinking water and sanitation, as well as protection gaps thereto, and to continue to identify good practices
and enabling factors in this regard;
(d) To monitor the way in which the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is being realized throughout the world;
(e) To continue the mutual dialogue with Governments and where appropriate, with local authorities, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, other relevant international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other concerned stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples;

OP7: Stresses the important role of the international cooperation and technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing development programmes in support of national initiatives and action plans related to the enjoyment of access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

C) THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION - HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/1. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany, Spain
Cospersons: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Botswana, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ireland, Latvia, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Qatar, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Yemen joined the sponsors.

PP2: Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,

PP4: Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP9: Recalling World Health Assembly resolution 64/24 of May 2011, in which the Assembly urged Member States to, inter alia, "ensure that national health strategies contribute to the realization of water- and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goals while coming in support to the progressive realization of the human right to water and sanitation that entitles everyone, without discrimination, to water and sanitation that is sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable for personal and domestic uses";

OP2: Also welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including the progress in collecting good practices, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports and collection of good practices, as well as the undertaking of country missions;

OP7: Calls upon States:
(a) To continuously monitor and regularly analyse the status of the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation on the basis of the criteria of availability, quality, acceptability, accessibility and
affordability;

(b) To assess existing policies, programmes and activities in the sectors of water and sanitation, giving due consideration to waste-water management, including treatment and reuse, and to monitor resources allocated to increase adequate access, as well as to identify actors and their capacity;

(e) To ensure full transparency of the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of plans of action, projects and programmes in the sectors of water and sanitation and to ensure, including in the planning process, the free, effective, meaningful and non-discriminatory participation of all people and communities concerned, particularly people living in disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable situations;

(g) To set indicators, including disaggregated data, based on human rights criteria, to monitor progress and to identify shortcomings to be rectified and challenges to be met;

OP9: Stresses the important role of the international cooperation and technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing development programmes in support of national initiatives and plans of action related to the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

d) THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

HRC 21 – SEPTEMBER 2012 – RESOLUTION 21/2. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Germany

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Angola, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovak, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay.

Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yemen joined the sponsors.

PP4: Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP10: Recalling World Health Assembly resolution 64/24 of May 2011, in which the Assembly urged Member States to, inter alia, “ensure that national health strategies contribute to the realization of water- and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goals while coming in support to the progressive realization of the human right to water and sanitation that entitles everyone, without discrimination, to water and sanitation that is sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable for personal and domestic uses”

OP7: Expresses deep concern at the negative impact of discrimination, marginalization and stigmatization on the full enjoyment of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP10: Also takes note of the finding made by the Special Rapporteur that better targeted use of existing resources to prioritize the most excluded and marginalized, as well as more transparent budgets and better coordination, will help to realize fully the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;
OP11: Calls upon States:

(a) To prioritize in an appropriate way funding for safe drinking water and sanitation, with a particular focus on extending access to the unserved or underserved, including measures to identify the most marginalized, excluded and disadvantaged persons in terms of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, to develop the capacity of decision makers and practitioners for implementing strategies and concepts specifically focusing on the sustainable provision of safe drinking water and sanitation to the unserved poor, and to develop specific initiatives that are more likely to reach the most marginalized and disadvantaged and improve their situation;

(b) To consider increasing the percentage of international aid allocated to safe drinking water and sanitation, and to incorporate a human rights-based approach;

(d) To promote transparency of budgets and other funding, as well as of programmes and projects of all actors in the water and sanitation sector, in order to ensure an adequate basis for planning with regard to the most vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society and in order to inform decision-making and policymaking processes in both public and private sectors;

(e) To consult with communities on adequate solutions to ensure sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP13: Stresses the important role of the international cooperation and technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing development programmes in support of national initiatives and plans of action related to the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP14: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to make contributions to the discussions on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, in particular on the integration of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and, in this regard, calls upon States to build the post-2015 framework on the values outlined in the Millennium Declaration around the fundamental principles of respect for human rights, equality and sustainability, and to integrate the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation into the international development agenda beyond 2015;

e) THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/18. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Subsequently, Armenia, El Salvador, Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

PP2: Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,

PP3: Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights
of Persons with Disabilities,

PP16: Recognizing that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation entitles everyone, without discrimination, to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use and to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure and acceptable, and that provides privacy and ensures dignity,

OP1: Welcomes the recognition of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, and the reaffirmation by the latter that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as to the right to life and human dignity;

OP3: Further welcomes the fact that, according to the 2012 Joint Monitoring Programme report, the Millennium Development Goal target relating to the reduction by 50 per cent of people without access to an improved water source was met five years before its deadline of 2015, and insists that much remains to be done on safety, equity, equality and non-discrimination issues;

OP6: Welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports and the undertaking of country missions, and notes with interest the announcement of the development of a handbook on implementing the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP10: Calls upon States to integrate the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the principles of equality and non-discrimination into the post-2015 development agenda;

OP12: Recalls that safe drinking water and sanitation must be progressively made available for present and future generations, without discrimination, and that the provision of services today should safeguard the ability in the future to realize the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP13: Calls upon States:

(c) To undertake holistic planning aimed at achieving sustainable universal access, including in instances where the private sector, donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in service provision;

OP15: Stresses the important role of international cooperation and the technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing development programmes in support of national initiatives and plans of action related to the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP17: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to make contributions to the discussions on the United Nations post-2015 development agenda, with special regard to the integration of the elimination of inequalities and to the full realization and sustainability of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;
**f) THE HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/7. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Germany and Spain

**Cosponsors:** Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay, Yemen.

Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Togo and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

**PP3:** Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights, as well as resolution 68/157 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly reaffirmed by consensus the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,

**PP4:** Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** and the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,**

**PP5:** Recalling further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which reaffirms that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, including the right to development,

**PP15:** Reaffirming that non-discrimination and equality are fundamental human rights principles, and concerned that inequalities in the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation persist, inter alia, between urban and rural areas and between formal and informal areas in cities, and insisting that much remains to be done on safety, equality and non-discrimination issues,

**PP16:** Concerned that the lack of access to adequate water and sanitation services, including menstrual hygiene management, and the widespread stigma associated with menstruation have a negative impact on gender equality and the human rights of women and girls,

**PP19:** Affirming the need to adequately consider the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, in particular while defining concrete goals, targets and indicators,

**PP23:** Reaffirming that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation entitles everyone, without discrimination, to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, **physically accessible** and affordable water for personal and domestic use and to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity;

**OP1:** Reaffirms that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is essential for the full enjoyment of life and to all human rights, and recalls that it is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and is inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as to the right to life and human dignity;

**OP2:** Recalls that safe drinking water and sanitation must be progressively made available for present and future generations, without discrimination, and that the provision of services today should safeguard the ability in the future to realize the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

**OP4:** Welcomes the fact that the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals proposed in its outcome document a goal on water and sanitation and targets on universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, highlighting in particular the dimensions of safety, affordability, adequacy, equality,
participation and sustainability, that it proposed objectives to end open defecation and to improve wastewater treatment, and that special attention be given to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, and invites States to consider adequately the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

OPS: Also welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports and the undertaking of country missions;

OP9: Stresses the important role of international cooperation and the technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing development programmes in support of national initiatives and plans of action related to the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

OP11: Calls upon States:
(b) To identify patterns of failure to respect, protect or fulfil the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all persons without discrimination and to address their structural causes in policymaking and budgeting within a broader framework, while undertaking holistic planning aimed at achieving sustainable universal access, including in instances where the private sector, donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in service provision;
(d) To promote access for judges, prosecutors and decision-makers to adequate human rights education and training, including on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, by, inter alia, promoting or otherwise supporting ongoing training and the inclusion of such human rights curricula in law schools and other higher education, as appropriate;

OP13: Encourages the Special Rapporteur to facilitate, including through engagement with relevant stakeholders, the provision of technical assistance in the area of the implementation of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, to identify challenges and obstacles to the full realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as protection gaps thereto, to continue to identify good practices and enabling factors in this regard, and to monitor the way in which the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is being realized throughout the world;
g) THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION – HRC 33 – SEPTEMBER 2016 RESOLUTION 33/10 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE (42 TO 1, WITH 4 ABSTENTIONS)

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Germany and Spain

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay

Subsequently: Albania, Algeria, Congo, Maldives, Mexico, Namibia, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Viet Nam, Angola, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Egypt, Honduras, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Yemen

PP5: Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP18: Reaffirming the importance of eliminating discrimination and inequalities in the enjoyment of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation on the grounds of race, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture, religion and national or social origin or on any other grounds, and with a view to eliminating discrimination and inequalities based on factors such as rural-urban disparities, substandard housing, income levels or other relevant considerations,

OP9: (d) To consider that gender-based inequalities are exacerbated when coupled with other grounds of discrimination and disadvantages, and therefore to use an “intersectionality” lens in policy initiatives, so that priority is given to and measures are taken, as necessary, for those most disadvantaged in the enjoyment of their rights to water and sanitation, including women and girls;

(e) To increase collaboration between the water, sanitation and hygiene sector and other sectors, including the education, employment and health sectors, and to address inequalities on the grounds of race, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture, religion and national or social origin or on any grounds, with a view to progressively eliminating inequalities in a comprehensive manner;
22. **Other Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

I. **Resolutions on the Promotion of the Enjoyment of the Cultural Rights of Everyone and Respect for Cultural Diversity**

a) **Enjoyment of the Cultural Rights of Everyone and Respect for Cultural Diversity - HRC 14 – June 2010 – Resolution 14/9 Adopted Without a Vote**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Cuba

**Co-sponsors:** Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

**Subsequently,** Armenia, Burkina Faso, China, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Panama, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

PP9: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country, the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP10: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

OP5: Reaffirms that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights and that these rights should be guaranteed for all without discrimination;

OP7: Also recognizes that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion, and for the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;
b) **Promotion of the Enjoyment of the Cultural Rights of Everyone and Respect for Cultural Diversity** - HRC 17 – June 2011 – Resolution 17/11. Adopted without a vote

Other economic, social and cultural rights

Cosponsors: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

PP9: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country, the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP10: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

OP5: Reaffirms that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights and that these rights should be guaranteed for all without discrimination;

OP7: Also recognizes that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion and the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;

c) **Enjoyment of the Cultural Rights of Everyone and Respect for Cultural Diversity** - HRC 20 – June 2012 – Resolution 20/11. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba

Co-sponsors: Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal and South Africa joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

PP9: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country, the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP10: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

PP11: Determined to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,
PP12: Affirming the necessity of an international enabling environment for the conservation, development and diffusion of science, while preserving, promoting and giving primacy to public interest,

OP1: Reaffirms that cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent;

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

OP3: Reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of the State, regardless of its political, economic and cultural system, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP5: Reaffirms that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights and that these rights should be guaranteed for all without discrimination;

OP7: Also recognizes that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion and the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;

OP11: Recognizes that further work and discussions on the issue are needed and, in that regard, requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene, in 2013, a seminar of two working days on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications in order to further clarify the content and scope of this right and its relationship with other human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right of everyone to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Serbia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Uruguay and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

PP8: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country, the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP9: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

PP10: Determined to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP11: Affirming the necessity of an international enabling environment for the conservation, development and diffusion of science, while preserving, promoting and giving primacy to public interest,

OP1: Reaffirms that cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent;

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

OP3: Reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of the State, regardless of its political,
Other economic, social and cultural rights

economic and cultural system, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP5: Reaffirms that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights and that these rights should be guaranteed for all without discrimination;

OP7: Also recognizes that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion and the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Austria, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Eritrea, Haiti, Ireland, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yemen (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) joined the sponsors.

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

PP7: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country, the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP8: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

PP9: Determined to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP10: Affirming the necessity of an international enabling environment for the conservation, development and diffusion of science, while preserving, promoting and giving primacy to public interest,

OP1: Reaffirms that cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent;

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

OP3: Reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of the State, regardless of its political, economic and cultural system, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OPS: Reaffirms that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights and that these rights should be guaranteed for all without discrimination;

OP7: Also recognizes that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion and the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;

OP14: Decides to hold, at its twenty-seventh session, a panel discussion on history teaching and memorialization processes with a view to, inter alia, contributing to the sharing of good practices in this area, and invites the High Commissioner to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures, in particular the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, civil society and other stakeholders, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;
II. RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS: FOLLOW-UP TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 4/1 - QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

A) QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS - HRC 14 – JUNE 2010 – RESOLUTION 14/13. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Portugal
Cosponsors: Austria, Brazil, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Switzerland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.

PP2: Guided by the principles relating to economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

OP3: Notes the recent creation of two new mandates related to economic, social and cultural rights, namely the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation and the independent expert in the field of cultural rights;

OP5: Underlines the human rights principles of, inter alia, non-discrimination, human dignity, equity, equality, universality and participation, as affirmed in international human rights law and in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and emphasizes that the rights enunciated in the Covenant are to be realized in a non-discriminatory manner;

B) QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS - HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/5. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Portugal
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Belarus, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Estonia, Guinea, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, the Netherlands, Panama, South Africa, Sweden, Timor-Leste and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

PP2: Guided by the principles relating to economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

PP3: Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, all affirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and recalling also that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

OP1: (a) That the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights recognize that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights;
(b) That all persons in all countries are entitled to the realization of their economic, social and cultural rights, which are indispensable to their dignity and the free development of their personality;

(c) The universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the obligation of all States to ensure the full promotion, protection and realization of all human rights;

OP2:
(c) To guarantee that economic, social and cultural rights shall be exercised without discrimination of any kind;
(d) To secure progressively, through national development policies and with international assistance and cooperation, as appropriate, the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights, paying particular attention to individuals and communities living in extreme poverty;
(e) To promote the meaningful and wide participation of civil society in decision-making processes relating to the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, including through efforts to identify and strengthen good governance practices;

OP6: Recalls General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights, and Human Rights Council resolution 15/9 of 30 September 2010, in which the Council affirmed that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human dignity;

OP7: Also recalls that international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social and cultural character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is one of the purposes of the United Nations, and affirms that wider international cooperation should contribute to lasting progress in implementing economic, social and cultural rights;

c) QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS HRC 22 – MARCH 2013 – RESOLUTION 22/5. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Portugal

Co-sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Rwanda, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

PP2: Guided by the principles of economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

PP3: Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, all affirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and recalling also that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

OP5: Emphasizes the importance of access to justice for all in the context of the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and, in this regard, encourages the strengthening and improvement of the administration of justice and public awareness of economic, social and cultural rights;

OP11: Recalls Human Rights Council resolution 21/11 of 27 September 2012, in which the Council adopted the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies;
OP15: Recognizes and encourages the important contributions of national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to the question of the realization and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;

**d) QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS - HRC 25 – MARCH 2014 – RESOLUTION 25/11. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsor:** Portugal

**Co-sponsors:** Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

**Subsequently,** Algeria, Armenia, Brazil, Haiti, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

**PP2:** Guided by the principles of economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

**PP3:** Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, all affirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and recalling also that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

**PP9:** Underlining also the human rights principles of, inter alia, non-discrimination, human dignity, equity, equality, universality and participation, as affirmed in international human rights law and in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and emphasizing that the rights enunciated in the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights are to be realized in a non-discriminatory manner,

**OP6:** Encourages States to ensure that effective judicial, quasi-judicial and other appropriate remedies for violations of economic, social and cultural rights are accessible to everyone without discrimination, including such aspects as physical accessibility, affordability, access to information, equality of access and necessary legal assistance;

**OP14:** Recognizes and encourages the important contributions of regional organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and academic and research institutions, to the question of the realization and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;
e) Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights - HRC 28 – March 2015 – Resolution 28/12. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Portugal
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and the State of Palestine.

Subsequently, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Guinea, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

PP2: Guided by the principles of economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

PP3: Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, all affirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and recalling also that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

PP8: Underlining also the human rights principles of, inter alia, non-discrimination, human dignity, equity, equality, universality and participation, as affirmed in international human rights law and in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and emphasizing that the rights enunciated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are to be realized in a non-discriminatory manner,

OP5: Recognizes that social protection policies play a critical role in realizing economic, social and cultural rights for all, reducing poverty and inequality and supporting inclusive growth;

OP6: Acknowledges that social protection floors may facilitate the enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to social security, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, education and safe drinking water and sanitation, in accordance with the human rights obligations of States, and in this regard underlines the importance of compliance with the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, participation and accountability;

OP7: Also acknowledges that the establishment and implementation of social protection floors in accordance with the State’s obligations to promote, protect and fulfil human rights may contribute to ensuring minimum essential levels and promoting the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights, gender equality and the protection of persons in a situation of vulnerability;

OP15: Recognizes and encourages the important contributions of regional organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, business enterprises and trade unions to the question of the realization and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including training and information activities;
f) QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS – HRC 31- MARCH 2016 - A_HRC_31_L.7_REV.1 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Portugal

Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Uruguay

Subsequently: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Mozambique, New Zealand, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Tunisia

PP2: Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, all affirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and recalling also that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

PP4: Acknowledges that social protection floors may facilitate the enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to social security, the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, education, and safe drinking water and sanitation, in accordance with the human rights obligations of States, and in this regard underlines the importance of compliance with the principles of non-discrimination, transparency, participation and accountability;

PP12: Recognizes that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets seek to, inter alia, realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and that they are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, the economic, the social and the environmental;

PP18 Requests the Secretary-General to continue to prepare and submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report on the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights under agenda item 3, with a special focus on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

PP 19 Decides to remain seized of this issue and to consider taking further action in order to implement the present resolution.
g) **Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights** – HRC 34 – March 2017

**Resolution 34/4 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other economic, social and cultural rights

Sponsor: Portugal

Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay: draft resolution

Subsequently: Brazil, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Georgia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Algeria, Armenia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, France, Haiti, Maldives, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste

OP7: Also recognizes that the commitments made by States in the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, and to reach the furthest behind first, founded on the dignity of the human person, and reflecting the principles of **equality and non-discrimination**, require the collection of quality, accessible, timely and reliable **disaggregated data** to help in the measurement of progress across all Goals and targets, and the intensification of efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries;

**III. Mandate of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights**

a) **Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights - HRC 19 – March 2012 – Resolution 19/6. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba

Co-sponsors: Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Subsequently, Angola, Bangladesh, China, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

PP8: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country and the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP9: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

PP10: Determined to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the **same footing** and with the same emphasis,

OP1: Reaffirms that cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent;

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of **scientific progress** and its applications;

OP8: Decides to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the current mandate holder as a special rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, as set out in the relevant United Nations human rights instruments, with the following mandate:

(e) **To integrate a gender and disabilities perspective** into his or her work;
b) Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights - HRC 28 – March 2015 – Resolution 28/9. Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Subsequently, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Andorra, Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

PP8: Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country and the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

PP9: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

PP10: Determined to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

OP2: Recognizes the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

OP5: Reaffirms that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights, and that these rights should be guaranteed for all, without discrimination;

OP7: Also recognizes that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion and the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;

OP8: Emphasizes that the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including cultural rights, and respect for cultural diversity should reinforce each other;
IV. 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 RIGHT

A) THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN DEBT AND OTHER FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF STATES - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012- RESOLUTION 20/10. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 31 TO 11, WITH 5 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Subsequently, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal and South Africa joined the sponsors.

PP10: Acknowledging that there is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication and that, for many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and to provide basic services to create the conditions for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

PP12: Affirming that debt burden further complicates the numerous problems facing developing countries, contributes to extreme poverty and is an obstacle to sustainable human development, and is thus a serious impediment to the realization of all human rights,

OPS: Welcomes the holding of the most recent expert meetings, in November 2011 and February 2012, to review a new draft of the guiding principles prepared by the Independent Expert, and the active participation and contributions of several stakeholders, including States, international financial institutions, regional economic commissions, civil society organizations and academia;

OP12: Affirms that, from a human rights perspective, the settlement of excessive vulture funds has a direct negative effect on the capacity of Governments to fulfil their human rights obligations, especially with regard to economic, social and cultural rights;

OP19: Stresses the need for the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt to be country-driven and for any negotiations and conclusion of debt relief and new loan agreements to be formulated with public knowledge and transparency, with legislative frameworks, institutional arrangements and mechanisms for consultation being established to ensure the effective participation of all components of society, including people’s legislative bodies and human rights institutions, and particularly of the most vulnerable or disadvantaged, in the design, application and evaluation of strategies, policies and programmes, as well as in the follow-up to and systematic national supervision of their implementation, and for macroeconomic and financial policy issues to be integrated, on an equal footing and in a consistent way, in the realization of broader social development goals, taking into account the national context and the priorities and needs of the debtor countries to allocate resources in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of human rights;

OP20: Stresses that the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt should maximize the policy space of developing countries in pursuing their national development efforts, taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of all human rights;

OP24: Reaffirms the fact that the exercise of the basic rights of the people of debtor countries to food, housing, clothing, employment, education, health services and a healthy environment cannot be subordinated to the implementation of structural adjustment policies, growth programmes and economic reforms arising from the debt;
OP25: Urges States, international financial institutions and the private sector to take urgent measures to alleviate the debt problem of those developing countries particularly affected by HIV/AIDS so that more financial resources may be released and used for health care, research and treatment of the population in the affected countries;

OP28: Requests the Independent Expert to continue to explore the interlinkages with trade and other issues, including HIV/AIDS, when examining the impact of structural adjustment and foreign debt, and also to contribute, as appropriate, to the process entrusted with the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development with a view to bringing to its attention the issue of the effects of structural adjustment and foreign debt on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights;


Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Angola, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

PP10: Acknowledging that there is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication and that, for many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and to provide basic services to create the conditions for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

PP12: Affirming that debt burden further complicates the numerous problems facing developing countries, contributes to extreme poverty and is an obstacle to sustainable human development, and is thus a serious impediment to the realization of all human rights,

OP11: Affirms that, from a human rights perspective, the settlement of excessive vulture funds has a direct negative effect on the capacity of Governments to fulfil their human rights obligations, especially with regard to economic, social and cultural rights;

OP18: Stresses the need for the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt to be country-driven and for any negotiations and conclusion of debt relief and new loan agreements to be formulated with public knowledge and transparency, with legislative frameworks, institutional arrangements and mechanisms for consultation being established to ensure the effective participation of all components of society, including people’s legislative bodies and human rights institutions, and particularly of the most vulnerable or disadvantaged, in the design, application and evaluation of strategies, policies and programmes, as well as in the follow-up to and systematic national supervision of their implementation, and for macroeconomic and financial policy issues to be integrated, on an equal footing and in a consistent way, in the realization of broader social development goals, taking into account the national context and the priorities and needs of the debtor countries to allocate resources in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of human rights;

OP19: Also stresses that the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt should maximize the policy space of developing countries in pursuing their national development efforts, taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of all human rights;

OP23: Reaffirms the fact that the exercise of the basic rights of the people of debtor countries to food, housing, clothing, employment, education, health services and a healthy environment cannot be subordinated to the implementation of structural adjustment policies, growth programmes and economic reforms arising from the debt;
C. THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN DEBT AND OTHER RELATED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF STATES - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/8. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 31 TO 14, WITH 1 ABSTENTION.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), the Russian Federation, South Africa and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

CO11: Acknowledging that there is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication and that, for many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and to provide basic services to create the conditions for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

PP15: Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/304 of 9 September 2014, in which the Assembly decided to elaborate and adopt a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes with a view to, inter alia, increasing the efficiency, stability and predictability of the international financial system and achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, and recalling also Assembly resolution 69/247 of 29 December 2014, in which the Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee to elaborate through a process of intergovernmental negotiations such a multilateral legal framework,

PP16: Affirming that debt burden further complicates the numerous problems facing developing countries, contributes to extreme poverty and is an obstacle to sustainable human development, and is thus a serious impediment to the realization of all human rights, in particular the right to development

OP11: Affirms that, from a human rights perspective, the existence of vulture funds has a direct negative effect on the capacity of Governments to fulfil their human rights obligations, especially with regard to economic, social and cultural rights;

OP18: Stresses the need for the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt to be country-driven and for any negotiations and conclusion of debt relief and new loan agreements to be formulated with public knowledge and transparency, with legislative frameworks, institutional arrangements and mechanisms for consultation being established to ensure the effective participation of all components of society, including people’s legislative bodies and human rights institutions, and particularly of the most vulnerable or disadvantaged, in the design, application and evaluation of strategies, policies and programmes, as well as in the follow-up to and systematic national supervision of their implementation, and for macroeconomic and financial policy issues to be integrated, on an equal footing and in a consistent way, in the realization of broader social development goals, taking into account the national context and the priorities and needs of
Other economic, social and cultural rights

the debtor countries to allocate resources in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of human rights;

OP19: Also stresses that the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt should maximize the policy space of developing countries in pursuing their national development efforts, taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of all human rights;

OP23: Reaffirms the fact that the exercise of the basic rights of the people of debtor countries to food, housing, clothing, employment, education, health services and a healthy environment cannot be subordinated to the implementation of structural adjustment policies, growth programmes and economic reforms arising from the debt;

OP24: Urges States, international financial institutions and the private sector to take urgent measures to alleviate the debt problem of those developing countries particularly affected by HIV/AIDS so that more financial resources may be released and used for health care, research and treatment of the population in the affected countries;

OP30: Requests the Independent Expert to report to the General Assembly on the issue of 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;

D) 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 – HRC 31- MARCH 2016- A/HRC/31/L.16 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE (33 TO 12, WITH 2 ABSTENTIONS)

Other languages:  

Sponsor: Cuba  
Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, State of Palestine

Subsequently: Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Angola, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay

OP 11. Calls for consistent public spending policies that ensure full compliance with the human rights obligations of States and for those policies to take into account the fact that the human rights of the **poorest and most vulnerable** must be respected, protected and fulfilled;

OP15: Stresses the need for the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt to be country-driven and for any negotiations and conclusion of debt relief and new loan agreements to be formulated with public knowledge and transparency, with legislative frameworks, institutional arrangements and mechanisms for consultation being established to ensure the effective participation of all components of society, including people’s legislative bodies and human rights institutions, and particularly of the **most vulnerable** or disadvantaged, in the design, application and evaluation of strategies, policies and programmes, as well as in the follow-up to and systematic national supervision of their implementation, and for macroeconomic and financial policy issues to be integrated, on an equal footing and in a consistent way, in the realization of broader social development goals, taking into account the national context and the priorities and needs of the debtor countries to allocate resources in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of human rights;
Other economic, social and cultural rights

V OTHER CULTURAL RIGHTS

A) CULTURAL RIGHTS AND THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE – HRC 33 – SEPTEMBER 2016 RESOLUTION 33/20 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Mali, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland
Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand

Subsequently: Albania, Belgium, El Salvador, Mongolia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, San Marino, Senegal, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America

PP5: Noting that the destruction of or damage to cultural heritage may have a detrimental and irreversible impact on the enjoyment of cultural rights, in particular the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, including the ability to access and enjoy cultural heritage,

PP8: Recognizing further that the violation or abuse of the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, including the ability to access and enjoy cultural heritage, may threaten stability, social cohesion and cultural identity, and constitutes an aggravating factor in conflict and a major obstacle to dialogue, peace and reconciliation,

OP1: Calls upon all States to respect, promote and protect the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, including the ability to access and enjoy cultural heritage;

OP6: Calls for the development of partnerships between competent national authorities and civil society, in particular grass-roots institutions, with the aim of enhancing the protection of cultural rights and promoting the right of everyone to participate in cultural life, including the ability to access and enjoy cultural heritage;
23. **SPORTS**

*a) A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - HRC 13 – March 2010 – Resolution 13/27 adopted without a vote.*

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Brazil and Nigeria (African group)

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nigeria (on behalf of the African Group), Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Acknowledging that, in paragraph 218 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance urged States, in cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, the International Olympic Committee and international and regional sports federations to intensify the fight against racism in sport by, among other things, educating the youth of the world through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity,

PP5: Recognizing the potential of sport as a universal language contributing to educating people on the values of diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

PP7: Recognizing the potential of sport in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that, as declared at the 2005 World Summit, sport has the potential to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding,

OP4: Stresses the importance of combating and addressing acts of incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence in sporting events;

OP11: Invites the High Commissioner to cooperate with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, relevant parts of the United Nations, the International Olympic Committee, the International Federation of Association Football and other relevant international, regional and national sports associations and federations, as well as non-governmental organizations and civil society, in the development of programmes to prevent and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in sports and to use sports as a tool to eliminate all forms of discrimination;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: UK, Brazil
Co-sponsors: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

PP2: Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights instruments,

PP3: Recognizing the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and promote an inclusive society

PP4: Recognizing also that sport and major sporting events can be used to promote awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

PP5: Recognizing further the potential of sport and major sporting events in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that, as declared at the 2005 World Summit, sport has the potential to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations,

PP6: Recognizing the contribution of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace to identify synergy and complementarity between sport and the work of the United Nations to promote the values of diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination,

PP7: Reaffirming the need to combat discrimination and intolerance where they occur within and outside the sporting context,

PP9: Recognizing the imperative need to engage women and girls in the practice of sport for development and peace and, in this regard, welcoming activities that aim to foster and encourage such initiatives at the global level,

PP10: Recognizing also that special attention needs to be paid to ensuring non-discrimination, including the equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, including their active participation in all aspects of society, including sports,

PP11: Acknowledging the potential of sport and major sporting events to educate the youth of the world and to promote their inclusion through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity,

PP12: Acknowledging also the benefits of regular sport, physical activity and play in the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and as a means to prevent and treat illness and disease,

PP13: Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/4 of 18 October 2010, on sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, in which the Assembly emphasized and encouraged the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons; prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse; empower girls and women; foster the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities; and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding,

PP17: Welcoming the hosting of the 2012 and 2016 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in the cities of London and Rio de Janeiro, respectively, the hosting of the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi and the 2018 Winter Olympic Games in PyeongChang, and stressing the opportunity to make use of these events to promote awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights among those watching and participating and of how the principles of the Olympic Charter, aimed at, inter alia, non-discrimination, equality, inclusion, respect and mutual understanding, relate to the Declaration and can translate into all aspects of society,
PP18: Recognizing therefore the need to reflect on the value of relevant principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter and on the value of good sporting example in achieving the universal respect for and realization of all human rights,

OP1: Decides to convene, within existing resources, at its nineteenth session, a high-level interactive panel discussion to highlight, examine and suggest ways in which sport and major sporting events, in particular the Olympic and Paralympic Games, can be used to promote awareness and understanding of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the application of the principles enshrined therein;

OP2: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with relevant special procedures, States and other stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, with a view to ensuring their participation in the above-mentioned panel discussion;

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors:  Brazil, Congo, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation

Co-sponsors:  Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine(on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

PP3:  Recalling the relevant provisions of the key international human rights treaties, in particular article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP4:  Recalling also the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 66/5 of 17 October 2011 and 67/17 of 28 November 2012 on sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, in which the Assembly emphasized and encouraged the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons; prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse; empower girls and women; foster the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities; and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding,

PP6:  Recognizing the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and promote social inclusion for all,

PP8:  Acknowledging the potential of sport and major sporting events to educate the youth of the world and to promote their inclusion through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity,

PP10: Acknowledging the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations system in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, child and youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development,

PP11: Reaffirming the need to combat discrimination and intolerance where they occur within and outside the sporting context,

PP12: Recognizing that sport and major sporting events, such as the Olympic and the Paralympic Games, can be used to promote human rights and strengthen universal respect for them, thus contributing to their full realization,
PP14: Welcoming the hosting of the Olympic and the Paralympic Games in the cities of Sochi, Rio de Janeiro, PyeongChang and Tokyo in 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020 respectively, and stressing the opportunity to make use of these important events to promote human rights, especially through sport and the Olympic ideal,

PP15: Stressing the need to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, throughout the period beginning with the start of the Games of the 2014 Winter Olympiad and ending with the closing of the Winter Paralympic Games in Sochi,

PP18: Being aware of the need to actively involve sport and the Olympics in achieving the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, as well as respect for their inherent dignity, and welcoming efforts made by the hosting countries to create a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities at, inter alia, the 2014 Winter Olympic games in Sochi,

PP19: Recognizing the need to reflect more thoroughly on the value of relevant principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter and good sporting example in achieving the universal respect for and realization of all human rights,

OP1: Welcomes the high-level interactive panel discussion held at the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council, which highlighted the ways how sport and major sporting events, in particular the Olympic and Paralympic Games, can be used to promote awareness and understanding of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the application of the principles enshrined therein;

OP3: Calls upon States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote human rights, development, peace, dialogue and reconciliation during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

OP4: Encourages States to promote sport as a means to combat all forms of discrimination;

“OP5: Requests the Advisory Committee to prepare a study on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them, bearing in mind both the value of relevant principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter and the value of good sporting example, to seek the views and inputs of States Members of the United Nations, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in this regard, and to present a progress report thereon to the Human Rights Council before its twenty-seventh session;”

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Congo, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Congo, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

PP4: Recalling also the relevant provisions of the key international human rights treaties, in particular article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP5: Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013 on building a peaceful and better world through sport, in which the Assembly recognized the valuable contribution of sport in promoting education, development, peace, cooperation, solidarity, fairness, social inclusion and health at the local, regional and international levels, and noted that, as declared in the 2005 World Summit
Outcome, sports can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations,

PP7: Noting that the Olympic Charter, among its Fundamental Principles of Olympism, stipulates that every individual must have the possibility of practising sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play,

PP8: Recognizing the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, dignity, diversity, equality, tolerance and fairness as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and to promote social inclusion for all,

PP11: Acknowledging the potential of sport and major sporting events to educate the youth of the world and to promote their inclusion through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity,

PP13: Acknowledging the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the Office of the Special Adviser to the SecretaryGeneral on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations system in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, child and youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development,

PP15: Reaffirming the need to combat discrimination and intolerance where they occur, within and outside the sporting context,

PP16: Recognizing that sport, the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and other international major sporting events, such as the International Federation of Association Football World Cup, can be used to promote human rights and strengthen universal respect for them, thus contributing to their full realization,

PP18: Acknowledging also the very important role of the media in the promotion and popularization of sport and in raising public awareness of the merits of practising sports as a key element of a healthy lifestyle, thus contributing to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

PP19: Noting the successful conclusion of the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi in 2014 and the 2014 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Brazil,

PP20: Welcoming the hosting of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, PyeongChang and Tokyo in 2016, 2018 and 2020 respectively, and stressing the opportunity to make use of these important events to promote human rights, especially through sport and the Olympic ideal,

PP23: Being aware of the need to actively involve sport and the Olympics in achieving the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, as well as respect for their inherent dignity, recognizing efforts made by the hosting countries to create a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities, and stressing the need to continue to build on efforts made at the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi and the 2014 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Brazil,

OP1: Takes note with appreciation of the progress report of the Advisory Committee on the requested study on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all;

OP2: Calls upon States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote human rights, development, peace, dialogue and reconciliation during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

OP3: Encourages States to promote sport as a means to combat all forms of discrimination;

OP4: Welcomes the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee to work towards a meaningful and sustainable contribution through sport to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages the Olympic and Paralympic movements to work closely with national and international sports organizations on the use of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;
e) PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SPORT AND THE OLYMPIC IDEAL — HRC-31- MARCH 2016 - A/HRC/31/L.29 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: 

Sponsors: Brazil, China, Congo, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation

Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Subsequently: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Monaco, New Zealand, Republic of Moldova

PP3: Recalling also the relevant provisions of the key international human rights treaties, in particular article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, articles 1 and 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and articles 10 (g) and 13 (c) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

PP12: Acknowledging the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations system in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, child and youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development,

PP14: Reaffirming the need to combat discrimination and intolerance where they occur, within and outside the sporting context,

PP15: Recognizing that sport, the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and other international major sporting events, such as the International Federation of Association Football World Cup, can be used to promote human rights and strengthen universal respect for them, thus contributing to their full realization,

PP17: Acknowledging also the very important role of the media in the promotion and popularization of sport and in raising public awareness of the merits of practicing as a key element of a healthy lifestyle, thus contributing to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

PP18: Acknowledging further that the media should be encouraged to report on how sport can translate into respect for human rights and promote social cohesion and acceptance of diversity and the values of sport, including integrity, teamwork, excellence, respect, tolerance, fair play and friendship,

PP19: Welcoming the hosting of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, PyeongChang, Tokyo and Beijing in 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022 respectively, and stressing the opportunity to promote human rights, especially through sport and the Olympic ideal,

PP20: Recognizing the potential of sport and major sporting events in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to fostering peace and sustainable development, as well as to the inclusion of persons with disabilities, and the promotion of non-discrimination, taking into account the need to address and prevent improper practices of stakeholders engaged in the organization and preparation of sports events, which may lead to human rights violations and abuses and negatively affect the economic, social and environmental spheres,

PP21: Being aware of the need to actively involve sport and the Olympics in achieving the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, as well as respect for their inherent dignity, recognizing efforts made by the hosting countries to create a barrier-free environment for persons with
disabilities, and stressing the need to continue to build on efforts made at the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Sochi and the 2014 International Federation of Association Football World cup in Brazil,

OP2: Calls upon States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote human rights, development, peace, dialogue and reconciliation during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, in particular by observing the Olympic Truce;

OP3: Encourages States to promote sport as a means to combat all forms of discrimination;

OP4: Invites States and national, regional and international sports organizations to, where appropriate, implement new or strengthen existing programmes that provide more opportunities and facilitate barrier-free access to sport for all, in particular for children and youth, persons with disabilities, and women and girls, as well as substantially increase opportunities for women’s participation and leadership in all areas of sport;

OP7: Welcomes the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee to maximize the potential of sport to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages the Olympic and Paralympic movements to work closely with national, regional and international sport organizations on the use of sport for this purpose;

OP8: Decides to convene a panel discussion at its thirty-second session on the possibility of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all, including persons with disabilities;

f) PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SPORT AND THE OLYMPIC IDEAL—HRC 37 – MARCH 2018 RESOLUTION 37/18, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

A/HRC/37/L.31

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, China, Congo, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United States of America, State of Palestine

Subsequently: Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guatemala, El Salvador, Kazakhstan, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Finland, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, Pakistan, Panama, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PP 4: Recalling also the relevant provisions of the key international human rights treaties, in particular article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, articles 1 and 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and articles 10 (g) and 13 (c) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

PP 30: Recognizing the potential of sport and major sporting events in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to fostering peace and sustainable development, and to the inclusion of persons with disabilities, and the promotion of non-discrimination, taking into account the need to address and prevent improper practices of stakeholders engaged in the organization and preparation of sports events, which may lead to human rights violations and abuses and negatively affect the economic, social and environmental spheres,

PP 32: Being aware of the need to actively involve sport and the Olympic and Paralympic Games in achieving the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities, and respect for their inherent
dignity, recognizing efforts made by the hosting countries to create a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities, and stressing the need to continue to build on efforts made most recently at the 2016 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, the 2018 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in PyeongChang and the 2014 International Federation of Association Football World cup in Brazil,

PP 33: Acknowledging the role that the Paralympic movement plays in showcasing the achievements of athletes with disabilities to a global audience and in acting as a primary vehicle to promote positive perceptions and greater inclusion of persons with disabilities in sport and society

OP 4: Invites States and national, regional and international sports organizations to, where appropriate, implement new or strengthen existing programmes that provide more opportunities and facilitate barrier-free access to sport for all, in particular for children and youth, persons with disabilities, and women and girls, and substantially increase opportunities for women’s participation and leadership in all areas of sport, and in this regard encourages States to leverage sport and physical education policies and programmes to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

OP 8: Decides to incorporate into its programme of work a thematic panel discussion with regard to promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal, to be held once every four years at the session of the Human Rights Council preceding the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, and also decides that the discussions will be fully accessible to persons with disabilities;
24. FAMILY LIFE

A) PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY: CONTRIBUTION OF THE FAMILY TO THE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR ITS MEMBERS, PARTICULARLY THROUGH ITS ROLE IN POVERTY ERADICATION AND ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/22. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 29 TO 14, WITH 4 ABSTENTIONS

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia

Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Zimbabwe:

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant human rights instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development,

PP5: Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provide a unique opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the International Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to the advancement of human rights and development,

PP6: Reaffirming that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all human beings,

PP7: Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children, and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

PP8: Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

PP11: Conscious that the majority of the internationally agreed development goals, especially those relating to the reduction of poverty, education of children and the reduction of maternal mortality, would be difficult to attain unless the strategies to achieve them focus on the family, which can contribute positively to, inter alia, eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

OP5: Also reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all human beings, and stresses the fundamental importance of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members;

OP6: Recognizes that the family, while respect for the rights of its members is ensured, is a strong force for social cohesion and integration, intergenerational solidarity and social development, and that the family plays a crucial role in the preservation of cultural identity, traditions, morals, heritage and the values system of society;

OP9: Urges Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle of shared parental responsibility for the
upbringing and development of the child;

OP10: Reaffirms the need to promote and protect the rights of the child, and in this regard calls upon States to render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities in the best interests of the child, bearing in mind that a child should grow up in a safe and supportive family environment, and giving high priority to the rights of the children, including to survival, protection and development;

OP11: Stresses that equality between women and men, women’s equal participation in employment and shared parental responsibility are essential elements of a policy on the family;

OP15: Emphasizes that States should ensure that children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life with a view to realizing these rights, and prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect and segregation of children with disabilities, and that States should take measures to provide early and comprehensive information, services and support to children with disabilities and their families;

OP16: Stresses that persons with disabilities and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable families to contribute to the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities, and that States should, where the immediate family is unable to care for a child with disabilities, make every effort to provide alternative care within the wider family, and failing that, within the community in a family setting;

OP20: Urges States, in accordance with their respective obligations under international human rights law, to provide the family, as the natural and fundamental group unit of society, with effective protection and assistance, and encourages States in this regard to take, as appropriate and to the maximum of their available resources, measures including:

(a) Creating family-friendly policies to support the family, and assessing such policies and programmes for their impact on family well-being;

(b) Designing, implementing and promoting family-sensitive policies in the field of housing, work, health, social security and education in order to create an environment supportive of the family, including affordable, accessible and quality care services for children and other dependants, parental and other leave schemes, campaigns to sensitize public opinion and other relevant actors on equal sharing of employment and family responsibilities between women and men;

(f) Facilitating, as appropriate, the integration of families into society and their reunification, preservation and protection, including by providing adequate shelter, access to basic services and a sustainable livelihood;

(g) Working towards reducing poverty by, inter alia, granting assistance to families in difficult life situations and increasing the earning power of all adult members of economically deprived families;

OP22: Recognizes the important role of civil society, including research institutes and academia, in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, evaluation of family policy development and capacity-building;

OP24: Encourages States to give due consideration to the role and status of the family in the context of the ongoing negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, and invites States to consider mainstreaming the promotion of family-oriented policies as a cross-cutting issue in the proposed goals and targets of the post-2015 agenda;

OP29: Requests the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the impact of the implementation by States of their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law with regard to the protection of the family, and on the contribution of families in realizing the right to an adequate standard of living for their members, particularly through their role in poverty eradication and in achieving sustainable development, while giving due consideration to the status of the family in the developments related to the ongoing work on the future sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session;
b) Protection of the Family: the Role of the Family in Supporting the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities – HRC 32 - June 2016 – Resolution 32/23 Adopted by a recorded vote (32 to 12, with 3 abstentions)

Other languages: F S A C R

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uganda

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania), Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe


PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant human rights instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development,

PP: 8 Noting that 2016 marks the tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, welcoming the fact that, to date, 163 States and one regional integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention, and calling upon States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to consider doing so,

PP9: Noting also that the 2016 Social Forum will focus on the promotion and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities in the context of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

OP5: Recognizes the positive impact that policies and measures to protect the family can have on protecting and promoting the human rights of its members and can contribute to, inter alia, promoting human rights for persons with disabilities, decreasing drop-out rates from educational institutions and inclusion in schools, achieving equality between women and men and girls and boys, empowering women and girls and enhancing protection against violence, abuses, sexual exploitation, the worst forms of child labour, and harmful practices, while bearing in mind that violations and abuses of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of family members adversely affect families and have a negative impact on efforts aimed at protecting the family;

OP9: Recognizes that the family unit is facing increasing vulnerabilities and pressures, and notes that single parent-headed households, child-headed households, families with members with disabilities and intergenerational households might be particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion, and resolves to pay particular attention to them, while bearing in mind that a considerable proportion of households worldwide are headed by women and many other households are dependent on female income, and that female-maintained households are very often among the poorest because of wage discrimination, occupational segregation patterns in the labour market and other gender-based barriers;

OP10: Remains convinced that persons with disabilities and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to enable families to contribute to the full and equal enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP11: Highlights the role of families in supporting its members, including members with disabilities, and recognizes their potential in contributing to the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP12: Stresses that families remain the first and most immediate environment where children with disabilities can develop their potential and enjoy a fulfilling life, and that the realization of the rights of persons with
disabilities can be deeply affected by the quality of life of their families and the support and assistance provided to them, and underlines the need to provide families with members with disabilities with access to a range of support services that are responsive to the individual choices, wishes and needs of its members with disabilities;

OP13: Recognizes that families with members with disabilities may be subject to discrimination by association on the basis of disability owing to distinctions that effect or nullify their rights;

OP14: Reaffirms the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and that appropriate steps should be taken to safeguard and promote the realization of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability, and reaffirms also the right of persons with disabilities to social protection and to the enjoyment of that right without discrimination on the basis of disability and by taking appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right, including by ensuring access by persons with disabilities and their families living in situations of poverty to assistance from the State with disability-related expenses, including adequate training, counselling, financial assistance and respite care;

OP15: Recognizes that persons with disabilities may be parents and head of their families, and as such, all persons with disabilities who are of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family on the basis of the free and full consent of the intending spouses:

OP16: Affirms that children with disabilities have equal rights with respect to family life and that States should realize these rights and prevent concealment, abandonment, neglect and segregation of children with disabilities and should undertake to provide early and comprehensive information, services and support to children with disabilities and their families;

OP17: Stresses that States should take appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse of persons with disabilities by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse, and that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive;

OP18: Also stresses the need for States to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures aimed at raising awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities with a view to fostering respect for their rights and dignity;

OP19: Calls upon States to recognize in their policy and legal frameworks the important role played by families in caring for and supporting persons with disabilities;

OP21: Recognizes the important role of civil society, including organizations of persons with disabilities and their families, national human rights institutions research institutes and academia, in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, the evaluation of family policy development and capacity-building;

OP24: Decides to convene, with the support of the High Commissioner, before the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council, a one-day intersessional seminar on the impact of the implementation by States of their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights law with regard to the protection of the family on the role of the family in supporting the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, and to discuss challenges and best practices in this regard;
C) PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY: ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN SUPPORTING THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS, RESOLUTION 35/13, ADOPTED AS ORALLY REVISED BY A RECORDED VOTE (30 TO 12, WITH 5 ABSTENTIONS)
A/HRC/35/L.21

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), El Salvador, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), El Salvador, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia

Subsequently: Togo, Congo, Botswana.

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant human rights instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development,

PP9: Affirming that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself or herself and of his or her family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his or her control,

PP13: Welcoming the holding of the intersessional seminar on the protection of the family and disability, (Para 13)

OP4: Recognizes that the family unit is facing increasing vulnerabilities and pressures, and notes that, inter alia, single parent-headed households, child-headed households, families with members with disabilities and intergenerational households might be particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion, and resolves to pay particular attention to them, while bearing in mind that a considerable proportion of households worldwide are headed by women and many other households are dependent on female income, and that female-maintained households are very often among the poorest because of wage discrimination; (Para 13)

OP14: Remains convinced that older persons, including those with disabilities, and their family members should receive the necessary protection and assistance to achieve the full and equal enjoyment of human rights by every person; (Para 14)
25. GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY AND RULE OF LAW

I GOOD GOVERNANCE

A) THE ROLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/20. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Poland
Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine:

PP1: Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement of all peoples and all nations and also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which affirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP5: Recognizing the importance of a conducive environment, at both the national and international levels, for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the mutually reinforcing relationship between good governance and human rights,

PP6: Recognizing also that transparent, responsible, accountable, open and participatory government, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, is the foundation on which good governance rests, and that such a foundation is one of the indispensable conditions for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

PP7: Stressing that good governance at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and, in this context, reaffirming the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcome of the 2010 High-level Summit on the Millennium Development Goals,

PP13: Stressing also the importance of developing and implementing national legislation on the promotion of access to information and of strengthening the administration of justice, transparency, accountability and good governance at all levels

PP15: Recognizing that a professional, accountable and transparent public service upholding the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity is one of the essential components of good governance,

PP16: Recognizing also that the knowledge, training and awareness of public servants, as well as the promotion of a human rights culture within the public service, play a vital role in promoting respect for and the realization of human rights in society,

OP4: Invites all States, United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, as well as national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with information on good practices and their views regarding the organization, training and education of the public service, to ensure the promotion and protection of and respect for human rights, impartiality, accountability, transparency and the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, as well as other activities developed to assist and support the public service at the national, regional and international levels;”

OP5: Requests the High Commissioner to prepare, in consultation with relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, and to present to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session, a report outlining the role of the public service as an essential component of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights, including a compilation of good practices based on information received from the abovementioned stakeholders.

Sponsors: Australia, Chile, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Poland.
Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay:

PP1: Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement of all peoples and all nations, and also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which affirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP5: Recognizing the importance of a conducive environment, at both the national and international levels, for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the mutually reinforcing relationship between good governance and human rights,

PP6: Recognizing also that transparent, responsible, accountable, open and participatory government, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, is the foundation on which good governance rests, and that such a foundation is one of the indispensable conditions for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

PP7: Stressing that good governance at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and, in this context, reaffirming the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcome of the 2010 High-level Summit on the Millennium Development Goals,

PP14: Stressing also the importance of developing and implementing national legislation on the promotion of access to information and of strengthening the administration of justice, transparency, accountability and good governance at all levels,

PP15: Reaffirming the right of every citizen to have access, in general terms of equality, to public service in his/her country as enshrined in article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 25 © of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

PP16: Recognizing that a professional, accountable and transparent public service upholding the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity is one of the essential components of good governance,

PP17: Recognizing also that the knowledge, training and awareness of public servants, as well as the promotion of a human rights culture within the public service, play a vital role in promoting respect for and the realization of human rights in society,

OP3: Underlines that the primary responsibility lies with States at the national level, including through their constitutional provisions and other enabling legislation, consistent with their international obligations, to ensure that professional public services uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and are predicated on good governance principles, including impartiality, rule of law, transparency, accountability and combating corruption, and stresses the importance of human rights training and education in this regard;

OPS: Requests the High Commissioner to organize, at the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, a panel discussion on a human rights-based approach to good governance in the public service, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and programmes, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their contribution to the panel discussion;
c) The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights - HRC 19 – March 2012 – Resolution 19/36. Adopted by a recorded vote of 43 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Morocco, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Tunisia

Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

PP2: Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that priority should be given to national and international action aimed at their promotion and strengthening,

PP3: Reaffirming also that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

PP4: Recalling that each State has the responsibility for the promotion of all human rights, including the right to development, and the elimination of poverty and extreme poverty, all of which can contribute substantially to the promotion and consolidation of democracy and constitute a common and shared responsibility of States, and that good governance, including through transparency and accountability, is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous and democratic societies,

PP6: Recognizing that human rights, democracy and the rule of law are strengthened when States work to eliminate discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status and when they strive to ensure equality between men and women in decision-making,

PP7: Encouraged by the wish of an increasing number of countries all over the world to devote their energy, means and political will to the building of democratic societies where individuals have the opportunity to shape their own destiny,

OP1: Stresses that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, freedom of association and of peaceful assembly, freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, the right to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law and the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote in a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations and to be elected at genuine, periodic, free and fair elections by universal and equal suffrage and by secret ballot guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the people, as well as respect for the rule of law, the separation of powers, the independence of the judiciary, transparency and accountability in public administration and decision-making and free, independent and pluralistic media;

OP2: Reaffirms the right of every citizen to vote and be elected at genuine periodic elections without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and stresses that persons entitled to vote must be free to vote for any candidate of party for election and free to support or to oppose government, without undue influence or coercion of any kind that may distort or inhibit the free expression of the elector’s will, and that the results of genuine, periodic, free and fair elections representing the choice of the people for their representatives should be respected by the international community, as well as by all parties and stakeholders;

OP5: Recalls that the interdependence between a functioning democracy, strong and accountable institutions, transparent and inclusive decision-making and effective rule of law is essential for a legitimate and effective Government that is respectful of human rights;

OP8: Urges States to acknowledge publicly the important contribution of human rights defenders to the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to create a safe and enabling environment for their work;
OP13: Reaffirms that democracy and racism are incompatible and that any form of impunity condoned by public authorities for crimes motivated by racist, xenophobic or other discriminatory attitudes plays a role in weakening the rule of law and democracy and tends to encourage the recurrence of such acts, and condemns political platforms and organizations based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and related discrimination, as well as legislation and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP14: Acknowledges the fundamental importance of education and training on human rights and democracy in contributing to the promotion, protection and effective realization of all human rights;

OP16: Calls upon States to make continuous efforts to strengthen the rule of law and promote democracy by: (e) Engaging with civil society organizations and institutions and enabling them to participate in the public debate on decisions that would contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law and of any other relevant decisions;

OP16: (f) Ensuring increased public access to information in a manner that can be understood by people and groups in society regarding the exercise of their rights;

OP16: (g) Taking active measures to provide equal access to persons with disabilities through means such as the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, in order to ensure their full participation in all aspects of the democratic processes;

OP16: (h) Taking appropriate measures and steps to amend electoral laws in order to enable people to vote and participate in elections, without unreasonable restrictions;

OP16: (i) Guaranteeing that no individual or public or private institution is above the law, by ensuring that: (i) The principles of equal protection before the courts and under the law are respected within their legal systems and applied without discrimination to all persons within their jurisdiction;

OP16: (j): (iv) The administration of justice is free from any form of discrimination;

OP16: (k) Respecting equal protection under the law, by:

OP16: (k): (i) Ensuring the right to life, liberty and security of person without discrimination, fully guaranteeing the right of everyone to recognition as a person before the law;

OP16: (k): (ii) Ensuring that everyone has equal access to information regarding their rights and equal access to justice, including through non-judicial measures;

OP16: (k): (iii) Taking active measures to improve the access to justice for all, including minorities, whose full exercise of human rights is impeded by, inter alia, the lack of information and/or resources and any discriminatory or arbitrary measures;

OP16: (k): (iv) Incorporating the principle of equality of men and women under the law;

OP16: (k): (ix) Supporting inclusive and democratic approaches in the elaboration and revision of fundamental laws and regulations that underpin democracy and the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP17: Calls upon Member States to enhance social cohesion and solidarity, as important elements of democracy, by:

OP17: (a) Developing and strengthening institutional and educational capabilities at the local, regional and national levels to mediate conflicts, resolve disputes peacefully and prevent and eliminate the use of violence in addressing social tensions and disagreements;

OP17: (b) Improving social protection systems, including appropriate and necessary social services;

OP17: © Encouraging social dialogue and tripartism with regard to labour relations among Government, trade unions and employer organizations;

OP17: (d) Encouraging the political and economic empowerment of women, including by increasing their representation in parliaments, cabinets and the work force, thereby reflecting equality between men and women;

OP18: Encourages Member States to continue to strengthen their cooperation with the United Nations system, relevant intergovernmental regional, subregional and other organizations and arrangements, and national human rights institutions, as well as with relevant non-governmental organizations in the field of electoral assistance and support for the promotion of democratization, and to initiate or reinforce networks and partnerships for the dissemination of knowledge and information about the role of democratic institutions and mechanisms in facing the political, economic, social and cultural challenges in their respective societies;
OP19: Invites intergovernmental regional, subregional and other organizations and arrangements, national human rights institutions and relevant non-governmental organizations to engage actively in work at the local, national, subregional and regional levels to consistently support and consolidate democracy and the rule of law, and to initiate exchanges with the United Nations system on their experiences by, inter alia:

OP19: (b) Establishing and supporting regional, subregional and national civic education programmes that provide access to information on democratic governance and the rule of law, and stimulate dialogue on the functioning of democracy;

OP19: © Encouraging the study, in schools and universities, of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and good governance, as well as the functioning of public administration, political institutions and civil society organizations;

OP19: (d) Elaborating and widely distributing reports, assessments, training materials, handbooks, case studies and documentation on various types of democratic constitutions, electoral systems and administration in order to assist populations in making more informed choices;

OP19: (e) Encouraging the use of democratic consultative mechanisms in decisionmaking processes and disputes as an opportunity for stakeholders to advance their rights and reach well-informed decisions within institutional frameworks;

OP26: Decides to organize, at its twenty-third session, a panel discussion on common challenges facing States in their efforts to secure democracy and the rule of law from a human rights perspective, as well as on lessons learned and best practices in the engagement of the State with the international community to support such processes;

D) THE ROLE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015- RESOLUTION 28/14. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 35 TO 0, WITH 12 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Morocco, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Tunisia

Cosponsors: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United States of America

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

PP7: Reaffirming that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

PP10: Acknowledging the fundamental importance of education and training for human rights and democracy in contributing to the promotion, protection and effective realization of all human rights,

PP12: Urging States to acknowledge the important contribution of civil society and human rights defenders to the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to create a safe and enabling environment for their work,

OP1: Decides to establish a forum on human rights, democracy and the rule of law to provide a platform for promoting dialogue and cooperation on issues pertaining to the relationship between these areas; the Forum shall identify and analyse best practices, challenges and opportunities for States in their efforts to secure respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

OP3: Decides that the Forum shall be open to the participation of States, United Nations mechanisms, bodies and specialized agencies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations and mechanisms in the field of human rights, national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies, academics and experts and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the Forum shall also be open to other non-governmental organizations whose
Good governance, democracy and rule of law

aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, based on arrangements, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and practices observed by the Human Rights Council through an open and transparent accreditation procedure in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Council, which will provide for timely information on the participation of and consultations with the States concerned;”

OP6: Requests the High Commissioner to provide all the necessary support to facilitate the convening of the Forum and the participation of relevant stakeholders from every region in its meetings, paying particular attention to ensuring the broadest possible and most equitable participation, with due regard to gender balance;

II DEMOCRACY


ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Australia

Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of):

PP3: Reaffirming the important role that such national institutions play and will continue to play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, in strengthening participation and the rule of law, and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP4: Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, which reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities and their role in preventing and remedying human rights violations, in disseminating information on human rights and in education in human rights,

PP8: Welcoming the strengthening in all regions of regional and cross-regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and between national human rights institutions and other regional human rights forums,

OP2: Reaffirms the importance of the establishment and strengthening of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles;

OP3: Recognizes the role of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in working together with Governments to ensure full respect for human rights at the national level, including by contributing to follow-up actions, as appropriate, to the recommendations resulting from the international human rights mechanisms;

OP5: Encourages Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to do so in accordance with the Paris Principles;

OP11: Encourages national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to continue to play an active role in preventing and combating all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

OP15: Further welcomes the recognition by the Secretary-General of the contributions that national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles have made to the work of the Commission on the Status of
Good governance, democracy and rule of law

Women, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Openended Working Group on Ageing, and supports and welcomes the efforts of the SecretaryGeneral to encourage national human rights institutions to continue to interact with and advocate for independent participation in all relevant United Nations mechanisms in accordance with their respective mandates;

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Australia

Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay:

PP2: Reaffirming the importance of establishing and strengthening independent, pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles),

PP3: Reaffirming also the important role that such national institutions play and will continue to play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, in strengthening participation and the rule of law, and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP4: Reaffirming further, on the twentieth anniversary of its adoption, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, which reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities and their role in preventing and remedying human rights violations in disseminating information on human rights and in education in human rights,

PP5: Acknowledging the important role that national institutions can play in promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls,

PP8: Welcoming the strengthening in all regions of regional and cross-regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and between national human rights institutions and other regional human rights forums,

OP3: Recognizes the role of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in working together with their Governments to ensure full respect for human rights at the national level, including by contributing to follow-up actions, as appropriate, to the recommendations resulting from the international human rights mechanisms;

OP5: Encourages Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to do so in accordance with the Paris Principles;

OP11: Encourages national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to continue to play an active role in preventing and combating all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

OP15: Further welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage national human rights institutions to continue to interact with and advocate for independent participation in all relevant United Nations mechanisms, in accordance with their respective mandates;
OP17: Stresses the importance of financial and administrative independence and the stability of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of the human rights, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of those Member States that have provided their national institutions with more autonomy and independence, including by giving them an investigative role or enhancing such a role, and encourages other Governments to consider taking similar steps;

OP21: Stresses the role that national institutions can play in creating a coherent institutional architecture for women’s human rights and gender equality, as stipulated in the recommendations of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice in its report;

OP23: Commends the decision of the International Coordinating Committee to dedicate a session at future annual general meetings to the role of national human rights institutions in promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls;

OP24: Stresses the important contribution of national human rights institutions to the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as stipulated in the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-seventh session, as well as the need to endow those institutions with the necessary human and sufficient financial resources to enable them to function effectively;

OP25: Welcomes the strengthening in all regions of regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and notes with appreciation the continuing work of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas, the AsiaPacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and the European Group of National Human Rights Institutions;

OP26: Encourages all States and national human rights institutions to continue to take appropriate steps to promote cooperation, the exchange of information, the sharing of experience and the dissemination of best practices concerning the establishment and effective operation of national institutions;

OP27: Invites national institutions to include in their cooperation the exchange of best practices on strengthening their liaison role between civil society and their Governments;

c) NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/14. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages:  E  F  S  A  C  R

Sponsors:  Australia

Cosponsors:  Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Reaffirming the importance of establishing and strengthening independent, pluralistic national human rights institutions in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles),

PP3: Reaffirming also the important role that such national human rights institutions play and will continue to play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, in strengthening participation and the rule of law, and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP4: Reaffirming further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, which reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities and their role in preventing and remedying human rights violations, in the dissemination of human rights information, and
education in human rights,

PP5: Welcoming the role of national human rights institutions, within their respective mandates, in contributing to the prevention of human rights violations and abuses,

PP8: Welcoming the strengthening in all regions of regional and cross-regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and between national human rights institutions and other regional human rights forums,

OP2: Encourages Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national human rights institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them to enable the effective fulfilment of their mandate to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to do so in accordance with the Paris Principles;

OP4: Also recognizes the role of independent national human rights institutions in working together with their Governments to ensure full respect for human rights at the national level, including by contributing to follow-up actions, as appropriate, to the recommendations resulting from international human rights mechanisms;

OP5: Encourages national human rights institutions to continue to play an active role in preventing and combating all violations and abuses of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

OP7: Encourages national human rights institutions to assist, advise and engage with the State and other stakeholders in the prevention of violations and abuses of human rights, including by promoting the ratification of international treaties, promoting legal and procedural reforms, conducting practical and relevant human rights training and education, and raising public awareness and advocacy about the promotion and protection of human rights;

OP8: Stresses the importance of financial and administrative independence and the stability of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of those Member States that have provided their national human rights institutions with more autonomy and independence, including by giving them an investigative role or enhancing such a role, and encourages other Governments to consider taking similar steps;”

OP9: Recognizes that national human rights institutions and their respective members and staff should not face any form of reprisal or intimidation, including political pressure, physical intimidation, harassment or unjustifiable budgetary limitations, as a result of activities undertaken in accordance with their respective mandates, including when taking up individual cases or when reporting on serious or systematic violations in their countries;

OP26: Further welcomes the strengthening in all regions of regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and notes with appreciation the continuing work of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas, the AsiaPacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions;

OP27: Encourages all States and national human rights institutions to continue to take appropriate steps to promote cooperation, the exchange of information, the sharing of experience and the dissemination of best practices concerning the establishment and effective operation of national human rights institutions;

OP28: Invites national human rights institutions to include in their cooperation the exchange of best practices on strengthening their liaison role between civil society and their Governments;
d) HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW – HRC 28 – APRIL 2015 RESOLUTION 28/14 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE (35 TO 0, WITH 12 ABSTENTIONS)

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Morocco, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Tunisia

Co-sponsors: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America

Subsequently: Albania, Algeria, Côte D'Ivoire, Germany, Japan, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Finland, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Lithuania, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, St Kitts and Nevis, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia

PP9 Bearing in mind that challenges to democracy arise in all democratic societies,

PP10: Acknowledging the fundamental importance of education and training for human rights and democracy in contributing to the promotion, protection and effective realization of all human rights,

PP12: Urging States to acknowledge the important contribution of civil society and human rights defenders to the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to create a safe and enabling environment for their work,

OP1: Decides to establish a forum on human rights, democracy and the rule of law to provide a platform for promoting dialogue and cooperation on issues pertaining to the relationship between these areas; the Forum shall identify and analyse best practices, challenges and opportunities for States in their efforts to secure respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

OP2: Expresses its expectation that the Forum will contribute to the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve cooperation among United Nations mechanisms, bodies and specialized agencies, funds and programmes on activities related to the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, including at the regional level;

OP3: Decides that the Forum shall be open to the participation of States, United Nations mechanisms, bodies and specialized agencies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations and mechanisms in the field of human rights, national human rights institutions and other relevant national bodies, academics and experts and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the Forum shall also be open to other non-governmental organizations whose aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, based on arrangements, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and practices observed by the Human Rights Council, through an open and transparent accreditation procedure in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Council, which will provide for timely information on the participation of and consultations with the States concerned;
e) **National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights — HRC 33 — September 2016 Resolution 33/15 Adopted without a vote**

**Other languages:** **E F S A C R**

**Sponsor:** Australia

**Co-sponsors:** Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, United States of America, Ukraine, Uruguay

**Subsequently:** Algeria, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Maldives, Mongolia, Namibia, Paraguay, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Haiti, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Sri Lanka

**PP6:** Welcoming the valuable participation and contribution of national human rights institutions to all relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes, in accordance with their respective mandates, including, currently, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Conference of States Parties to the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, their continuing efforts in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with regard to follow-up to the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms,

**OP2:** Encourages Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national human rights institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them to enable the effective fulfilment of their mandate to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to do so in accordance with the Paris Principles;


III **National policies and human rights**

a) **National policies and human rights — HRC 23 - June 2013 — Resolution 23/19. Adopted without a vote.**

**Other languages:** **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Ecuador and Peru

**Cosponsors:** Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Germany, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP4:** Recalling also that States emphasized in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the 2005 World Summit Outcome that they bear the responsibility, in conformity with the Charter, to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

**PP5:** Bearing in mind that States should integrate their obligations under international human rights law into their national legislation in order to ensure that State action at the national level is effectively directed towards the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

**PP6:** Noting that State action aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national level is most effective when fully integrated into national policies based on a human rights perspective,
PP7: Reaffirming that all human rights are inalienable, universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that, therefore, national policies aimed at their promotion and protection will also have a mutually reinforcing effect on their realization,

PP10: Recognizing the important and constructive role that national human rights institutions and civil society can play in the process of drawing up and assessing the impact of national policies aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

OP3: Recognizes the importance of developing, strengthening and implementing, as appropriate, national systems for collecting, monitoring and evaluating relevant disaggregated national data as a useful tool for drawing up and assessing the impact of national policies aimed at the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8) NATIONAL POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 - RESOLUTION 27/26. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Algeria, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Romania, Thailand

Cosponsors: Algeria, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Romania, Thailand:

PP2: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

PP5: Recalling further that States emphasized in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the 2005 World Summit Outcome that they bear the responsibility, in conformity with the Charter, to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP6: Bearing in mind that States should integrate their obligations under international human rights law into their national legislation in order to ensure that State action at the national level is effectively directed towards the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP7: Noting that State action aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national level is most effective when fully integrated into national policies based on a human rights perspective,

PP8: Reaffirming that all human rights are inalienable, universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that, therefore, national policies aimed at their promotion and protection will also have a mutually reinforcing effect on their realization,

PP11: Recognizing the important and constructive role that national human rights institutions and civil society can play in the process of drawing up and assessing the impact of national policies aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP13: Affirming that the participation of members of all sectors of society in debating and developing policies and programmes affecting the population is critical for the success of such processes,

PP14: Recognizing that public policies planned and formulated through participatory approaches are key for promoting respect for, and safeguarding of, the realization of human rights,

OP1: Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building options for integrating human rights into national policies;

OP3: Recommends that States integrate into their national policies a human rights perspective aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP4: Decides to convene, at its twenty-eighth session, a panel discussion on the issue of national policies and human rights, with a particular focus on the findings of the report, identifying challenges, further developments and good practices in mainstreaming human rights in national policies and programmes;
c) NATIONAL POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 - RESOLUTION 30/24. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Sponsors: Algeria, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Romania, Thailand
Cosponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey:

PP2: Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

PP5: Recalling further that States emphasized in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the 2005 World Summit Outcome that they bear the responsibility, in conformity with the Charter, to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, disability, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP6: Bearing in mind that States should integrate their obligations and commitments under international human rights law into their national legislation in order to ensure that State action at the national level is effectively directed towards the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP7: Noting that State action aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national level is most effective when fully integrated into national policies based on a human rights perspective,

PP8: Reaffirming that all human rights are inalienable, universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that, therefore, national policies aimed at their promotion and protection will also have a mutually reinforcing effect on their realization,

PP11: Recognizing the important and constructive role that national human rights institutions and civil society can play in the process of drawing up and assessing the impact of national policies aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP13: Affirming that the inclusive participation of all sectors of society in debating and developing policies and programmes affecting the population is critical for the success of such processes,

PP14: Recognizing that public policies planned and formulated through participatory and accessible approaches are a key factor in promoting respect for and safeguarding the realization of human rights,

OP1: Welcomes the panel discussion on the issue of national policies and human rights, with a particular focus on the findings of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity building options for integrating human rights into national policies, held by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

OP4: Encourages the Office of the High Commissioner to enhance further the efforts aimed at supporting these measures in order that national policies have a positive impact on the enjoyment of human rights;

OP5: Invites relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate with States in providing technical assistance, upon request, of the States concerned, with the aim of assisting them in integrating human rights into national policies and programmes so that national policies contribute to the enjoyment of human rights;

OP6: Recommends that States integrate into their national policies a human rights perspective aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and take into consideration the views of civil society in the process;

OP7: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner: (a) To organize, prior to the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, an expert workshop to discuss effective, inclusive and participatory mechanisms and methodologies to mainstream human rights in the formulation and implementation of public policies, and to invite States, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, treaty bodies, special procedures, regional human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the workshop;
Good governance, democracy and rule of law

D) National policies and human rights, HRC 35–JUNE 2017, Resolution 35/32, Adopted without a vote

A/HRC/35/L.23

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Algeria, Ecuador, Italy, Peru, Romania, Thailand

Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Slovenia, Tunisia – in Arab Group above

PP5: Recalling further that States emphasized in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the 2005 World Summit Outcome1 that they bear the responsibility, in conformity with the Charter, to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, disability, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP 13: Affirming that the inclusive participation, as appropriate, of all sectors of society in the development, design, formulation, implementation and follow-up of policies and programmes affecting the population is critical for the success of such processes,

OP1: Welcomes the expert workshop to discuss effective, inclusive and participatory mechanisms and methodologies to mainstream human rights in the formulation and implementation of public policies, held on 5 September 2016, and takes note with appreciation of the summary report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the expert workshop;

OP2: Emphasizes that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development offers entry points for inclusive and participatory implementation of plans and national policies, while mainstreaming human rights towards a more balanced and integrated plan of action for achieving sustainable development that reflects the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights

IV Local government and human rights


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Chile, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Romania

Cosponsors: Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand

PP4: Bearing in mind that human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, and that their protection and promotion is the first responsibility of Governments,

OP1: Requests the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to prepare, from within existing resources, a research-based report on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights mainstreaming in local administration and public services, with a view to compiling best practices and main challenges, and to present a progress report on the requested research-based report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session, for its consideration;

OP2: Also requests the Advisory Committee to seek the views and inputs of Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant special procedures, as well as national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, in order to prepare the above-mentioned research-based report;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Chile, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Romania

Cosponsors: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan,
Good governance, democracy and rule of law

New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America

PP4: Taking note with appreciation that the Advisory Committee presented to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session a progress report based on research on the role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights mainstreaming in local administration and public services;

OP2: Also requests the Advisory Committee, when elaborating the abovementioned report, to include therein the main challenges faced by local governments in the promotion and protection of human rights, and to make recommendations on tackling those challenges based on best practices in human rights mainstreaming in local administration and public services;

OP3: Further requests the Advisory Committee to seek, if necessary, further views and the input of Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant special procedures, as well as national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, in order to finalize the above-mentioned research-based report;

V EQUAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

a) EQUAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/8. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Botswana, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Netherlands, Peru

Cosponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PP1: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

PP3: Reaffirming that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of political and public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

PP4: Reaffirming also that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors,

PP5: Reaffirming further that no distinctions are permitted among citizens in the enjoyment of the right to participate in the conduct of political and public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability,

PP6: Emphasizing the critical importance of equal political participation for democracy, the rule of law, social inclusion and economic development, and advancing gender equality, as well as for the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP7: Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making, is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy,

PP9: Recognizing also the need to intensify efforts to eliminate barriers in law and in practice and to actively facilitate equal political participation,

PP10: Welcoming the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special
Good governance, democracy and rule of law procedures, the treaty bodies and other relevant human rights mechanisms on identifying and addressing obstacles to equal political participation,

OP1: Expresses concern that, despite the progress made in achieving equal political participation worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles, including discrimination, in the enjoyment of their right to participate in political and public affairs of their countries;

OP2: Recognizes that women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or to minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations are among the most affected by discrimination in political participation;

OP3: Reaffirms the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has an effective right and opportunity to participate in political and public affairs on an equal basis;

OP4: Urges all States to ensure the full and effective participation of all citizens in political and public affairs on an equal basis, including by, inter alia:

OP4: (a) Complying fully with their international human rights obligations and commitments with regard to equal political participation;

OP4: (b) Taking all necessary measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that, directly or indirectly, discriminate against citizens in their right to political participation on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability;

OP4: (c) Ensuring that no one’s right to participate in political and public affairs of his or her country is suspended or conditioned, except on objective and reasonable grounds which are duly established by law and in conformity with international law;

OP4: (d) Taking proactive measures to eliminate all barriers in law and in practice that prevent or hinder citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations, from fully and effectively participating in political and public affairs;

OP4: (e) Taking appropriate measures to publicly encourage and promote the importance of equal political participation of all citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or to minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations;

OP5: (f) Ensuring the right of everyone to freedom of expression, to peaceful assembly and to freedom of association, and facilitating equal and effective access to information, media and communication technologies in order to enable pluralistic debates fostering equal political participation;

OP6: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a study on factors that impede equal political participation and on steps to overcome those challenges, while taking into account, inter alia, the relevant work of the special procedures, the treaty bodies and other relevant international human rights mechanisms, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council for consideration at its twenty-seventh session.

b) EQUAL POLITICAL PARTICIPATION - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/24. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Cosponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America

PP1: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

PP4: Reaffirming that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country, as well as to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by
Good governance, democracy and rule of law

PP5: Reaffirming also that no distinctions are permitted among citizens in the enjoyment of the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability,

PP6: Emphasizing the critical importance of equal and effective participation in political and public affairs for democracy, the rule of law, social inclusion, economic development and advancing gender equality, as well as for the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms

PP7: Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making, is essential to the achievement of equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, peace and democracy,

PP8: Recognizing that the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, to peaceful assembly, to freedom of association, to education, and access to information, as well as inclusive economic empowerment, are among the essential conditions for equal participation in political and public affairs and must be promoted and protected,

PP10: Recognizing further the need to intensify efforts to eliminate barriers in law and in practice and to actively facilitate full and effective participation in political and public affairs,

PP11: Welcoming the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures, the treaty bodies and other relevant human rights mechanisms on identifying and addressing obstacles to the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs,

OP1: Expresses concern that, despite progress made towards the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles, including discrimination, in the enjoyment of their right to participate in the public affairs of their countries as well as in the enjoyment of other human rights that enable it;

OP2: Recognizes that women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations are among those who are most affected by discrimination in participation in political and public affairs;

OP3: Reaffirms the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has an effective right and opportunity to equal participation in public affairs;

OP4: Notes with appreciation the study on the factors that impede equal political participation and steps to overcome those challenges, prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and urges all States to consider, as appropriate, the conclusions and recommendations of the study, and to ensure the full, effective and equal participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, including by, inter alia:

OP4: (a) Complying fully with their international human rights law obligations and commitments with regard to participation in political and public affairs, including by reflecting them in their national legislative framework;

OP4: © Taking all necessary measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability;

OP4: (d) Taking proactive measures to eliminate all barriers in law and in practice that prevent or hinder citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations, from participating fully and effectively in political and public affairs, including, inter alia, reviewing and repealing measures that unreasonably restrict the right to participate in public affairs, and considering adopting, on the basis of reliable data on participation, temporary special measures, including legislative acts, aimed at increasing the participation of underrepresented groups, in all aspects of political and public life;

OP4: (e) Taking appropriate measures to encourage publicly and promote the importance of participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or to minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations, including by engaging them in designing, evaluating and reviewing policies on participation in political and public affairs;
OP4: (f) Developing information and educational materials on the political process and relevant international human rights law provisions to facilitate equal participation in political and public affairs;

OP4: (g) Taking steps to promote and protect the voting rights of all those entitled to vote without any discrimination, including facilitation of voter registration and participation and the provision of electoral information and voting papers in a range of accessible formats and languages, as appropriate;

OP4: (h) Ensuring the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association, education and development, and facilitating equal and effective access to information, media and communication technologies in order to enable pluralistic debates fostering inclusive and effective participation in political and public affairs;

OP4: (i) Creating a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society organizations who, together with other actors, play a key role in the effective promotion and protection of all human rights;

OP4: (j) Providing full and effective access to justice and redress mechanisms to those citizens whose right to participate in public affairs has been violated, including by developing effective, independent and pluralistic national human rights institutions, in accordance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Paris Principles);

OP6: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner, with the participation of States, relevant United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, the treaty bodies, the special procedures, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to prepare a study on best practices, experiences and challenges and ways to overcome them with regard to the promotion, protection and implementation of the right to participate in public affairs in the context of the existing human rights law with a view to identifying possible elements of principles guiding this implementation, and to present it to the Council at its thirtyieth session for further consideration.

c) EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS - HRC 30 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/9. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Botswana, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Netherlands, Peru

Cosponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America:

PP4: Reaffirming that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country, as well as to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and reaffirming also that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government,

PP5: Reaffirming also that no distinctions are permitted among citizens in the enjoyment of the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability,

PP6: Emphasizing the critical importance of equal and effective participation in political and public affairs for democracy, the rule of law, social inclusion, economic development and advancing gender equality, as well as for the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP7: Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making, is essential to the achievement of equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, peace and democracy,

PP8: Recognizing that the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, to peaceful assembly, to freedom of association, to education, and access to information, as well as inclusive economic empowerment, are
among the essential conditions for equal participation in political and public affairs and must be promoted and protected,

PP10: Recognizing further the need to intensify efforts to eliminate barriers in law and in practice and to actively facilitate full and effective participation in political and public affairs,

OP1: Expresses concern that, despite progress made towards the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles, including discrimination, in the enjoyment of their right to participate in the public affairs of their countries as well as in the enjoyment of other human rights that enable it;

OP2: Recognizes that women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations are among those who are most affected by discrimination in participation in political and public affairs;

OP3: Reaffirms the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has an effective right and opportunity to equal participation in public affairs;

OP7: Urges all States to ensure the full, effective and equal participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, including by, inter alia:

d) Taking all necessary measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability;

OP7: (d) Taking proactive measures to eliminate all barriers in law and in practice that prevent or hinder citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, from participating fully and effectively in political and public affairs, including, inter alia, reviewing and repealing measures that unreasonably restrict the right to participate in public affairs, and considering adopting, on the basis of reliable data on participation, temporary special measures, including legislative acts, aimed at increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in all aspects of political and public life;

OP7: (e) Taking appropriate measures to encourage publicly and promote the importance of participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or to minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations, including by engaging them in designing, evaluating and reviewing policies and legislation on participation in political and public affairs;

OP7: (f) Developing and disseminating information and educational materials on the political process and relevant international human rights law provisions to facilitate equal participation in political and public affairs;

OP7: (g) Taking steps to promote and protect the voting rights of all those entitled to vote without any discrimination, including facilitation of voter registration and participation and the provision of electoral information and voting papers in a range of accessible formats and languages, as appropriate;

OP7: (h) Exploring new forms of participation and opportunities brought about by new information and communications technology and social media as a means to improve and widen, online and offline, the exercise of the right to participate in public affairs, and other rights directly supporting and enabling it;

OP7: (i) Ensuring the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association, education and development, and facilitating equal and effective access to information, media and communications technology in order to enable pluralistic debates fostering inclusive and effective participation in political and public affairs;

OP7: (j) Creating a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society organizations, which together with other actors play a key role in the effective promotion and protection of all human rights;

OP8: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner:

(a) To organize, prior to the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, an expert workshop to discuss the existing guidance on the implementation of the right to participate in public affairs with the aim of identifying possible gaps and making recommendations in this regard, as well as new developments, trends and innovations with respect to full, effective and equal participation in political and public affairs;

OP8: (b) To invite States, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, treaty bodies, special procedures, regional human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the workshop;
d) **Equal participation in political and public affairs** – HRC 33 – September 2016 Resolution 33/22 Adopted as orally revised without a vote,

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

Sponsors: Botswana, Czechia, Indonesia, Netherlands, Peru

Co-sponsors: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United States of America

Subsequently: El Salvador, Latvia, Mongolia, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Tunisia

PP4: Reaffirming that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, **without any of the distinctions** stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country, as well as to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and reaffirming also that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government,

PP5: Reaffirming also that **no distinctions** are permitted among citizens in the enjoyment of the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of **disability**,

OP1: Expresses concern that, despite progress made towards the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles, such as discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in the enjoyment of their right to participate in the public affairs of their countries as well as in the enjoyment of other human rights that enable it;

OP2: Recognizes that women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations are among those who are most affected by discrimination in participation in political and public affairs;

OP 6 (c) Taking all necessary measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability;

(d) Taking proactive measures to eliminate all barriers in law and in practice that prevent or hinder citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, from participating fully and effectively in political and public affairs, including, inter alia, reviewing and repealing measures that unreasonably restrict the right to participate in public affairs, and considering adopting, on the basis of reliable data on participation, temporary special measures, including legislative acts, aimed at increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in all aspects of political and public life;

(g) Taking steps to promote and protect the voting rights of all those entitled to vote without any discrimination, including facilitation of voter registration and participation and the provision of electoral information and voting papers in a range of accessible formats and languages, as appropriate;

OP10: (b) The effective implementation of all dimensions of the right to participate in public affairs for all rights holders, **without discrimination or distinction** of any kind, including at the national level, in all phases of the electoral process, between elections, outside the political process in the conduct of public affairs, and in access to public service, and on the participation of citizens, individually and in association with others, at the supranational level, including within international organizations;
26. NATIONALITY AND BIRTH REGISTRATION

A) HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF NATIONALITY - HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/02 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Russian Federation and Belarus
Co-sponsors: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Peru, Russian Federation. Subsequently, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua and Serbia joined the co-sponsors.

PP3: Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality,

PP6: Noting the provisions of international human rights instruments and international instruments on statelessness and nationality recognizing the right to acquire, change or retain nationality or prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, inter alia, article 5, paragraph (d) (iii), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; article 24, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women; article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,

PP10: Stressing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP17: Expressing its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

OP1: Reaffirms that the right to a nationality of every human person is a fundamental human right;

OP2: Recognizes that arbitrary deprivation of nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP3: Calls upon all States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;

OP6: Notes that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of an individual might be impeded as a result of arbitrary deprivation of nationality;

OP7: Expresses its concern that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality may be affected by poverty, social exclusion and legal incapacity which have an adverse impact on their enjoyment of relevant civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of education, housing, employment and health;

OP8: Recalls that every child has the right to acquire a nationality, and recognizes the special needs of children for protection against arbitrary deprivation of nationality;

OP9: Calls upon States to ensure that all children are registered at birth, and notes the importance of standardized and effective procedures for civil registration and identity documentation in order to help prevent arbitrary deprivation of nationality and statelessness;

OP13: Urges relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and appropriate treaty bodies and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue with the ongoing collection of information on the issue of human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality from all relevant sources and to take account of such information, together with any recommendations thereon, in their reports and activities conducted within their respective mandates;
OP14: Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the impact that arbitrary deprivation of nationality may have on the enjoyment by persons of their human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and to present it to the Council at its nineteenth session;

**8) HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF NATIONALITY - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/05 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Russian Federation
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality,

PP7: Noting the provisions of international human rights instruments and international instruments on statelessness and nationality recognizing the right to acquire, change or retain nationality or prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, inter alia, article 5, paragraph (d) (iii), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, article 24, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, as well as relevant regional instruments,

PP10: Stressing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP15: Expressing its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

OP1: Reaffirms that the right to a nationality of every human person is a fundamental human right enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

OP2: Reiterates that the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP4: Calls upon all States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;

OP6: Notes that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of an individual might be impeded as a result of the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, and that such individuals are placed in a situation of increased vulnerability to human rights violations;

OP7: Expresses its concern that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality may be affected by poverty, social exclusion and limited legal capacity, which have an adverse impact on their enjoyment of relevant civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of education, housing, employment, health and social security;

OP8: Reaffirms that every child has the right to acquire a nationality, and recognizes the special needs of children for protection against the arbitrary deprivation of nationality;

OP9: Urges all States to prevent statelessness through legislative and other measures aimed at ensuring that all children are registered immediately after birth and have the right to acquire a nationality and that individuals do not become stateless thereafter;

OP17: Urges relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and appropriate treaty bodies and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to collect information on the issue
of human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality from all relevant sources, and to take account of such information, together with any recommendations thereon, in their reports and activities conducted within their respective mandates;

OP18: Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on legislative and administrative measures that may lead to the deprivation of nationality of individuals or groups of individuals, paying particular attention to situations where persons affected may be left stateless, to collect in this regard information from States, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders and to present the report to the Human Rights Council before its twenty-fifth session;

c) HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF NATIONALITY HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26-14 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R
Sponsors: Russian Federation
Co-sponsors: Belarus, Cuba, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality,

PP7: Recalling articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which guarantee the right of the child to be registered immediately after birth and to acquire nationality,

PP8: Noting the provisions of other international human rights instruments and international instruments on statelessness and nationality recognizing the right to acquire, change or retain nationality or prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, inter alia, article 5, paragraph (d) (iii), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, article 24, paragraph 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, as well as relevant regional instruments,

PP11: Stressing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

PP18: Expressing its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP19: Acknowledging that incidents of discriminatory deprivation of nationality, including without clear legislative basis or for which a legislative basis was exceptionally created, have been a source of widespread suffering and statelessness in the past,

OP1: Reaffirms that the right to a nationality of every human person is a fundamental human right enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

OP2: Reiterates that arbitrary deprivation of nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP4: Calls upon all States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;

OP6: Notes that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of an individual might be impeded as a result of arbitrary deprivation of nationality, and that such individuals are placed in a situation of increased vulnerability to human rights violations;

OP7: Expresses its concern that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality may be affected by poverty, social exclusion and limited legal capacity, which have an adverse impact on their enjoyment of relevant civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of education, housing, employment,
Nationality and birth registration

OP10: Urges all States to prevent statelessness through legislative and other measures aimed at ensuring that all children are registered immediately after birth and have the right to acquire a nationality and that individuals do not become stateless thereafter;

OP21: Urges relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and appropriate treaty bodies and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to collect information on the issue of human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality from all relevant sources, and to take account of such information, together with any recommendations thereon, in their reports and activities conducted within their respective mandates;

OP22: Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders, to prepare a report on the impact that the arbitrary deprivation of nationality has on the enjoyment of the rights of children concerned, as well as on the existing laws and practices on accessibility for children to acquire nationality, inter alia, of the country in which they are born, if they otherwise would be stateless, and to present it to the Human Rights Council before its thirty-first session;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Russian Federation
Co-sponsors: Bolivia

Subsequently: Botswana, Mexico, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of Korea, Haiti, Tunisia

PP8: Noting the provisions of other international human rights instruments and international instruments on statelessness and nationality recognizing the right to acquire, change or retain nationality or prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, inter alia, article 5, paragraph (d) (iii), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, article 24, paragraph 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, as well as relevant regional instruments,

PP16: Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and also recalling its goal 16, target 9, to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration;

PP19: Expressing its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

OP2: Stresses that arbitrary deprivation of nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, including disability, is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP4: Calls upon States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, including disability, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;
**Nationality and birth registration**

**e) The right to a nationality: women and children - HRC 20 – June 2012 – Resolution 20/4. Adopted without a vote.**

**Sponsors:** United States of America

**Co-sponsors:** Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay:

**PP2:** Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality, and article 2 of the same Declaration, according to which everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, including on the basis of sex,

**PP4:** Acknowledging that the right to a nationality is a universal human right and that no one may be arbitrarily denied or deprived of a nationality, including on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status,

**PP5:** Noting the provisions of international and regional human rights instruments recognizing the right of every child to acquire a nationality and not be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality, inter alia, article 24, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and article 29 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and recognizing the equal right to nationality, including article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and article 5 (d)(iii) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

**PP11:** Welcoming the increased efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to prevent and reduce statelessness among women and children and, where necessary, to provide protection for stateless women and children,

**PP13:** Taking into consideration the fact that all persons, particularly women and children, without nationality or without birth registration are vulnerable to trafficking in persons and other abuses and violations of their human rights,

**OP1:** Reaffirms that the right to a nationality is a universal human right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that every man, woman and child has the right to a nationality;

**OP5:** Urges all States to refrain from enacting or maintaining discriminatory nationality legislation, with a view to avoid statelessness, in particular among women and children;

**OP6:** Urges States to reform nationality laws that discriminate against women by granting equal rights to men and women to confer nationality to their children and regarding the acquisition, change or retention of their nationality;

**OP8:** Calls upon States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, for every child, and underscores the importance of effective birth registration and provision of documentary proof of birth irrespective of his or her immigration status and that of his or her parents or family members, which can contribute to reducing statelessness, as well as reducing vulnerability to trafficking in persons and other abuses and violations of their human rights;

**OP10:** Calls upon States to ensure that effective and appropriate remedies are available to all persons, in particular women and children, whose right to a nationality has been violated, including restoration of nationality and expedient provision of documentary proof of nationality by the State responsible for the violation;

**OP14:** Calls upon all States to ensure that all persons, in particular women and children, regardless of their nationality status, enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

**OP15:** Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on discrimination against women in nationality-related matters, including the impact on children, under national and international law, including best practices by States and other measures that eliminate nationality discrimination against women and avoid or reduce statelessness before the HRC 23 session.

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Sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Colombia, Mexico, Slovakia, Turkey, United States of America
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of African States), Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uruguay, Ukraine, United States of America

PP5: Noting the provisions of international and regional human rights instruments recognizing the equal right to nationality, including article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and article 5 (d) (iii) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

PP8: Noting also the provisions of international and regional human rights and other instruments recognizing the right of every child to acquire a nationality and specifying the obligations of States parties to register every child immediately after birth, including internally displaced, refugee and migrant children, inter alia, article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 18, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the role that birth registration plays in confirming nationality and preventing statelessness,

OP8: Calls upon States to identify and remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers, especially those targeting women, that impede access to registration of vital life events including birth, marriage and death registration, and including late registration and associated fees, paying due attention to, among others, barriers relating to poverty, age, disability, gender, nationality, displacement, illiteracy and detention contexts, and to persons in vulnerable groups, and to remove barriers to birth registration based on discrimination against unwed mothers;
II BIRTH REGISTRATION

A) BIRTH REGISTRATION AND THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO RECOGNITION EVERYWHERE AS A PERSON BEFORE THE LAW - HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/19. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico, Turkey
Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

PP4: Reaffirming the human right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments,

PP4: Recalling the obligation of States to register all children immediately after birth as provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international instruments,

PP7: Recognizing the importance of birth registration, including late birth registration, as a means for providing an official record of the existence of a person and the recognition of that individual as a person before the law; expressing concern that unregistered individuals have limited or no access to services and enjoyment of all the rights to which they are entitled; also taking into consideration that persons without birth registration may be vulnerable to statelessness and associated lack of protection; and aware that registering a person’s birth is a vital step towards his or her protection,”

OP2: Reminds States of their obligation to undertake birth registration without discrimination of any kind;

OP4: Also calls upon States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures without discrimination of any kind;

OP5: Further calls upon States to continuously raise awareness at the national and local levels of birth registration, including by engagement in public campaigns that raise awareness of the importance of birth registration for effective access to services and the enjoyment of all rights;

OP6: Urges States to identify and remove physical, administrative and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, including late birth registration, paying due attention to, among others, those barriers relating to poverty, disability, multicultural contexts and persons in vulnerable situations;

OP7: Encourages States to request technical assistance, if required, from relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, and other relevant stakeholders in order to fulfil their obligation to undertake birth registration as a means to respect the right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law;”
b) Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law HRC 22 – March 2013 – Resolution 22/7. Adopted without a vote.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico, Turkey
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

PP4: Reaffirming the human right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments,

PP5: Recalling the obligation of States to register all children immediately after birth, as provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and other relevant international instruments to which they are party,

PP6: Recognizing the importance of a human rights-based approach to birth registration, based on international human rights obligations and commitments operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights,

PP9: Recognizing the importance of birth registration, including late birth registration and provision of documents of proof of birth, as a means for providing an official record of the existence of a person and the recognition of that individual as a person before the law; expressing concern that unregistered individuals have limited or no access to services and enjoyment of all the rights to which they are entitled; taking into consideration that persons without birth registration are vulnerable to lack of protection; and aware that registering a person’s birth is a vital step towards the promotion and protection of all his or her human rights, and protection from violence, exploitation and abuse,

OP2: Reminds States of their obligation to register births without discrimination of any kind and irrespective of the status of his or her parents;

OP3: Calls upon States to establish or strengthen existing institutions at all levels responsible for birth registration and the preservation and security of such records, to ensure adequate training for registration officers, to allocate sufficient and adequate human, technical and financial resources to fulfil their mandate, and to increase, as needed, the number of birth registration facilities, paying attention to the local community level;

OP5: Further calls upon States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, without discrimination of any kind;

OP6: Calls upon States to continuously raise awareness at the national, regional and local levels of birth registration, including by engagement in collaboration with all relevant actors in public campaigns that raise awareness of the importance of birth registration for effective access to services and the enjoyment of human rights;

OP7: Urges States to identify and remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, including late registration, paying due attention to, among others, those barriers relating to poverty, disability, gender, nationality, displacement, illiteracy and detention contexts, and to persons in vulnerable situations;

OP9: Invites the above-mentioned United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate with States in providing technical assistance, upon request, and calls upon them to ensure that persons with no birth registration are not discriminated against in any of their programmes;

OP10: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report, in
consultation with States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, on legal, administrative, economic, physical and any other barriers to access to universal birth registration and possession of documentary proof of birth, as well as on good practices adopted by States in fulfilling their obligation to ensure birth registration, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Mexico and Turkey
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

PP3: Reaffirming the human right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments

PP4: Recalling the obligation of States to register all children immediately after birth, without discrimination of any kind, as provided for in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and other relevant international instruments to which they are party,

PP5: Recognizing the importance of a human rights-based approach to birth registration, based on international human rights obligations and commitments operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights,

PP6: Welcoming the continuing efforts of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other treaty-based bodies towards universal birth registration, such as through recommendations widely addressed to States in this regard,

PP9: Expressing concern that unregistered individuals may have limited or no access to services and the enjoyment of all the rights to which they are entitled, and taking into consideration that registering a person’s birth is a vital step towards the promotion and protection of all of his or her human rights, and that persons without birth registration are more vulnerable to marginalization, exclusion, discrimination, violence, statelessness, exploitation and abuse

PP10: Recognizing that free birth registration and free or low-fee late birth registration are part of a comprehensive civil registration system that facilitates the development of vital statistics and the effective planning and implementation of programmes and policies intended to promote better governance and to achieve internationally agreed development goals,

PP12: Recognizing further that non-governmental organizations, professional associations, media, the private sector and other members of civil society, including those involved in public-private partnerships, can also contribute to the improvement and promotion of community awareness of birth registration in a manner that reflects national priorities and strategies,

OP2: Reminds States of their obligation to register births without discrimination of any kind and irrespective of the status of the parents of the child, and also reminds States that birth registration should take place immediately after birth, and that late birth registration should be limited to those cases that would otherwise result in a lack of registration;

OP3: Welcomes the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law,1 which

Back to: Content by theme  Nationality and birth registration
documents the wide range of barriers to access to universal birth registration and the good practices adopted by States in fulfilling their obligation to ensure birth registration;

OP4: Calls upon States to establish or strengthen existing institutions at all levels responsible for birth registration and the preservation and security of such records, to ensure adequate training for registration officers, to allocate sufficient and adequate human, technical and financial resources to fulfil their mandate, and to increase, as needed, the accessibility of birth registration facilities, either by increasing the number or through other means, such as mobile birth registration officials in rural areas, paying attention to the local community level, promoting community awareness and working to address the barriers faced by vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, in their access to birth registration;

OP6: Further calls upon States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures, without discrimination of any kind;

OP7: Calls upon States to raise awareness of birth registration continuously at the national, regional and local levels, including by engaging in collaboration with all relevant actors in public campaigns that raise awareness of the importance of birth registration for effective access to services and the enjoyment of human rights;

OP8: Also calls upon States to ensure that lack of birth registration or documents of proof of birth does not constitute an obstacle to access to and the enjoyment of relevant national services and programmes in accordance with international human rights law;

OP9: Urges States to identify and remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, including late registration, paying due attention to, inter alia, barriers relating to poverty, disability, gender, nationality, displacement, illiteracy and detention contexts, and persons in vulnerable situations;

OP10: Invites States and other relevant stakeholders to work towards ensuring universal birth registration through, inter alia, the exchange of good practices and technical assistance, including through the universal periodic review and other relevant mechanisms of the Human Rights Council;

OP12: Invites relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate with States in providing technical assistance, upon request, and calls upon them to ensure that persons with no birth registration are not discriminated against in any of their programmes;
Nationality and birth registration

**D) Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law – HRC 34 – March 2017 Resolution 34/16 Adopted as orally revised without a vote**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors**  Mexico, Turkey
**Co-sponsors:** Argentinia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay: draft resolution

**Subsequently:** Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Switzerland, Angola, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Mali, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Thailand, Ukraine

PP1 Reaffirming the human right of everyone to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and other relevant international instruments,

OP5: Calls upon States to establish or strengthen existing institutions at all levels responsible for birth registration and consider the development of comprehensive civil registration systems, and the preservation and security of such records, to ensure adequate training for registration officers, to allocate sufficient and adequate human, technical and financial resources to fulfil their mandate, and to increase, as needed, the accessibility of birth registration facilities within its territory and, in accordance with relevant international law, abroad, either by increasing the number or through other means, such as mobile birth registration officials in rural areas, paying attention to the local community level, promoting community awareness and working to address the barriers faced by vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, in their access to birth registration;

OP12: Urges States to identify and remove physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to birth registration, including late registration, paying due attention to, among others, those barriers relating to poverty, disability, gender, age, adoption processes, nationality, statelessness, displacement, illiteracy and detention contexts, and to persons in vulnerable situations;

OP 19: Also requests the High Commissioner to prepare, in consultation with States, United Nations agencies and organs, civil society and other relevant stakeholders a report on best practices and specific measures to ensure access to birth registration, particularly for those children most at risk, marginalized and living in situations of conflict, poverty, emergency and vulnerability, including children belonging to minority groups, children with disabilities, indigenous children, and children of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons, taking into account the commitment to implement target 16.9 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to submit the report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-ninth session;
27. PEACEFUL PROTESTS


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Switzerland, Turkey
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey:

PP3: Reaffirming further that, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, States Members of the United Nations have pledged to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”

PP11: Reaffirming that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

PP16: Stressing that peaceful protests should not be viewed as a threat, and therefore encouraging all States to engage in an open, inclusive and meaningful dialogue when dealing with peaceful protests and their causes,

PP17: Recognizing that national human rights institutions and representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can play a useful role in facilitating continued dialogue between individuals taking part in peaceful protests and the relevant authorities,

OP6: Urges States to pay particular attention to the safety and protection of women and women human rights defenders from gender-based violence, including sexual assault in the context of peaceful protests;

OP13: Recognizes the important role played by national human rights institutions, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, journalists and other media workers, Internet users and human rights defenders, and other relevant stakeholders, in documenting human rights violations or abuses committed in the context of peaceful protests;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Switzerland and Turkey.

Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America

Subsequently: Brazil, France, Japan, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Honduras, Israel, Malta, New Zealand, Portugal, Senegal, Slovenia, Ukraine, Uruguay

PP4: Reaffirming also that, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, States Members of the United Nations have pledged to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP6: Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 21/12 of 27 September 2012, on the safety of journalists, 24/8 of 26 September 2013, on equal political participation, 22/6 of 21 March 2013, on protecting human rights defenders, and 24/21 of 27 September 2013, on civil society space: creating and maintaining, in law and practice, a safe and enabling environment,

PP15: Reaffirming that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

PP21: Stressing that peaceful protests should not be viewed as a threat, and therefore encouraging all States to engage in an open, inclusive and meaningful dialogue when dealing with peaceful protests and their causes,

PP23: Recognizing that national human rights institutions and representatives of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can play a useful role in facilitating continued dialogue between individuals taking part in peaceful protests and the relevant authorities,

OP4: Urges States to facilitate peaceful protests by providing protestors with access to public space and protecting them, without discrimination, where necessary, against any form of threat and harassment, and underlines the role of local authorities in this regard;

OP6: Urges States to pay particular attention to the safety and protection of women and women human rights defenders from acts of intimidation and harassment, as well as gender-based violence, including sexual assault, in the context of peaceful protests;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico, Thailand
Cosponsors: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam

PP16: Acknowledging that children who come into contact with the law and/or the justice system have rights, needs and interests that must be considered and respected, including through the provision of child-friendly procedures, and that the administration of justice must be in line with States’ commitments and obligations under international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and with principles and standards relating to children, including the principles of non-discrimination and the best interests of the child, as well as the right to life and the right of the child to express his or her own views freely in all matters affecting him or her, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child,

PP18: Noting the special needs of children in situations of vulnerability who are in contact with justice systems, who may require particular attention, protection and skills from the professionals interacting with them, especially from lawyers, prosecutors and judges,

OP2: Encourages States to promote diversity in the composition of the members of the judiciary, including by taking into account a gender perspective and by promoting actively the balanced representation of women and men from various segments of society at all levels, and to ensure that the requirements for joining the judiciary and the selection process thereof are non-discriminatory, public and transparent, based on objective criteria, and guarantee the appointment of individuals of integrity and ability with appropriate training and qualifications in law, based on individual merit and under equal working conditions;”

OP4: Encourages States to put in place legal and policy frameworks conducive to the development and reinforcement of a child-sensitive justice system, in line with their commitments and obligations under international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and with principles and standards relating to children, and stresses that the rights and best interests of the child should be taken into account by judges, prosecutors and lawyers in the performance of their functions in all matters concerning children;”

OP6: Further encourages States to consider, in collaboration with relevant national entities such as bar associations, associations of judges and prosecutors, and educational institutions assisting the judiciary, developing guidance on issues such as gender, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and migrants, among others, to inform the action of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and other actors in the judicial system;

OP9: Calls upon States, in collaboration with relevant national entities such as bar associations, associations of judges and prosecutors, and educational institutions, to provide adequate training, including human rights training, for judges, prosecutors and lawyers, both on initial appointment and periodically throughout their careers, taking into account regional and international human rights law and, where applicable and relevant, the concluding observations and decisions of human rights mechanisms, such as treaty bodies and regional human rights courts;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, France, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, United States of America, Uruguay:

PP2: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 8 June 1977, other relevant international human rights law and international humanitarian law instruments and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

PP12: Underlining the fact that, when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law, the specific context of each situation must be taken into account with a view to preventing the recurrence of crises and future violations of human rights, to ensure social cohesion, nation-building, ownership and inclusiveness at the national and local levels, and to promote reconciliation,

OP2: Welcomes the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur in the implementation of his mandate, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant actors from all regions for his thematic reports, and the undertaking of country visits;

E) Independence and Impartiality of the Judiciary, Jurors and Assessors, and the Independence of Lawyers, Resolution 35/12

A/HRC/35/L.20

Other languages: E F S A C R

Adopted without a vote

Sponsors: Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico, Thailand

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine

Subsequently: Georgia, Japan, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United States of America

OP5: Also encourages States to consider, in collaboration with relevant national entities such as bar associations, associations of judges and prosecutors, and educational institutions assisting the judiciary, developing guidance on issues such as gender, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and migrants, among others, to inform the action of judges, lawyers, prosecutors and other actors in the judicial system;
28. **ARBITRARY DETENTION**

**A) ARBITRARY DETENTION - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/18. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: **F F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** France

**Cosponsors:** Argentina, Austria, Bulgarlia, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyrus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Swede, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

**B) ARBITRARY DETENTION - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/16. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: **F F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** France

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyrus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

**OP1:** Stresses the importance of the work of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; (new)

**C) ARBITRARY DETENTION - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/7. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: **F F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** France

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay
29. TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL TREATMENT

I TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

A) TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT: THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES, PROSECUTORS AND LAWYER. HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/19 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Denmark
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

PP4: Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to torture or to other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

PP5: Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right that must be protected under all circumstances, including during states of emergency and in times of international or internal armed conflicts or disturbance and that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in relevant international instruments, stressing that legal and procedural safeguards against such acts must not be subject to measures that would circumvent this right, and emphasizing that judges, prosecutors and lawyers play a critical role in safeguarding this right,

PP6: Convinced that an independent and impartial judiciary, an independent legal profession and the integrity of the judicial system are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights, including the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and for the application of the rule of law and for ensuring a fair trial and that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice.

OP15: Calls upon States to ensure that education and information regarding the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are fully included in the education and training of all judges, prosecutors and lawyers as well as law enforcement personnel;


Sponsors: Denmark
Co-sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to torture or to other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and recalling in this regard the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and relevant provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, “
PP4: Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right under international law that must be respected and protected under all circumstances, including in times of international or internal armed conflict or internal disturbance or any other public emergency, that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in relevant international instruments, and that legal and procedural safeguards against such acts must not be subject to measures that would circumvent this right, “

PP9: Noting that, for the purposes of the present resolution, the term “victim” means a victim of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that a person should be considered a victim regardless of whether the perpetrator of the violation is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of any familial or other relationship between the perpetrator and the victim,

PP11: Recognizing also that the main purpose of rehabilitation is to enable victims to regain and maintain maximum independence, full physical, mental, social and vocational ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life,

OP1: Condemns all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified, and calls upon all States to implement fully the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

OP10: Urges States to pay special attention to the provision of redress for gender based violence that constitutes torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to adopt a gender-sensitive approach to redress;

OP11: Recognizes that sexual violence and gender-based violence that constitute torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment affect victims, their families, communities and societies, and stresses that effective remedies in those situations should include access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socioeconomic reintegration services for victims of such violence;

OP12: Urges States to ensure that appropriate rehabilitation is promptly available to all victims without discrimination of any kind, provided either directly by the public health system or through the funding of private rehabilitation facilities, including those administered by civil society organizations, and to consider making rehabilitation available to the immediate family or dependents of the victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization;

OP13: Recognizes the importance of full, holistic and specialized rehabilitation services, which include any necessary coordinated combination of medical and psychological care, as well as legal, social, community- and family-based, vocational, educational services and interim economic support and that are performed by specialists with a view to establish the restoration of functions or the acquisition of new skills required by the changed circumstances of a victim in the aftermath of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

OP19: Encourages States to ensure that persons providing rehabilitation services, as well as other relevant professionals, receive initial and continuing, adequate and regular training relevant to implement the prohibition against torture and to provide rehabilitation;
II. MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

a) TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT: MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR - HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/23. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Denmark
Co-sponsors: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

PP3: Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right under international law that must be respected and protected under all circumstances, including in times of international and internal armed conflict or internal disturbance or any other public emergency; that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in the relevant international instruments; and that legal and procedural safeguards against such acts must not be subject to measures that would circumvent this right, “

PP8: Commending the persistent efforts of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and national preventive mechanisms, and the considerable network of centres for the rehabilitation of torture victims to prevent and combat torture and to alleviate the suffering of victims of torture,

OP1: Condemns all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified, and calls upon all States to implement fully the absolute and non-derogable prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

OP3: Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment for a further period of three years:
(a) To seek, receive, examine and act on information from Governments, intergovernmental and civil society organizations, individuals and groups of individuals regarding issues and alleged cases concerning torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; “

OP3: (f) To continue to cooperate with the Committee against Torture, the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture and relevant United Nations mechanisms and bodies and, as appropriate, regional organizations and mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national preventive mechanisms and civil society, including non-governmental organizations;

OP7: Also urges States: (k) To adopt a gender-sensitive approach in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, paying special attention to gender based violence that constitutes torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Denmark
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

PP2: Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

PP3: Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right under international law that must be respected and protected under all circumstances, including in times of international and internal armed conflict or internal disturbance or any other public emergency, that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in the relevant international instruments, and that legal and procedural safeguards against such acts must not be subject to measures that would circumvent this right, “

OP1: Decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment for a further period of three years:

(a) To seek, receive, examine and act on information from Governments, intergovernmental and civil society organizations, individuals and groups of individuals regarding issues and alleged cases concerning torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; “

OP1: (e) To integrate a gender perspective and a victim-centred approach throughout the work of his or her mandate;

OP1: (f) To continue to cooperate with the Committee against Torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and relevant United Nations mechanisms and bodies and, as appropriate, regional organizations and mechanisms, national human rights institutions, national preventive mechanisms and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well as to contribute to the promotion of strengthened cooperation among the above-mentioned actors;

OP2: Urges States: (e) To adopt a victim-centred and gender-sensitive approach in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, paying special attention to gender-based violence that constitutes torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
30. **Xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance**

I. **Xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance**

A) **Addressing the impact of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence in the context of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls**.- HRC 32- JUNE 2016 - RESOLUTION 32/17 - ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay

**Co-sponsors:** Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Luxembourg, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay

**Subsequently:** Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Georgia, Mongolia, Philippines, Slovenia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia

**PP6:** Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, by which Governments expressed their determination to intensify efforts to ensure equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls who face multiple barriers to their empowerment and advancement because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion or disability, or because they are indigenous people,

**PP9:** Recognizing and deeply regretting that many women and girls, including those belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are disproportionately affected by aggravated forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

**OP1:** Expresses grave concern about the impact of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence in the context of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls;

**OP2:** Recognizes the need to integrate and mainstream a gender perspective into relevant policies, strategies and programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination suffered by women and girls;

**OP3:** Calls upon States to develop and strengthen comprehensive gender-responsive, multisectoral policies and programmes involving relevant authorities, in sectors such as justice, health, social services, education and child protection services, as well as relevant non-State actors, with a view to promoting the human rights of women and girls affected by multiple and intersecting forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and related violence;

**OP4:** Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the impact of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence in the context of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls, with a view to identifying challenges and good practices, including, as appropriate, the contributions of the universal periodic review, and to present it to the Council at its thirty-fifth session;
B) CONSIDERATION OF THE ELABORATION OF A DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE PROMOTION AND FULL RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF PEOPLE OF AFRICAN DESCENT, HRC 35 – JUNE 2017, RESOLUTION 35/30, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

A/HRC/35/L.17/Rev.1

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Haiti, Peru and Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States)

Co-sponsors: Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Peru, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Subsequently: Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay

OP4: Acknowledges that people of African descent can suffer from multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as age, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, property, disability, birth or other status;
II HUMAN RIGHTS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

A) HUMAN RIGHTS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/21. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 23 TO 19, WITH 3 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Greece, Ireland, France, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland

PP2: Recalling the universality, interdependence, indivisibility and interrelatedness of human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and consequently elaborated in other human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant core human rights instruments,

PP3: Recalling also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; “

PP4: Recalling further General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly stated that the Human Rights Council should be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner,

B) HUMAN RIGHTS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/32. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 23 TO 19, WITH 3 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay

Co-sponsors: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

PP2: Recalling the universality, interdependence, indivisibility and interrelatedness of human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and consequently elaborated in other human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant core human rights instruments,“

PP3: Recalling also that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP4: Recalling further that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action affirms that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP5: Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly stated that the Human Rights Council should be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner,

PP6: Recalling also all relevant Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolutions on combating all forms of discrimination and violence exercised due to discrimination of any kind, particularly Council resolution 17/19 of 17 June 2011
Xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance

PP9: Welcoming also the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the fight against violence and discrimination based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

III PANEL DISCUSSIONS

A) PANEL ON PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN A MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT, INCLUDING THROUGH COMBATTING XENOPHOBIA, DISCRIMINATION AND INTOLERANCE - HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/20. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 37 TO 1, WITH 8 ABSTENTIONS.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Egypt
Co-sponsors: Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan

PP3: Reaffirming the pledge made by all States under the Charter to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

PP4: Reaffirming also that, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP5: Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, in which the Assembly emphasized the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and acknowledged the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world,”

PP9: Recalling also that cultural diversity, flourishing within a framework of democracy, tolerance, social justice and mutual respect between peoples and cultures is indispensable for peace and security at the local, national and international levels,

PP12: Bearing in mind that multiculturalism, solidarity, respect and tolerance can play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights by combating xenophobia, violence and discrimination,

PP13: Bearing in mind also that the promotion and upholding of tolerance, respect, pluralism and diversity is essential for the promotion and protection of human rights in multicultural contexts and, in particular, for combating racism, xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination,

OP2: Stresses the importance of adopting policies that ensure non-discrimination and equitable access to social, political and economic rights, thus reducing disadvantage and inequality;

OP4: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with relevant special procedures and treaty bodies, States and other stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;
b) **High-level panel discussion to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action-HRC 21 – September 2012 – Resolution 21/20. Adopted without a vote.**

Other languages: **EFSA**

**Sponsors:** Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Morocco, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand

**Co-sponsors:** Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen:

**PP3:** Emphasizing that the anniversary offers an important opportunity to reiterate the commitment to the universal promotion and protection of the human rights of all, as well as to reflect on achievements, best practices and challenges with regard to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action,

**PP4:** Emphasizing also the need for continued and reinforced efforts for the full realization of the human rights of all,

**OP2:** Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussion and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

c) **Seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action HRC 35 – June 2017- resolution 35/1 Adopted without a vote**

A/HRC/35/L.1

Other languages: **EFSA**

**Sponsors:** Russian Federation

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, Iraq, India, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, State of Palestine.

**Subsequently:** Bangladesh, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Latvia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States)

**OP2:** Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion, and to make it fully accessible for persons with disabilities
a) From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance-HRC 21 – September 2012 – Resolution 21/33. Adopted by a recorded vote of 37 to one, WITH 9 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: South Africa (on behalf of African Group)
Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, South Africa (on behalf of the African Group), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of):

PP8: Recognizing that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities are closely associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices, which in turn generate more poverty,

PP10: Underlining the importance of eliminating discriminatory practices and laws that hamper some specific groups of individuals from fully participating in the public and political life of the countries they live in, including legal and practical obstacles such as discriminatory regulations regarding voter registration, the lack of identification documents, administrative and financial barriers, and discrimination in access to citizenship,

OP4: Recalls that preventing and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is a primary responsibility of States and, in this regard, recommends that States:
(a) Consider developing and implementing national plans of action to combat racism and racial discrimination, and to promote equality, equity, social justice, equality of opportunity, respect for diversity and the participation of all; These plans should aim at creating conditions for all to participate effectively in decision-making and realize civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights in all spheres of life on the basis of nondiscrimination;

OP8: © Invest in education as a tool for transforming attitudes and eliminating ideas of racial hierarchies and superiority;

OP8: (d) Consider collecting ethnically disaggregated data with a view to setting up concrete targets and designing appropriate and effective anti-discrimination legislation, policies and programmes aimed at promoting equality and preventing and eliminating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; any such information should, as appropriate, be collected with the explicit consent of individuals, based on their self-determination and in accordance with provisions on human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as data protection regulations and privacy guarantees; this information must not be misused;

OP5: Emphasizes the importance of ensuring equality for all in the enjoyment of civil, cultural, economic, social and political rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, without any discrimination based on race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin as one effective way through which States may prevent and address the rise of tension and conflict;

OP10: Urges States, in cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, the International Olympic Committee and international and regional sports federations, to intensify the fight against racism in sport by, among other things, educating the youth of the world through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity;
b) From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/16. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 32 TO 12, WITH 3 ABSTENTIONS

Other languages: E F S A C R

Cosponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Russian Federation, Turkey:

PP5: Underlining the importance of removing legal obstacles and eliminating discriminatory practices that hamper individuals and groups of individuals from participating fully in the public and political life of the countries in which they live, including the lack of the exercise of their full citizenship rights,
V RELIGION OR BELIEF

a) Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief - HRC 25 – March 2014 – Resolution 25/34. Adopted without a vote.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Pakistan on behalf of the OIC.
Co-sponsors: Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of):

PP1: Reaffirming the commitment made by all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to, inter alia, religion or belief,

PP10: Reaffirming the positive role of human rights education and training in promoting tolerance, non-discrimination and equality,

OP7: (a) Encouraging the creation of collaborative networks to build mutual understanding, promoting dialogue and inspiring constructive action towards shared policy goals and the pursuit of tangible outcomes, such as servicing projects in the fields of education, health, conflict prevention, employment, integration and media education;

OP7: (b) Encouraging the training of government officials in effective outreach strategies;

OP7: (d) Encouraging the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the causes of discrimination, and evolving strategies to counter these causes;

OP7: (g) Understanding the need to combat denigration and negative religious stereotyping of persons, as well as incitement to religious hatred, by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, region and international levels through, inter alia, education and awareness-building;

OP13: Calls for strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs.
31. HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET

a) THE PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET - HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/13. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Tunisia, Nigeria, Turkey, Sweden, United States of America
Co-sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay:

PP7: Emphasizing that access to information on the Internet facilitates vast opportunities for affordable and inclusive education globally, thereby being an important tool to facilitate the promotion of the right to education, while underlining the need to address digital literacy and the digital divide, as it affects the enjoyment of the right to education,

OP7: Calls upon all States to consider formulating, through transparent and inclusive processes with all stakeholders, and adopting national Internet-related public policies that have the objective of universal access and enjoyment of human rights at their core;

b) THE PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET-HRC 32- JUNE 2016 – RESOLUTION 32/115

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil, Nigeria, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Subsequently: Albania, Algeria, Botswana, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Panama, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Togo, Angola, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Israel, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Uruguay

PP13: Recalling articles 9 and 21 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which, inter alia, call upon States parties to take appropriate measures to promote access for persons with disabilities to new information and communications technology and systems, including the Internet

PP17: Stressing the importance of applying a human rights-based approach when providing and expanding access to the Internet and for the Internet to be open, accessible and nurtured by multi-stakeholder participation,

OP3: Calls upon all states to promote and facilitate international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communication facilities and technologies in all countries;
OP4: Affirms that quality education plays a decisive role in development, and therefore calls upon all States to promote digital literacy and to facilitate access to information on the Internet, which can be an important tool in facilitating the promotion of the right to education;

OP5: Affirms also the importance of applying a human rights-based approach in providing and in expanding access to Internet and requests all States to make efforts to bridge the many forms of digital divides;

OP6: Calls upon all States to bridge the gender digital divide and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of all women and girls;

OP7: Encourages all States to take appropriate measures to promote, with the participation of persons with disabilities, the design, development, production and distribution of information and communications technologies and systems, including assistive and adaptive technologies, that are accessible to persons with disabilities;

c) The right to privacy in the digital age – HRC 34 – March 2017 Resolution 34/7

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Switzerland
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine: draft resolution

Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, Hungary, Mongolia, Armenia, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Mozambique, San Marino, Slovakia, Uruguay

PP1: Reaffirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

PP18: Emphasizing also that an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful information and communications technology environment is important to the enjoyment of human rights, including the right to privacy,

OP6: Encourages all States to promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful information and communications technology environment based on respect for international law, including the obligations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and human rights instruments;

d) The right to privacy in the digital age – HRC 37 – March 2018 Resolution 37/2, Adopted without a vote

A/HRC/37/L.10

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Austria, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico
Co-sponsors: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, State of Palestine

Subsequently: Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Botswana, Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El
Reaffirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
32. **ENVIRONMENT**

**A) HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT - HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/11. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: **F F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Switzerland, Maldives, Slovenia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Morocco and New Zealand

**Co-sponsors:** Austria, Costa Rica, Germany, Honduras, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Uruguay.

**PP8:** Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

**PP11:** Reaffirming also that good governance, within each country and at the international level, is essential for sustainable development,

**PP15:** Noting, conversely, that environmental damage can have negative implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights,

**PP16:** Recognizing that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, environmental damage is felt most acutely by those segments of the population already in vulnerable situations

**PP19:** Urging States to take human rights into consideration when developing their environmental policies.

**B) HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT - HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/10. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: **F F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Costa Rica, Uruguay, Slovenia, Switzerland, Peru, Ecuador, Côte d’Ivoire, Morocco, Maldives, Germany, Mauritius

**Cosponsors:** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zimbabwe

**PP6:** Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

**OP2:** Decides to appoint, for a period of three years, an independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, whose tasks will be:

**OP2:** (a) To study, in consultation with Governments, relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the United Nations Environment Programme and relevant multilateral environment agreements, human rights mechanisms, local authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, including those representing indigenous peoples and other persons in vulnerable situations, the private sector and academic institutions, the human rights obligations, including non discrimination obligations, relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment;

**OP2:** (e) To apply a gender perspective by, inter alia, considering the particular situation of women and girls and identifying gender-specific discrimination and vulnerabilities;

**OP2:** (f) To work in close coordination, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, with other special procedures and subsidiary organs of the Human Rights Council, relevant United Nations bodies and the treaty bodies, taking into account the views of other stakeholders, including relevant regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and academic institutions;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Maldives, Switzerland, Slovenia, Morocco, Peru, Uruguay
Cosponsors: Austria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uruguay

PP3: Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child

PP9: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP12: Recognizing also, conversely, that climate change, unsustainable management and use of natural resources and the unsound management of chemicals and wastes may interfere with the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and that environmental damage can have negative implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

PP13: Recognizing further that, while the human rights implications of environmental damage are felt by individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by those segments of the population who are already in vulnerable situations,

OP4: Recognizes that human rights law sets out certain obligations on States that are relevant to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and that the enjoyment of the corresponding human rights and fundamental freedoms can be facilitated by assessing environmental impact, making environmental information public and enabling effective participation in environmental decision-making processes, and that in that regard a good practice includes adopting, strengthening and implementing laws and other measures to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of environmental legislation and policies;

OP6: Also reaffirms the importance of non-discrimination in the application of environmental laws, but also of paying due attention to the members of groups particularly vulnerable to environmental harm, bearing in mind that environmental damage is felt most acutely by those segments of the population already in vulnerable situations;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Switzerland

Co-sponsors: Angola, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen

PP7: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP10: Recognizing further that, while the human rights implications of environmental damage are felt by individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by those segments of the population already in vulnerable situations,

OP1: Welcomes the work of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including the clarification of important aspects of the human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the progress in compiling good practices, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions, and the undertaking of country missions;

OP5: Encourages the Special Rapporteur, in fulfilling the mandate:
(a) To continue to study, in consultation with Governments, relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, and relevant multilateral environment agreements, human rights mechanisms, local authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, including those representing indigenous peoples and other persons in vulnerable situations, the private sector and academic institutions, the human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment;”

OP5: (f) To develop a dialogue, liaise and collaborate with all relevant stakeholders with a view to enhancing public awareness of the human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment;

OP5: (g) To apply a gender perspective by, inter alia, considering the particular situation of women and girls and identifying gender-specific discrimination and vulnerabilities;
e) HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT – HRC 31- MARCH 2016 – RESOLUTION 31/8 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Switzerland
Co-sponsors: Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia Yemen

Subsequently: Botswana, Congo, Ghana, Namibia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Andorra, Australia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Libya, Lithuania, New Zealand, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Uruguay State of Palestine

PP4 Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, that the right to development must be fulfilled in order to meet the development and environmental needs of present and future generations equitably, and that the human person is the central subject of development and should be an active participant in and the beneficiary of the right to development,

PP5 Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP7: Recognizing that sustainable development and the protection of the environment contribute to human well-being and to the enjoyment of human rights,

PP8 Recognizing also, conversely, that climate change, the unsustainable management and use of natural resources and the unsound management of chemicals and waste may interfere with the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and that environmental damage can have negative implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

PP9 Recognizing further that, while the human rights implications of environmental damage are felt by individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by those segments of the population which are already in vulnerable situations,

Op4: Calls upon States:
(a) To respect, protect and fulfil human rights, including in actions related to environmental challenges;
(b) To adopt and implement environmental and other laws ensuring, among other things, the rights to information, participation and access to justice;
(c) To facilitate public awareness and participation in environmental decision-making, including of civil society, women, youth and indigenous peoples, including by protecting the rights to freedom of expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;
(d) To fully implement their obligations to respect and ensure human rights without distinction of any kind, including in the application of environmental laws and policies;
(e) To promote a safe and enabling environment in which individuals, groups and organs of society, including those working on human rights and environmental issues, can operate free from threats, hindrance and insecurity;
(f) To provide for effective remedies for human rights violations and abuses, including those related to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, in accordance with their obligations and commitments under international law;
(g) To take into account human rights obligations and commitments relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, bearing in mind the integrated and multisectoral nature of the latter;

5. Encourages States:
(a) To adopt an effective normative framework for the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment;
(e) To explore ways to incorporate information on human rights and the environment, including climate change, in school curricula, in order to teach the next generations to act as agents of change, including by taking into account indigenous knowledge;

(f) To consider further the human rights perspective within the framework of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties, to be organized by Morocco in Marrakech from 7 to 18 November 2016;

(i) To promote environmental and climate action that is gender-responsive and takes into consideration the vulnerability of ecosystems and the needs of persons and communities in vulnerable situations;

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**F) HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT – HRC 33 – MARCH 2017 – RESOLUTION 34/21 ADOPTED AS ORALLY REVISED WITHOUT A VOTE**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Switzerland

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, State of Palestine: draft resolution

**Subsequently:** Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Estonia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Greece, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**PP8:** Welcoming the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in which the parties acknowledge in the preamble that they should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations with regard to human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, the empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

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**G) HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT – HRC 37 – MARCH 2018 RESOLUTION 37/8, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

A/HRC/37/L.19

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Switzerland

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uruguay, State of Palestine

**Subsequently:** Algeria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Congo, Czechia, Dominican,, Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Gabon, Italy, Lithuania, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Nepal, Panama, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Tunisia

**PP 7:** Recalling also the Paris Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in which the parties acknowledged in the preamble that they should, when taking action to address
climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations with regard to human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, **persons with disabilities** and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, the empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

OP 9: Recognizing that sustainable development and the protection of the environment, including ecosystems, contribute to human well-being and to the enjoyment of human rights, including the rights to life, to the enjoyment of the **highest attainable standard of physical and mental health**, to an adequate standard of living, to adequate food, to safe drinking water and sanitation and to housing, and cultural rights

OP 11: Recognizing further that, while the human rights implications of environmental damage are felt by individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by those segments of the **population** that are already in **vulnerable** situations,
33. CLIMATE CHANGE

A) HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE - HRC 18- SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/22. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Philippines, Bangladesh

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Djibouti, Indonesia, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

PP7: Reaffirming further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations,

PP9: Recognizing the challenges of climate change to development and to the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with regard to the goals on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, on environmental sustainability and on health,

PP12: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP14: Emphasizing that climate change-related impacts have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

PP15: Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability,

OP2: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: (b) To invite States and other relevant stakeholders, including academic experts, civil society organizations and representatives of those segments of the population most vulnerable to climate change, to participate actively in the seminar;
b) HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE - HRC 26 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 26/27. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages:  E F S A C R

Sponsors: Philippines, Bangladesh

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

PP10: Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to meet the development and environmental needs of present and future generations,

PP11: Recognizing also the challenges of climate change to development and to the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with regard to the goals on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, environmental sustainability and health,

PP14: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP18: Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination, the right to development and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

PP19: Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the adverse effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability,

OP1: Reiterates its concern that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of all human rights, and that the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by individuals and communities around the world that are already in vulnerable situations owing to geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status or disability;

OP3: Emphasizes the urgent importance of continuing to address, as they relate to States’ human rights obligations, the adverse consequences of climate change for all, particularly in developing countries and its people whose situation is most vulnerable to climate change, especially those in a situation of extreme poverty, and deteriorating livelihood conditions;

OP4: Stresses the importance of fostering dialogue and cooperation between relevant international organizations and stakeholders to develop the analysis of the linkages between human rights and climate change;

OP6: Decides to incorporate into its programme of work for the twenty-eighth session a full-day discussion on specific themes relating to human rights and climate change on the basis of the different elements contained in the present resolution, and to dedicate one panel to identifying challenges and ways forward towards the realization of all human rights for all, including the right to development, in particular those in vulnerable situations, as well as the measures and best practices to promote and protect human rights that can be adopted by States in addressing the adverse effects of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights, and another panel discussion to how climate change has had an adverse impact on States’ efforts to progressively realize the right to food, and policies, lessons learned and good practices;

OP7: Invites the special procedures mandate holders, within their respective mandates, and other relevant stakeholders, including academic experts and civil society organizations, to participate actively in the panel discussions;
Sponsors: Philippines, Bangladesh

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP1: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

PP2: Recalling all its previous resolutions on human rights and climate change,

PP3: Reaffirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the objectives and principles thereof, and emphasizing that parties should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect human rights as enunciated in the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention,

PP4: Reaffirming also the commitment to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through long-term cooperative action, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

PP5: Acknowledging that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

PP6: Acknowledging also that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty,

PP8: Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the enjoyment of highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination, the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the right to development, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

PP9: Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the adverse effects of climate change are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, national or social origin, birth or other status and disability,

PP10: Expressing concern also that countries lacking the resources for implementing their adaptation plans and programs of action and effective adaptation strategies may suffer from higher exposure to extreme weather events, in both rural and urban areas, particularly in developing countries, including those in least developed countries, small island developing states and African countries with more climate vulnerability,

PP11: Recognizing the particular vulnerabilities of non-nationals who may face challenges associated with implementing appropriate responses in extreme weather conditions due to their status and who may have limited access to information and services resulting in barriers to full enjoyment of their human rights,

PP15: Noting the establishment and the advocacy of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF),

1. Expresses concern that climate change has contributed to the increase of both sudden-onset natural disasters and slow-onset events, and that these events have adverse effects on the full enjoyment of all human rights;
2. Emphasizes the urgent importance of continuing to address, as they relate to States’ human rights obligations, the adverse consequences of climate change for all, particularly in developing countries and its people whose situation is most vulnerable to climate change, especially those in a situation of extreme poverty, and deteriorating livelihood conditions;
3. Decides to incorporate into its programme of work for the thirty-first session, on the basis of the different elements contained in the present resolution, a panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on States’ efforts to progressively realize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and related policies, lessons learned and good practices;

4. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in consultation with and taking into account the views of States, the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, the World Health Organization as well as other relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and other stakeholders, to conduct, within existing resources, a detailed analytical study on the relationship between climate change and the human right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to be submitted to the Council prior to its thirty-first session and with a view to informing the Panel mandated in the preceding paragraph;

5. Requests further the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its session following the panel discussion, a summary report, including any recommendations stemming therefrom, for consideration of further follow-up action;

6. Invites the special procedures mandate holders, within their respective mandates, and other relevant stakeholders, including academic experts and civil society organizations, to contribute actively in the panel discussion;

7. Encourages relevant special procedures mandate holders to continue to consider the issue of climate change and human rights within their respective mandates;

8. Decides to consider the possibility of organizing follow-up events on climate change and human rights within its future programme of work;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide all the human and technical assistance necessary for the effective and timely realization of the above-mentioned panel discussion and summary report thereon, and the analytical study;

10. Decides to remain seized of the matter.
E) HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE, RESOLUTION 35/20, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
A/HRC/35/L.32

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bangladesh, Philippines and Vietnam
Co-sponsors: Andorra, Azerbaijan, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Haiti, Iceland, Maldives, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, State of Palestine
Subsequently: Bolivia, Georgia, Switzerland

PP14: Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the adverse effects of climate change are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, national or social origin, birth or other status and disability,

PP 30: Emphasizing that climate change affects some children more than other children, including children with disabilities, children on the move, children living in poverty, children separated from their families and indigenous children,
34. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

I ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A) ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 13 – APRIL 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/23

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)
Cosponsors: Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP5: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP6: Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP9: Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

PP10: Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

PP11: Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all the activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

OP1: Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of Member States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

OP2: Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

OP3: Reaffirms that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

OP4: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP6: Considers that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP7: Reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

OP12: Calls upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP13: Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

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International cooperation

b) ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/22

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)
Co-sponsors: Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP6: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP7: Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP10: Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

PP11: Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

PP12: Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

OP1: Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

OP2: Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

OP3: Reaffirms that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

OP4: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP6: Considers that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP7: Reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, nonselectivity, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

OP12: Calls upon States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP14: Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;
c) **Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights - HRC 19 – March 2012 - Resolution 19/33. Adopted without a vote.**

Other languages: \[E F S A C R\]

**Sponsors:** Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

**Co-sponsors:** Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP6: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP7: Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP10: Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

PP11: Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

PP12: Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

OP1: Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

OP2: Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

OP3: Reaffirms that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

OP4: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP6: Considers that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP7: Reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

OP14: Calls upon States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP16: Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;
**d) Enhancement of International Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights - HRC 22 – April 2013 – Resolution 22/116**

Adopted without a vote.

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the NAM)

**Co-sponsors:** Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the NAM)

**OP4:** Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

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Adopted without a vote.

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the NAM)

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

**PP6:** Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

**PP7:** Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

**PP10:** Reaffirming that dialogue among and within religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

**PP11:** Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

**PP12:** Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

**OP1:** Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

**OP2:** Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

**OP3:** Reaffirms that dialogue among and within cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

**OP4:** Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and the promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

**OP6:** Considers that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
OP7: Emphasizes the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity building to support efforts to ensure equal realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, where appropriate;

OP8: Reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

OP17: Calls upon States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP18: Calls upon States to further advance initiatives aimed at enhancing international cooperation in the field of human rights on issues of common interest and concern, bearing in mind the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach in this regard;

OP19: Urges States to take necessary measures to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing the adverse impact of consecutive and compounded global crises, such as financial and economic crises, food crises, climate change and natural disasters, on the full enjoyment of human rights;

OP20: Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

OP21: Takes note of the holding of the seminar on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights on 15 February 2013, with the participation of States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and other stakeholders, including academic experts and civil society, and also takes note of the report of the Office of the High Commissioner submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 19/33, containing a summary of the deliberations held during the seminar based on the study of the Advisory Committee on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

OP22: Recalls that, in its resolution 67/169, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council;
Enhancement of International Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

HRC 25 – March 2014 – Resolution 25/3

Adopted without a vote.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: China, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the NAM), Russian Federation
Cosponsors: China, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Russian Federation

PP6: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP7: Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP10: Reaffirming that dialogue among and within religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

PP11: Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

PP12: Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are fundamental elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

OP1: Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

OP2: Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

OP3: Reaffirms that dialogue among and within cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

OP4: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP6: Considers that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP7: Emphasizes the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building to support efforts to ensure equal realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, where appropriate;

OP8: Reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency and the enhancement of international cooperation, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

OP16: Calls upon States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive and cooperative dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages nongovernmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP17: Calls upon States to further advance initiatives aimed at enhancing international cooperation in the field of human rights on issues of common interest and concern, bearing in mind the need to promote a
cooperative and constructive approach in this regard;

OP18: Urges States to take necessary measures to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing the adverse impact of consecutive and compounded global crises, such as financial and economic crises, food crises, climate change and natural disasters, on the full enjoyment of human rights;

OP19: Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

OP20: Recalls that, in its resolution 68/160, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council;

G) ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS HRC 28 - MARCH 2015 - RESOLUTION 28/2

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the NAM)

Co-sponsors: China, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP6: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP7: Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP8: Stressing the importance of international cooperation for improving the living conditions of all in every country, including in particular in developing countries,

PP11: Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, and reaffirming that the work of the Council shall be guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development,

PP14: Reaffirming that dialogue among and within religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

PP15: Recognizing that cultural diversity and the promotion and protection of cultural rights are sources of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

PP16: Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

PP17: Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are fundamental elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

OP1: Reaffirms that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and also the primary responsibility of States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

OP2: Recognizes that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

OP3: Reaffirms the duty of States to cooperate with one another in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;
OP5: Reaffirms that dialogue among and within cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

OP6: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and the promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP7: Resolves to promote respect for and preserve cultural diversity within and between communities and nations while respecting human rights law, including cultural rights, with a view to creating a harmonious multicultural world;

OP9: Considers that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP10: Emphasizes the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to further enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity building to support efforts to ensure the equal realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, where appropriate;

OP11: Reaffirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, objectivity and transparency and the enhancement of international cooperation, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

OP19: Calls upon States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive and cooperative dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP20: Calls upon States to further advance initiatives aimed at enhancing international cooperation in the field of human rights on issues of common interest and concern, bearing in mind the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach in this regard;

OP21: Urges States to take the measures necessary to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing the adverse impact of consecutive and compounded global crises, such as financial and economic crises, food crises, climate change and natural disasters, on the full enjoyment of human rights;

OP24: Recalls that, in its resolution 69/179, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council;
II TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A) ENHANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/18. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Thailand
Co-sponsors: Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

PP2: Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, ”

PP5: Emphasizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

OP1: Reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights;

OP2: Emphasizes the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, particularly through discussions held under agenda item 10;

OP5: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and positive impact on the ground, with a view to ensuring their participation in the discussion;

OP13: Encourages special procedures mandate holders, in their interaction with States, to share information of their knowledge relating to best practices and the possibility of technical assistance and capacity-building in the promotion and protection of human rights within their respective mandates;

B) ENHANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 21 - SEPTEMBER 2012 – RESOLUTION 21/21

Sponsors: Thailand, Indonesia, Norway, Honduras, Brazil, Singapore, Morocco, Turkey, Mauritius
Co-sponsors: Angola, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP2: Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, such a race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP3. Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP5: Emphasizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to prevent human rights violation and comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,
International cooperation

PP6: Acknowledging also the role and potential impact of the activities of the relevant agencies of the United Nations and international and regional organizations, as well as the contribution of civil society organizations in providing States with technical support and assistance on the basis of needs and requests of the States concerned in the implementation of their human rights obligations and their voluntary pledges and commitments, including accepted universal periodic review recommendations,

OP1: Reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights;
OP2: Emphasizes the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach and international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights, and to enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, particularly through discussions held under agenda item 10;
OP4: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on activities undertaken by the Office, other relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and, where applicable, regional organizations to support efforts by States to strengthen their judiciary system and administration of justice, for submission to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-second session, to serve as a basis for the thematic panel discussion, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and a positive impact on the ground, with a view to ensuring their participation in the thematic panel discussion;
OP7: Also emphasizes that technical cooperation projects should be designed and implemented taking into account the principle that civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are interdependent;
OP8: Affirms that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including Government agencies and civil societies, at all stages;
OP10: Recognizes that technical cooperation, including the sharing of experiences, best practices, expertise and capacity-building, is a useful tool to promote the implementation of all international human rights obligations and accepted universal periodic review recommendations;
OP16: Recognizes that existing national human rights institutions and civil society can play an important role in supporting the implementation of accepted universal periodic review recommendations and the preparation of national universal periodic review reports, and hence encourages States and relevant United Nations agencies to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for and to collaborate with these actors in those processes.
c) ENHANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RESOLUTION 24/31. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors:  Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey
Co-sponsors: Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Spain, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

PP2: Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP3: Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP4: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights, which should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to prevent human rights violations and comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

OP2: Emphasizes that the discussion to promote technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council should be based on consultation with and the consent of the States concerned, and should take into account their needs, as well as the fact that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and aim to make a concrete impact on the ground;

OP3: Affirms that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil societies, at all stages;

OP5: Welcomes the panel discussion held under agenda item 10 at the twentysecond session of the Human Rights Council on the theme “Promoting technical cooperation for strengthening of the judiciary system and administration of justice in order to ensure human rights and rule of law”, underlining the importance of technical assistance provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant United Nations agencies to strengthen the administration of justice of States, the impartiality and integrity of the judicial system as prerequisite of the rule of law, and challenges regarding pretrial detention, reduction of prison overcrowding, specific provisions for juvenile justice and equal access to justice for all, in particular women and children, and other groups marginalized by age, gender, physical and mental disabilities, as well as encouraging greater coordination within the United Nations system on the delivery of technical assistance to States so as to respond to the support needed and to create public confidence in a justice system that is accessible for all;

OP6: Acknowledges the challenges faced by persons with disabilities, who make up an estimated 15 per cent of the world’s population, of whom 80 per cent live in developing countries, and may not only be subject to multiple discrimination but also remain largely invisible in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals;


OP8: Notes the discussion held at the sixth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which noted the potential contribution of disability-inclusive development in the post-2015 development agenda while recognizing the potential of persons with disabilities can contribute to the fulfilment of human rights;
OP9:Welcomes regional consultations in preparation for, and the outcome document of, the high-level meeting held at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, which recognize the need to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts and to provide a comprehensive reference for the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

OP10:Stresses the importance of ensuring that disability-inclusive development is taken into consideration in the realization of internationally agreed development goals;

OP11:Encourages States parties to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including, where appropriate, through harmonization of domestic legislation and policies with their obligations under the Convention, and, where appropriate, to consider requesting technical cooperation and capacity-building from the Office of the High Commissioner and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in such efforts, and encourages both the Office and the Committee to respond favourably to such requests;

OP12:Encourages all actors, with the participation of persons with disabilities and in cooperation with civil society organizations and organization of persons with disabilities, including through tripartite and South-South cooperation and public-private partnerships, to reinforce local, regional and international cooperation in support of national efforts for the adoption and implementation of appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to enhance the contribution of persons with disabilities in socioeconomic development;

OP13:Decides, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Human Rights Council resolution 18/18, that the theme for the annual thematic panel discussion under agenda item 10 to be held during the twenty-sixth session of the Council shall be “Technical cooperation and capacity-building in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities through legal and institutional frameworks, including public-private partnerships”, and that the discussion shall be fully accessible to persons with disabilities;

OP14:Encourages organizations of persons with disabilities, national monitoring bodies and human rights institutions to participate actively in the session referred to in paragraph 13 above;

OP15:Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the activities undertaken by the Office, other relevant United Nations agencies and, where applicable, regional organizations to support efforts by States to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities in their national legislation, policies and programmes, including to mainstream disability in development efforts, and requests that the report be made available in accessible, easy-to-read format on the website of the Office, for submission to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session, to serve as a basis for the thematic panel discussion, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and positive impact on the ground, with a view to ensuring their participation in the thematic panel discussion.

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey

**Cosponsors:** Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

**PP2:** Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

**PP3:** Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

**PP4:** Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights, which should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to prevent human rights violations and comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

**PP6:** Reaffirming that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and recalling the provisions of the Declaration on the Right to Development, which state that human beings are the central subject of development and are entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized,

**PP7:** Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, are of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to eradicate poverty and promote inclusive, equitable, people-centred and sustainable development, and that respect for and promotion and protection of human rights are an integral part of effective work towards the Millennium Development Goals,

**PP8:** Welcoming proposed goals aimed at the eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustainable, inclusive and equitable development in the outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, with due consideration given to the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, in accordance with States’ obligations under international human rights law, and emphasizing that these proposed goals and considerations should be taken into account in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda,

**OP1:** Reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights, and emphasizes the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach to international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and to enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, particularly through the discussions held under agenda item 10;

**OP3:** Encourages that the following elements be taken into account, as appropriate, in devising the aforementioned national policies and strategies, with due consideration given to the national context:

(a) To ensure that such policies and strategies are in line with the State’s obligations under international human rights law and are carried out in a non discriminatory, participatory, transparent and accountable manner;

**OP3:** (b) To respond to the needs, and to promote the empowerment and realization of the rights, of the poorest and disadvantaged, and people in vulnerable situations, and to take into account the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11 on 27 September 2012;

**OP3:** c) To actively engage with and promote free, informed and meaningful participation of all relevant
OP3: (d) To ensure transparency and accountability by providing accessible and adequate information, including information on the rights of all relevant stakeholders;

OP4: Affirms that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil society, at all stages;

OP5: Welcomes the panel discussion held under agenda item 10 of the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session on the theme “Technical cooperation and capacity-building in advancing the rights of persons with disabilities through legal and institutional frameworks, including public-private partnerships”, which underscored the need to ensure that persons with disabilities could participate in and benefit from society on an equal basis with others through, inter alia, the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and the mainstreaming of such rights in development policies;

OP6: Calls upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant United Nations agencies to continue to provide technical cooperation to States, upon their request, in the implementation of their human rights obligations and accepted universal periodic review recommendations to ensure and promote the full realization of the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP9: Decides, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Human Rights Council resolution 18/18 of 29 September 2011, that the theme for the annual thematic panel discussion under agenda item 10 to be held at the twenty-eighth session of the Council shall be “Technical cooperation to support inclusive and participatory development and poverty eradication at the national level”

OP10: Requests the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the technical assistance provided by his Office to support inclusive and participatory development at the national level, for submission to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session, to serve as a basis for the thematic panel discussion, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders with a view to ensuring their participation in the thematic panel discussion.


Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey

**Co-sponsors:** Brazil, Chile, Eritrea, Honduras, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

PP2: Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP3: Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP4: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights, which should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to prevent human rights violations and comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP7: Recalling further all relevant international human rights instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Convention relating to the
Status of Refugees,

PP10: Recognizing also the shared responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability, bearing in mind the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls,

OP2: Emphasizes that the discussion to promote technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council should be based on consultations with and the consent of the States concerned, and should take into account their needs, as well as the fact that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and aim to make a concrete impact on the ground;

OP3: Affirms that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil societies, at all stages

OP5: Welcomes the panel discussion held under agenda item 10 at the twentyeighth session of the Human Rights Council on the theme “Technical cooperation to support inclusive and participatory development and poverty eradication at the national level”, which underlined the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building to fill the gaps and support States in overcoming challenges in the implementation of their national development and poverty eradication policies to ensure that such policies are inclusive, participatory and leave no one behind;

OP7: Encourages States, relevant international organizations, intergovernmental bodies, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to continue and to enhance their dialogue with a view to strengthening and making more inclusive public policies aimed at promoting and respecting the human rights of all migrants;

OP8: Decides, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 18/18 of 29 September 2011, that the theme for the annual thematic panel discussion under agenda item 10 to be held during its thirty-first session will be “Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities”;

OP9: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the activities undertaken by the Office, other relevant United Nations agencies and, where applicable, regional organizations to support efforts by States to promote and protect the rights of migrants in their national legislation, policies and programmes, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session, to serve as a basis for the thematic panel discussion, and to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and positive impact on the ground with a view to ensuring their participation in the thematic panel discussion.
International cooperation

f) ENHANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS — HRC 33 – SEPTEMBER 2016 RESOLUTION 33/28 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R
Sponsors: Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey
Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam

Subsequently: Botswana, El Salvador, Georgia, Mongolia, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Argentina, Austria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Ireland, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Montenegro, Myanmar, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Burkina Faso – in OIC, Malaysia – in OIC, State of Palestine – in OIC

PP1: Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

OP9: Welcomes the panel discussion held under agenda item 10 at the thirty-first session of the Human Rights Council on the theme “Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities”, in which participants underlined the importance of technical cooperation and capacity-building in filling gaps and supporting States in overcoming challenges in the implementation of their national migration policies to promote and protect the rights of all migrants;

III PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FOLLOW-UP SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES

a) PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FOLLOW-UP SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/25. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R
Sponsors: Brazil, Paraguay
Cosponsors: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay:

PP4: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP6: Affirming that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil society, at all stages,

PP7: Recognizing the important, valuable and mutually reinforcing role and contribution of all human rights mechanisms from the international and regional human rights systems for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

PP12: Recognizing the important and constructive role played by parliaments, national human rights institutions, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the universal periodic review mechanism, and encouraging their continued and unhindered participation in and contribution to national human rights follow-up systems and processes,
b) Promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems, processes and related mechanisms, and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – HRC 36- September 2017, Resolution 36/29, adopted without a vote
A/HRC/36/L.30
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Brazil and Paraguay
Co-sponsors: Australia,* Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti,* Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay
Additionally: Botswana, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Mongolia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Sri Lanka

PP6: Emphasizing the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status

c) Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development– HRC 37 – March 2018 Resolution 37/24, adopted without a vote
A/HRC/37/L.37
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Uruguay
Co-sponsors: Albania, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay
Subsequently: Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Latvia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Belgium, Georgia, Japan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

OP 5: Also requests the High Commissioner to provide, for the above-mentioned one-day inter-sessional meetings, all the services and facilities necessary to make the discussions fully accessible to persons with disabilities;
35. **BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS**

A) **HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/14. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, India, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey

OP2: Also welcomes the broad range of activities undertaken by the Special Representative in the fulfilment of his mandate, including in particular the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors in all regions and the catalytic role he has played in generating greater shared understanding of business and human rights challenges among all stakeholders;

OP5: Emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder dialogue and analysis to maintain and build on the results achieved to date and to inform further deliberations of the Human Rights Council on business and human rights;

OP6: Decides to establish a Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, consisting of five independent experts, of balanced geographical representation, for a period of three years, to be appointed by the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session, and requests the Working Group:

OP6: (b) To identify, exchange and promote good practices and lessons learned on the implementation of the Guiding Principles and to assess and make recommendations thereon and, in that context, to seek and receive information from all relevant sources, including Governments, transnational corporations and other business enterprises, national human rights institutions, civil society and rights-holders;

OP6: (f) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and to give special attention to persons living in vulnerable situations, in particular children;

OP6: (h) To develop a regular dialogue and discuss possible areas of cooperation with Governments and all relevant actors, including relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Global Compact, the International Labour Organization, the World Bank and its International Finance Corporation, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Organization for Migration, as well as transnational corporations and other business enterprises, national human rights institutions, representatives of indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and other regional and subregional international organizations;

OP12: Decides to establish a Forum on Business and Human Rights under the guidance of the Working Group to discuss trends and challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles and promote dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to business and human rights, including challenges faced in particular sectors, operational environments or in relation to specific rights or groups, as well as identifying good practices;
b) **Contribution of the United Nations System as a Whole to the Advancement of the Business and Human Rights Agenda and the Dissemination and Implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights**

**HRC 21 – September 2012 – Resolution 21/5 Adopted without a Vote.**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Norway, Russian Federation, Argentina, Ghana

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

OP7: **Encourages all relevant entities of the United Nations system**: (b) To strengthen efforts relating to the development and promotion of more specific and coherent guidance, advocacy, capacity-building and engagement with relevant stakeholders, and to further integrate the business and human rights agenda into their activities consistent with their respective mandates; this should include capacity-building directed at Government agencies, business enterprises, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, human rights defenders active in the context of business operations and other stakeholders, with a particular focus on the needs of individuals and groups that are especially vulnerable to adverse impact;”

OP11: **Also requests the Secretary-General to undertake a feasibility study to explore the establishment of a global fund to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to advance the implementation of the Guiding Principles;** the study should explore relevant issues, including how to secure multi-stakeholder engagement, governance models and funding options; stakeholders should be involved in a consultative process using existing channels such as the Forum on Business and Human Rights, consultations with the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, written and other informal consultations; the conclusions should be presented to the Human Rights Council and included in the report of the Secretary-General in June 2014;
36. **Right to Peace**

a) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace- HRC 14 – June 2010 – Resolution 14/3 Adopted by a recorded vote of 31 to 14, with 1 abstention.

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsor:** Cuba

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Uruguay, Zambia;

Against: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

Abstaining: India

PP6: Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of race, sex, language or religion,

PP14: Reaffirming also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

PP19: Recalling that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

PP23: Welcoming the important work being carried out by civil society organizations for the promotion of the right of peoples to peace and the codification of that right,

OP3: Stresses the importance of peace for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all;

OP10: Underlines the vital importance of education for peace as a tool to foster the realization of the right of peoples to peace, and encourages States, United Nations specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

OP12: Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

OP15: Supports the need to further promote the realization of the right of peoples to peace and in that regard requests the Advisory Committee, in consultation with Member States, civil society, academia and all relevant stakeholders, to prepare a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace, and to report on the progress thereon to the Council at its seventeenth session;
b) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace - **PROMOTION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO PEACE - HRC 17 – JUNE 2011 – RESOLUTION 17/16. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 32 TO 14, WITH NO ABSTENTIONS.**

Other Languages: E

**Sponsors:** Cuba

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

**PP6:** Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of race, sex, language or religion,

**PP14:** Reaffirming also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

**PP20:** Recalling that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

**PP23:** Welcoming the important work being carried out by civil society organizations for the promotion of the right of peoples to peace and the codification of that right,

**OP3:** Stresses the importance of peace for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all;

**OP10:** Underlines the vital importance of education for peace as a tool to foster the realization of the right of peoples to peace, and encourages States, United Nations specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

**OP12:** Invites States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

**OP15:** Supports the need to further promote the realization of the right of peoples to peace and, in that regard, requests the Advisory Committee, in consultation with Member States, civil society, academia and all relevant stakeholders, to present a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace and to report on progress thereon to the Council at its twentieth session;

c) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace - **HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/15. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 34 TO 1, WITH 12 ABSTENTIONS.**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Cuba

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

**PP2:** Recalling all previous resolutions on the promotion of the right of peoples to peace adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, in particular Council resolutions 14/3 of 17 June 2010 and 17/16 of 17 June 2011, in which the Council requested the Advisory Committee, in consultation with Member States, civil society, academia and all relevant stakeholders, to prepare a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace,

**PP5:** Welcoming the important work being carried out by civil society organizations for the promotion of the right to peace and their contribution to the development of this issue,

**OPS:** Invites States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;
d) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace - HRC 23 – JUNE 2013 – RESOLUTION 23/16. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 30 TO 9, WITH 8 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Cosponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Arab Group), Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Cuba (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Panama, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, TimorLeste, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

PP5: Welcoming the important work being carried out by civil society organizations for the promotion of the right to peace and their contribution to the development of this issue,

PP6: Taking note of the report of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on its first session, held from 18 to 21 February 2013, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 20/15, and in particular of the inputs from Governments, regional and political groups, civil society and relevant stakeholders,

OP5: Invites States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;

e) Promotion of the right of peoples to peace - HRC 27 – JUNE 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/17. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 33 TO 9, WITH 5 ABSTENTIONS

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba on behalf of CELAC
Cosponsors: Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Panama, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP4: Welcoming the important work being carried out by civil society organizations, academia and other stakeholders for the promotion of the right to peace and their contribution to the development of this issue,

PP5: Taking note of the report of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on its second session, held from 30 June to 4 July 2014, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 20/15, in particular of the inputs from Governments, regional and political groups, civil society and relevant stakeholders, and the text presented by the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group, as requested by the Council in its resolution 23/16 of 13 June 2013,

OP3: Requests the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group to conduct informal consultations with Governments, regional groups and relevant stakeholders before the third session of the working group;

OP5: Invites States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;
f) PROMOTION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO PEACE HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/12. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 33 TO 9, WITH 5 ABSTENTIONS.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

OP3: Invites States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;
37. **HUMAN RIGHTS IN COUNTERING TERRORISM & IN ARMED CONFLICTS**


Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Mexico

**Cosponsors:** Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

OP6: Deeply deplores the suffering caused by terrorism to the victims and their families, expresses its profound solidarity with them, and stresses the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance;

OP13: Urges States to ensure that gender equality and non-discrimination are taken into account when shaping, reviewing and implementing all counter-terrorism measures;

OP15: Also calls upon States, while countering terrorism, to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law, and urges them to take measures to ensure that interference with the right to privacy is regulated by law, which must be publicly accessible, clear, precise, comprehensive and non-discriminatory, and that such interference is not arbitrary or unlawful, bearing in mind what is reasonable to the pursuance of legitimate aims;

**B) ENSURING USE OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT OR ARMED DRONES IN COUNTERTERRORISM AND MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW** - HRC 25 – MARCH 2014 – RESOLUTION 25/22. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 27 TO 6, WITH 14 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Pakistan

**Cosponsors:** Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen:

PP9: Reaffirming also that all counter-terrorism measures should be implemented by States in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, thereby taking into full consideration the human rights of all, including persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and in this regard must not be discriminatory on grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin,

OP4: Decides to organize an interactive panel discussion of experts at its twenty-seventh session on the issues raised in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, from within existing resources, and invites the Office of the High Commissioner to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures, civil society and other stakeholders with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;
c) **Effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights** – HRC31 – March 2016 – A_HRC_31_L.13_REV.1 Adopted by a recorded vote (28 to 14, with 5 abstentions)

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, State of Palestine

**Subsequently:** Côte d’Ivoire, Maldives, Russian Federation, Togo, Cabo Verde, Niger

PP5: Reaffirming also the right of the people to live in peace, freedom and security and their right to be protected at all times from the threat of terrorism,

PP6: Reaffirming further that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

PP7: Reaffirming that civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

d) **Impact of arms transfers on human rights in armed conflicts** - HRC 24 – September 2013 – Resolution 24/35. Adopted by a recorded vote of 42 to 1, with 4 abstentions.

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru

**Co-sponsors:** Angola, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Libya, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay:

OP1: Expresses its deep concern at the fact that arms transfers to those involved in armed conflicts may seriously undermine the human rights of civilians, especially women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups;

OP2: Notes with alarm that such arms transfers can have a seriously negative impact on the human rights of women and girls, who may be disproportionately affected by the widespread availability of arms, as it may increase the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, and may also contribute to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts;

e) **Impact of arms transfers on human rights** – HRC 32- June 2016 - A_HRC_32_L.14 Adopted as orally revised, by a recorded vote (32 to 5, with 10 abstentions)

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Ecuador and Peru

**Co-sponsors:** Angola, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Palau, Peru, Sudan

**Subsequently:** Congo, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Switzerland, Cabo Verde, Chile, Guatemala, State of Palestine

OP1: Expresses its deep concern at the fact that arms transfers, particularly those that are illicit or unregulated, may seriously undermine the human rights of individuals, especially women, children, the elderly, **persons with disabilities** and other vulnerable groups;
**Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, HRC 35- June 2017, Resolution 35/34, Adopted without a Vote**

A/HRC/35/L.27

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsor:** Mexico

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine,

**Subsequently:** Belgium, Croatia, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**II Prevention in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**

**A) The Role of Prevention in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights - HRC 14 – June 2010 – Resolution 14/5. Adopted without a Vote.**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Ukraine

**Co-sponsors:** Ukraine

PP4: Reaffirming further that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

OP1: Recognizes that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the prevention of human rights violations, and that this responsibility involves all branches of the State;

OP6: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to consult States, national human rights institutions, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, using a questionnaire format, on the conceptual and practical dimensions of prevention with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights, and to compile and publish the responses on the website of the Office;
b) THE ROLE OF PREVENTION IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/13. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Ukraine
Cosponsors: Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay

PP3: Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council,

PP5: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

OP3: Stresses that States should promote supportive and enabling environments for the prevention of human rights violations, including, inter alia, by:
(a) Considering ratifying international human rights conventions and covenants;
OP3: (b) Fully implementing international human rights conventions and covenants to which they are party;
OP3: (c) Developing good governance, democratic systems, the rule of law and accountability;
OP3: (d) Adopting policies to ensure the enjoyment of all human rights;
OP3: (e) Addressing all forms of discrimination, as well as factors, inter alia, inequality and poverty, that may lead to situations in which human rights violations are committed;
OP3: (f) Promoting a free and active civil society;
OP3: (i) Promoting human rights education and training, in particular for State actors;
OP7: Stresses the need to further develop and raise awareness of the concept of prevention of human rights violations in order to encourage its reflection in relevant policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Ukraine
Co-sponsors: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay.

PP3: Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council,

PP5: Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,
OP2: Recognizes that States, including all branches thereof, have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the prevention of human rights violations;

OP3: Stresses that States should promote supportive and enabling environments for the prevention of human rights violations, including, inter alia, by: (a) Considering ratifying international human rights conventions and covenants;

OP3: (b) Fully implementing international human rights conventions and covenants to which they are party;

OP3: c) Enhancing and developing good governance, democratic systems, the rule of law and accountability;

OP3: (d) Adopting policies to ensure the enjoyment of all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

OP3: (e) Addressing all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination;

OP3: (f) Addressing factors, inter alia, inequality and poverty, that may lead to situations in which human rights violations are committed;

OP3: (j) Promoting human rights education and training;

OP9: Stresses the need to develop further the concept of prevention of human rights violations and to step up efforts to raise awareness of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights in order to encourage its reflection in relevant policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels;

OP13: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to organize the abovementioned panel discussion in consultation with States, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring multi-stakeholder participation in the panel discussion;

OP15: Further requests the Office of the High Commissioner, in consultation with States, national human rights institutions, civil society, relevant intergovernmental bodies and international organizations, and taking into account, inter alia, the outcome of the above-mentioned panel discussion, to draft a study on the prevention of human rights violations and its practical implementation, and to present the study to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;
38. OTHER THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

I VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS

A) PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS THROUGH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF TRADITIONAL VALUES OF HUMANKIND—HRC 16 — MARCH 2011 — RESOLUTION 16/3. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 24 TO 14, WITH 7 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Russian Federation

Cosponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Palestine, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

PP3: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP5: Reiterating that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, all States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, have the duty to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

OP3: Affirms that dignity, freedom and responsibility are traditional values, shared by all humanity and embodied in universal rights instruments;

OP5: Notes the important role of family, community, society and educational institutions in upholding and transmitting these values, which contributes to promoting respect for human rights and increasing their acceptance at the grass roots, and calls upon all States to strengthen this role through appropriate positive measures;

B) PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS THROUGH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF TRADITIONAL VALUES OF HUMANKIND—HRC 21 — SEPTEMBER 2012 — RESOLUTION 16/3. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 25 TO 15, WITH 7 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Russian Federation

Cosponsors: Angola, Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP3: Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, “

PP6: Reiterating that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis and that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, all States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, have the duty to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

OP2: Recalls the important role of family, community, society and educational institutions in upholding and transmitting these values, which contributes to promoting respect for human rights and increasing their acceptance at the grass roots, and calls upon all States to strengthen this role through appropriate positive
Other thematic resolutions

OP3: Stresses that human rights derive from the dignity and worth inherent in the human person;
OP4: Notes that traditional values, especially those shared by all humanity, can be practically applied in the promotion and protection of human rights and upholding human dignity, in particular in the process of human rights education;

C) NELSON MANDELA INTERNATIONAL DAY PANEL - HRC 20 – JUNE 2012 – RESOLUTION 20/18. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Sponsors: Senegal (on behalf of the African Group)
Co-sponsors: Senegal (on behalf of the African Group)

PP2: Recognizing Nelson Mandela’s values and his dedication to the service of humanity, as a humanitarian, in the fields of conflict resolution, race relations, the promotion and protection of human rights, reconciliation, gender equality and the rights of children and other vulnerable groups, as well as the upliftment of poor and underdeveloped communities,
OP1: Decides to hold, at its twenty-first session, a high-level panel discussion on how the values of reconciliation, peace, freedom and racial equality can contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights;
OP3: Encourages all States Members of the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to engage fully in the panel discussion with a view to guarantee an appropriate balance and diversity of views on the issue;


Sponsors: Armenia, Belgium, Mexico, Senegal, Thailand
Co-sponsors: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay:

PP5: Reaffirming the fact that regional arrangements play an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments,
OP8: Requests the High Commissioner to hold, in 2014, a workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights to take stock of developments since the workshop in 2012, including three thematic discussions – on (a) the mainstreaming of economic, social and cultural rights, (b) the economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities, and (c) the economic, social and cultural rights of women – based on concrete and practical experience of regional mechanisms, in order to share information on best practices, lessons learned and new possible forms of cooperation, with the participation of relevant experts from international, regional, subregional and interregional human rights mechanisms, as well as Members States, observers, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations;
e) **Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights - HRC 30 – September 2015 – Resolution 30/3. Adopted without a vote.**

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Armenia, Belgium, Mexico, Senegal, Thailand

**Co-sponsors:** Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey;

**PP5:** Reaffirming the fact that regional arrangements play an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments,

**OP1:** Welcomes the progress made by Governments in the establishment of regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, and their achievements in all regions of the world;

**OP3:** Further welcomes the holding of the meetings of focal points for cooperation between United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms, and takes note with appreciation of their outcomes;

**OP8:** Requests the High Commissioner to hold, in 2016, a workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights to take stock of developments since the workshop held in 2014, including a thematic discussion on interactions with civil society and human rights defenders, based on concrete and practical experience of regional mechanisms, in order to share information on best practices, lessons learned and new possible forms of cooperation, with the participation of relevant experts from international, regional, subregional and interregional human rights mechanisms, as well as Member States, observers, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations;

f) **Human rights in cities and other human settlements, HRC 35 - June 2017 - Resolution 35/24, Adopted without a vote**

A/HRC/35/L.30/Rev.1

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsor:** Brazil, Ecuador

**Co-sponsors:** Azerbaijan, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Thailand

**Subsequently:** Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Panama

**OP1:** Reaffirms the vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all, that envisages cities and human settlements that, inter alia, fulfil their social function

**OP2:** Also reaffirms the need to promote equitable, affordable and accessible sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, adequate housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, health care and family planning, education, culture, and information and communications technologies, while ensuring that these services adhere to the human rights obligations of States and respond to the needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, local communities and others that are in vulnerable situations, and in this regard encourages the elimination of legal, institutional, socioeconomic or physical barriers;

**OP6:** Also urges States to consider promoting, adapting and implementing road safety policies to protect persons in vulnerable situations, in particular children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, in line with relevant United Nations legal instruments, as appropriate, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP7: Further urges States to promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces equally accessible to all without discrimination, that are multifunctional areas for social interaction and inclusion, human health and well-being, and also promote economic exchange and cultural expression and dialogue among a wide diversity of people and cultures, and that are designed and managed to ensure human development and build peaceful, inclusive and participatory societies;

OP10: Invites States to promote adequate public and private investments in protective, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and service provision systems for water, sanitation and hygiene, sewage, solid waste management, urban drainage, reduction of air pollution and storm water management, and seek to ensure that this infrastructure is climate resilient and forms part of integrated urban and territorial development plans, including housing and mobility, among others;

G) THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, HRC 35- JUNE 2017, RESOLUTION 35/25, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

A/HRC/35/L.34
Other languages E F S A C R

Sponsor: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Finland, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen

Subsequently: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Germany, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Togo

PP 13: Welcoming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including its recognition of the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, on effective rule of law and on good governance at all levels, and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions, and its addressing of factors that give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows,

H) THE QUESTION OF THE DEATH PENALTY – HRC 36- SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/17, ADOPTED AS ORALLY REVISED BY A RECORDED VOTE (27 TO 13, WITH 7 ABSTENTIONS)
A/HRC/36/L.6
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Benin, Belgium, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Switzerland
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uruguay

Additionally: Angola, Argentina, Cabo Verde, Canada, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Namibia, San Marino,., Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Other thematic resolutions

PP8: Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty, in the latest of which the Secretary-General examined the disproportionate impact of the use of the death penalty on poor or economically vulnerable individuals, foreign nationals, individuals exercising the rights to freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression, and the discriminatory use of the death penalty against persons belonging to racial and ethnic minorities, its discriminatory use based on gender or sexual orientation, and its use against individuals with mental or intellectual disabilities.

PP19: Condemning in particular the use of the death penalty against persons with mental or intellectual disabilities, persons below 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, and pregnant women, (PP 19)

OPS: Urges States that have not yet abolished the death penalty to ensure that the death penalty is not applied against persons with mental or intellectual disabilities and persons below 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, as well as pregnant women;

II THE SOCIAL FORUM

A) THE SOCIAL FORUM - HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/17 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Cosponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine, Peru, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

PP4: Bearing in mind that the reduction of poverty and the elimination of extreme poverty remain an ethical and moral imperative of humankind, based on respect for human dignity, and noting the report of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the 2009 Social Forum (A/HRC/13/51), held in Geneva from 31 August to 2 September 2009, which focused on questions relating to best practices of States in implementing social security programmes from a human rights perspective, the negative impact of economic and financial crises on efforts to combat poverty, and international assistance and cooperation in combating poverty,

PP9: Reaffirming the unique nature within the United Nations of the Social Forum, which makes possible a dialogue and an exchange between the representatives of Member States, civil society, including grass-roots organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and stressing that the current reform of the United Nations should take into account the contribution of the Social Forum as a vital space for open and fruitful dialogue on issues linked with the national and international environment needed for the promotion of the enjoyment of all human rights by all,

OP2: Takes note with interest of the conclusions and recommendations of the 2009 Social Forum and of the innovative nature of many of them, and calls upon States, international organizations, in particular those with a mandate for poverty eradication, non governmental organizations, civil society organizations, trade unions and other relevant actors to take them into account when designing and implementing poverty eradication programmes and strategies;

OP3: Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society, grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of those living in poverty, particularly women, especially from developing countries, in the Social Forum sessions, and to this end, considers, inter alia, the possibility of the establishment of a voluntary United Nations fund to contribute to providing resources to these organizations so that they may participate in and contribute to the deliberations of future sessions;

OP4: Underlines the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of the current economic and financial crises;
Co-sponsors: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Peru, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

PP4: Bearing in mind that the reduction of poverty and the elimination of extreme poverty remain an ethical and moral imperative of humankind, based on the respect for human dignity, and noting the report of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the 2010 Social Forum, held in Geneva from 4 to 6 October 2010, which focused on the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights, including the right to life and economic, social and cultural rights, (modified)

PP5: Reaffirming the unique nature within the United Nations of the Social Forum, which makes possible a dialogue and an exchange between the representatives of Member States and civil society, including grass-roots organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and stressing that the current reform of the United Nations should take into account the contribution of the Social Forum as a vital space for open and fruitful dialogue on issues linked with the national and international environment needed for the promotion of the enjoyment of all human rights by all, (same)

OP2: Also takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the 2010 Social Forum and the innovative nature of many of them, and calls upon States, international organizations, in particular those with a mandate for poverty eradication, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, trade unions and other relevant actors to take them into account when designing and implementing poverty eradication programmes and strategies; (same)

OP3: Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of those living in poverty, particularly women, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum, and, to this end, considers, inter alia, the possibility of the establishment of a voluntary United Nations fund to contribute to providing resources to these organizations so that they may participate in and contribute to the deliberations of future sessions;

OP4: Underlines the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of the current economic and financial crises; (same)

OP5: Stresses the need for increased and sustained participation and contribution of civil society and all other relevant actors listed in the present resolution to the promotion and effective realization of the right to development, bearing in mind that 2011 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Right to Development; (new)

Other thematic resolutions

Other languages: E F S A C R

Co-sponsors: Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

PP4: Bearing in mind that the reduction of poverty and the elimination of extreme poverty remain an ethical and moral imperative of humankind, based on the respect for human dignity, (modified – reduced)

PP5: Reaffirming the unique nature within the United Nations of the Social Forum, which makes possible a dialogue and an exchange between the representatives of Member States and civil society, including grass-roots organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and stressing that the current reform of the United Nations should take into account the contribution of the Forum as a vital space for open and fruitful dialogue on issues linked with the national and international environment needed for the promotion of the enjoyment of all human rights by all, (same)

OP2: Also takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the 2011 Social Forum, and encourages States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, trade unions and other relevant actors to take them into account when designing and implementing programmes and strategies; (same)

OP3: Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of those living in poverty, particularly women, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum and, to this end, considers, inter alia, the possibility of the establishment of a voluntary United Nations fund to contribute to providing resources to these organizations so that they may participate in and contribute to the deliberations at future sessions; (same)

OP4: Underlines the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of the current economic and financial crises; (same)

OP5: Stresses the need for increased and sustained participation and contribution of civil society and all other relevant actors listed in the present resolution to the promotion and effective realization of the right to development;
**D) The Social Forum HRC 24 – September 2013 – Resolution 24/25 Adopted without a Vote.**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Co-sponsors:** Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Qatar, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe.

**PP4:** Bearing in mind that the reduction of poverty and the elimination of extreme poverty remain an ethical and moral imperative of humankind, based on the respect for human dignity, (same)

**PP5:** Reaffirming the unique nature within the United Nations of the Social Forum, which makes possible a dialogue and an exchange between the representatives of Member States and civil society, including grass-roots organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and stressing that the current reform of the United Nations should take into account the contribution of the Forum as a vital space for open and fruitful dialogue on issues linked with the national and international environment needed for the promotion of the enjoyment of all human rights by all, (same)

**OP2:** Also takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the 2012 Social Forum, and encourages States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, trade unions and other relevant actors to take them into account when designing and implementing programmes and strategies; (same)

**OP3:** Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of those living in poverty, particularly women, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum;“ (same)

**OP4:** Underlines the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of the current economic and financial crises; (same)

**OP5:** Stresses the need for increased and sustained participation and contribution of civil society and all other relevant actors listed in the present resolution to the promotion and effective realization of the right to development; (same)


Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Co-sponsors:** Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**PP4:** Bearing in mind that the reduction of poverty and the elimination of extreme poverty remain an ethical and moral imperative of humankind, based on the respect for human dignity, (same)

**PP5:** Reaffirming the unique nature within the United Nations of the Social Forum, which makes possible a dialogue and an exchange between the representatives of Member States and civil society, including grass-roots organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and stressing that the current reform of the United Nations should take into account the contribution of the Forum as a vital space for open and fruitful dialogue on issues linked with the national and international environment needed for the promotion of the enjoyment of all human rights by all, (same)

**OP2:** Also takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the 2014 Social Forum, and encourages States, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, trade unions and other relevant actors to take them into account when designing and implementing programmes and strategies; (same)
OP3: Reaffirms the Social Forum as a unique space for interactive dialogue between the United Nations human rights machinery and various stakeholders, including the contribution of civil society and grass-roots organizations, and stresses the need to ensure greater participation of grass-roots organizations and of those living in poverty, particularly women, especially from developing countries, in the sessions of the Forum; (same)

OP4: Underlines the importance of coordinated efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the promotion of social cohesion based on the principles of social justice, equity and solidarity and of addressing the social dimension and challenges of the ongoing globalization process and the negative impact of the current economic and financial crises; (same)

OP5: Stresses the need for increased and sustained participation and contribution of civil society and all other relevant actors listed in the present resolution to the promotion and effective realization of the right to development; (same)

F) THE SOCIAL FORUM - HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/19 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba

Co-sponsors: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

OP6: Decides that the Social Forum will meet for three working days in 2016, in Geneva, on dates suitable for the participation of representatives of States Members of the United Nations and of the broadest possible range of other stakeholders, especially from developing countries, and also decides that, at its next meeting, the Forum should focus on the promotion and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities in the context of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

OP8: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to make available the most recent and relevant United Nations reports and documents on the promotion and full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities as background documents for the dialogues and debates that will be held at the 2016 Social Forum;

OP9. Requests the High Commissioner to facilitate the participation in the 2016 Social Forum, in order to contribute to interactive dialogues and debate at the Forum and to assist the Chairperson-Rapporteur as resource persons, of no fewer than 10 experts, including representatives of civil society and grass-roots organizations in developing countries, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities;

OP11: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to seek effective means of ensuring consultation and the broadest possible participation of representatives from every region, in particular, representatives of persons with disabilities, especially those from developing countries, in the Social Forum, including by establishing partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the private sector and international organizations;

OP14: Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Social Forum with all the services and facilities necessary to fulfil its activities, including by making the discussions fully accessible to persons with disabilities, and requests the High Commissioner to provide all the support necessary to facilitate the convening and proceedings of the Forum;
g) The Social Forum – HRC 32- June 2016 – Resolution 32/27 Adopted without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Subsequently: Indonesia, Maldives, Qatar (on behalf of the States Members of the Arab Group), South Africa (on behalf of the States Members of the African Group), Algeria in African and Arab Group, Argentina, Belarus, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uruguay, Angola – in African Group, Burkina Faso – in African Group, Cabo Verde – in African Group, Egypt – in African and Arab Group, Tunisia – in African and Arab Group, State of Palestine – in Arab Group

OP9: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to seek effective means of ensuring consultation and the broadest possible participation of representatives from every region, in particular, representatives of persons with disabilities, especially those from developing countries, in the Social Forum, including by establishing partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the private sector and international organizations;

III Unilateral Coercive Measures

a) Human rights and unilateral coercive measures - HRC 19 – March 2012 – Resolution 19/32. Adopted by a recorded vote of 35 to 12, with no abstentions.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Egypt (on behalf of the NAM)
Co-sponsors: Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP5: Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights,

PP7: Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures in the form of economic sanctions can have far-reaching implications for the human rights of the general population of targeted States, disproportionately affecting the poor and the most vulnerable classes,

OP8: Reaffirms that essential goods, such as food and medicines, should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of NAM
Co-sponsors: Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), State of Palestine (on behalf of the Group of Arab States):

PP5: Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights,

PP7: Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures in the form of economic sanctions can have far-reaching implications for the human rights of the general population of targeted States, disproportionately affecting the poor and the most vulnerable classes,

PP8: Recognizing also that long-term unilateral coercive measures may result in social problems and raise
humanitarian concerns in the States targeted,
OP9: Reaffirms that essential goods, such as food and medicines, should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;

c) HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNILATERAL COERCIVE MEASURES - HRC 27– SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/21. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 31 TO 14, WITH 2 ABSTENTIONS.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of NAM
Co-sponsors: Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP5: Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and in this regard reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights,
PP8: Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures in the form of economic sanctions can have far-reaching implications for the human rights of the general population of targeted States, disproportionately affecting the poor and the most vulnerable classes,
PP9: Underlining that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their basic means of survival,
PP15: Deeply disturbed by the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the right to life, the rights to health and medical care, the right to freedom from hunger and the right to an adequate standard of living, food, education, work and housing,
OP4: Expresses grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children and women is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;
OP19: Decides to organize a biannual panel discussion on the issue of unilateral coercive measures and human rights, starting at its twenty-ninth session, with the participation of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and other relevant stakeholders, and also requests the Office of High Commissioner to prepare and submit a report on the panel discussion to the Human Right Council;
OP21: Requests the Advisory Committee to seek the views and inputs of Member States and relevant special procedures, as well as national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, in the preparation of the above-mentioned research-based report;

D) HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNILATERAL COERCIVE MEASURES - HRC 30– SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/2. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 33 TO 14, WITH NO ABSTENTIONS.
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of NAM)
Co-sponsors: Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

PP5: Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and in this regard reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights,
PP8: Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures in the form of economic sanctions have far-reaching implications for the human rights of the general population of targeted States, disproportionately affecting the poor and the most vulnerable classes,
PP9: Alarmed by the fact that most current unilateral coercive measures have been imposed, at great cost, in terms of the human rights of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, on developing countries by developed countries,
PP10: Underlining that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their basic means of survival,

PP17: Deeply disturbed by the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the right to life, the rights to
health and medical care, the right to freedom from hunger and the right to an adequate standard of living,
food, education, work and housing,

OPS: Also expresses its grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children and women is adversely
affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that
create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic
development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular
consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

E) HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNILATERAL COERCIVE MEASURES – HRC 34 – MARCH 2017 – RESOLUTION 34/13 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE (32 TO 14, WITH 0 ABSTENTIONS)

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor and co-sponsors: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of the NAM)

Subsequently: Ecuador – in NAM above, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) – in NAM above, Algeria– in
NAM above, Angola – in NAM above, Bahrain (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council) – in NAM above,
Sierra Leone – in NAM above

OP 6: Also expresses its grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children and women is adversely
affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that
create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic
development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular
consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

A/HRC/37/L.34

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement)

Co-sponsors: no additional co-sponsors

Subsequently: Togo on behalf of the Group of African States

Recognizing that unilateral coercive measures in the form of economic sanctions have far-reaching implications for
the human rights of the general population of targeted States, disproportionately affecting the poor and the
most vulnerable classes, (PP 11)

OP 7: Also expresses its grave concern that, in some countries, the socioeconomic conditions of family members,
particularly women and children, is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures, imposed and
maintained contrary to international law and the Charter, that create obstacles to trade relations among
States, restrict movement through various means of transport, impede the full realization of social and
economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with
particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with
disabilities;
IV DEVELOPMENT

A) THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/2. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 42 TO 1, WITH 4 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of NAM
Cospersons: Brazil, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement):

PP5: Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,
PP6: Emphasizing also that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, can only be enjoyed in an inclusive and collaborative framework, at the international, regional and national levels, and in this regard underlining the importance of engaging the United Nations system, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, relevant international organizations, including financial and trade organizations, and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, development practitioners, human rights experts and the public at all levels, in discussions on the right to development,
PP8: Recognizing also that extreme poverty and hunger are one of the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, pursuant to Millennium Development Goal 1, and therefore calling upon the international community to contribute towards achieving that goal,
PP10: Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, independent and interrelated,
PP11: Underlining that the post-2015 development agenda will need to aim at strengthening a new, more equitable and sustainable national and international order, as well as the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,
OP15: Encourages relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to contribute further to the work of the Working Group and to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the fulfilment of his mandate with regard to the implementation of the right to development;

B) THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/28. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 33 TO 10, WITH 4 ABSTENTIONS

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of NAM)
Co-sponsor: China

PP5: Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,
PP6: Emphasizing also that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, can only be enjoyed in an inclusive and collaborative framework, at the international, regional and national levels, and in this regard underlining the importance of engaging the United Nations system, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, relevant international organizations including financial and trade organizations, and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, development practitioners, human rights experts and the public at all levels, in discussions on the right to development,
PP7: Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
PP9: Recognizing also that extreme poverty and hunger are one of the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, and therefore calling upon the international community to contribute towards achieving that goal in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals,

PP11: Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

PP12: Underlining that the successful implementation of the sustainable development goals will require the strengthening of a new, more equitable and sustainable national and international order, as well as the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

OP18: Encourages relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, including United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization and relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to give due consideration to the right to development in the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to contribute further to the work of the Working Group, and to cooperate with the High Commissioner in the fulfilment of his mandate with regard to the implementation of the right to development;
V DEMOCRATIC AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER

A) PROMOTION OF A DEMOCRATIC AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER-HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 - RESOLUTION 18/6
ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 29 TO 12, WITH 5 ABSTENTIONS
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

PP3: Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

PP6: Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

PP9: Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,”

PP11: Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP12: Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

PP15: Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,”

PP16: Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

PP18: Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world’s people and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable

PP22: Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

OP2: Also affirms that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

OP3: Declares that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

OP6: Affirms that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;
OP6: (n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

OP8: Also stresses that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and re-affirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP9: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP14: Decides to establish, for a period of three years, a new special procedures mandate of independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, with the following mandate:

OP14: (e) To work in close coordination, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, other special procedures of the Human Rights Council, international financial institutions, as well as with other relevant actors representing the broadest possible range of interests and experiences, within their respective mandates, including by attending and following up on relevant international conferences and events;

OP14: (f) To integrate a gender perspective and a disabilities perspective into his or her work;

PP3: Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

PP6: Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

PP9: Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

PP11: Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP12: Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

PP15: Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil
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society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

PP16: Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, the inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

PP17: Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world’s people and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable,

PP21: Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

OP2: Also affirms that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

OP3: Declares that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

OP6: Affirms that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(g) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in their respective decisionmaking mechanisms;

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

(l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

(n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

OP8: Also stresses that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP9: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP12: Further reaffirms that the international community should devise ways and means to remove the current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world;

Adopted by a recorded vote of 30 to 14, with 3 abstentions.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Somalia, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

PP6: Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

PP10: Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

PP11: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP12: Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP13: Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

PP14: Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP16: Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

PP22: Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

OP2: Also reaffirms that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

OP3: Declares that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

OP6: Reaffirms that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(g) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international
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institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making mechanisms;

OP6: (h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

OP6: (l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

OP6. (n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

OP8: Also stresses that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP9: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP12: Further reaffirms that the international community should devise ways and means to remove the current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world;

ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 31 TO 14, WITH 2 ABSTENTIONS
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Cosponsors: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

PP3: Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights, and international law,

PP5: Recalling the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

PP6: Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

PP10: Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

PP11: Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

PP12: Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free

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and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

PP13: Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

PP14: Recognizing that the promotion and the protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

PP16: Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

OP2: Also reaffirms that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

OP3: Declares that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

OP6: Reaffirms that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

OP6: (k) Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, since this enhances cultural pluralism, contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural backgrounds, advances the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fosters stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

OP6: (l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

OP6: (n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

OP8: Also stresses that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

OP10: Urges all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and the promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

OP20: Invites the Independent Expert to continue to develop close cooperation with academia, think tanks and research institutes, such as South Centre, and other stakeholders from all regions;

OP23: Requests the Office of the High Commissioner to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and components, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and nongovernmental organizations, and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;
VI INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE PROMOTION OF A DEMOCRATIC AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER

a) MANDATE OF THE INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE PROMOTION OF A DEMOCRATIC AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL ORDER - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/9. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 29 TO 14, WITH 4 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Cuba
Co-sponsors: Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of):

PP4: Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

PP6: Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

PP7: Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

OP2: Also reaffirms that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

OP7: Invites the Independent Expert to continue to develop close cooperation with academia, think tanks and research institutes, such as South Centre, and other stakeholders from all regions;
39.  **COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS**

**A) ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR CAMBODIA - HRC 15 – SEPTEMBER 2010 – RESOLUTION 15/20. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages:  

**Sponsors:**  

**Cosponsors:** Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia, United States of America.

OP4: (m) The promulgation of the National Disability Law in December 2009, and the approval of a sub-decree on procedures for the registration of the land of indigenous minority communities and a policy on the development of indigenous minorities by the Council of Ministers in April.

**B) ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR CAMBODIA - HRC 18 – SEPTEMBER 2011 – RESOLUTION 18/25. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages:  

**Sponsors:** Japan  

**Cosponsors:** Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**C) ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR CAMBODIA - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/29. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages:  

**Sponsors:** Japan  

**Cosponsors:** Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Sweden.

OP11: Also welcomes the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating crimes, such as trafficking in persons, the exploitation of labour and the sexual exploitation of women and children, and urges the Government to make further efforts to this end, in concert with the international community, to combat outstanding key problems in this area;

OP12: Takes note with concern of the latest findings regarding gender-based violence in Cambodia, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to strengthen its efforts against gender-based violence, including by effectively enforcing existing laws and regulations;

OP14: Also welcomes the commitments made and the progress achieved by the Government of Cambodia to implement its obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions to which it is a party with regard to its commitment to establish a national human rights institution and to encourage that this be done upon sufficient consultation with relevant stakeholders; its efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced disappearance, in June 2013, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in December 2012; and urges the Government to continue to take steps to meet its obligations under those treaties and conventions to which it is a party and, to this end, to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations agencies, including the Office of the High Commissioner, through enhanced dialogue and the development of joint activities;

OP19: Urges the Government of Cambodia to take appropriate measures to encourage and enable civil society and the media to play a constructive role in consolidating democratic development in Cambodia, including by ensuring and promoting their activities, and in promoting equal access to the media by all parties.
d) ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR CAMBODIA - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/23. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: ESPACR

Sponsors: Japan

Cospnsors: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

OP11: Also welcomes the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating crimes, such as trafficking in persons, the exploitation of labour and the sexual exploitation of women and children, and urges the Government to make further efforts to this end, in concert with the international community, to combat outstanding key problems in this area;

OP12: Takes note of the latest findings regarding gender-based issues in Cambodia, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to strengthen its efforts on gender-based issues, including by effectively enforcing existing laws and regulations;

OP13: Encourages the Government of Cambodia to implement its five-year strategy for gender equality, promoting women’s economic, social and political empowerment, including their participation in decision-making processes, and the expansion of women’s economic benefits through improved working conditions, social protection and labour standards;

OP14: Encourages, in this context, the Government of Cambodia to monitor the implementation of the Land Law, including regarding specific obstacles to women and vulnerable groups in obtaining land ownership and rights;

OP16: Welcomes the commitments made and the progress achieved by the Government of Cambodia in implementing its obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions to which it is a party, with regard to its commitment to establish a national human rights institution and to encourage that this be done upon sufficient consultation with relevant stakeholders; and urges the Government to continue to take steps to meet its obligations under those treaties and conventions to which it is a party, and to this end to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations agencies, including the Office of the High Commissioner, through enhanced dialogue and the development of joint activities;

OP21: Urges the Government of Cambodia to take appropriate measures to encourage and enable civil society, including independent trade unions and the media, to play a constructive role in consolidating democratic development in Cambodia, including by ensuring and promoting their activities and in promoting equal access to the media by all parties;

OP22: Also urges the Government of Cambodia to take account of the interests and concerns of all stakeholders in implementing the Law on Associations and Nongovernmental Organizations in order to nurture the vibrant civil society, as well as to protect and ensure freedom of speech, association and peaceful assembly, in accordance with the Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

OP24: Invites the Secretary-General, agencies of the United Nations system present in Cambodia and the international community, including civil society, to continue to work with the Government of Cambodia in strengthening democracy as well as ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, including by providing assistance in, inter alia, the fields of:

OP24: (a) Drafting laws and assisting the establishment of an independent national human rights institution;

OP24: (e) Assisting the assessment of progress in human rights issues;
II CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

A) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/34. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Gabon on behalf of the African Group
Co-sponsors: Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States)

OP8: Encourages the transitional authorities to guarantee freedom of expression, and invites them to organize a free and transparent general election, as called for in the N’Djamena Agreement of 18 April 2013, and ensure adherence to its provisions that prohibit members of the transitional Government from running for office, and that the election be organized with a view to creating conditions conducive to a return to constitutional order, to a lasting and inclusive reconciliation of the different components of the Central African population and to the consolidation of peace, while ensuring that women participate fully in the election and reconciliation processes;

OP12: Emphasizes the need for all parties to the conflict to facilitate humanitarian access for United Nations and other humanitarian organizations for all persons in need of assistance, and for humanitarian organizations to continue to deliver appropriate humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons and to respond to the challenges associated with the humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic;

B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 27 – SEPTEMBER 2014 – RESOLUTION 27/28. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Ethiopia on behalf of the African group
Cosponsors: Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States)

OP4: Urges all parties in the Central African Republic to protect all civilians, in particular women and children, from sexual and gender-based violence;

OP8: Welcomes the appointment of a new Government to lead the political transition in the Central African Republic, and calls upon it to expedite efforts to promote national reconciliation through an inclusive process, involving women in the dialogue with all parties, and to hold free, fair, open and transparent elections within a reasonable period of time;

OP11: Remains gravely concerned by the conditions in which displaced persons and refugees are living, and encourages the international community to support the national authorities and host countries in their efforts to provide appropriate protection and assistance to victims of violence, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities;
c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/19. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the African Group)
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Belgium, Croatia, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain

OP4: Urges all parties in the Central African Republic to protect all civilians, in particular women and children, against sexual and gender-based violence;

OP11: Welcomes the efforts made by the transitional authorities to carry out the transitional process, including aspects related to reconciliation, and urges the transitional authorities to implement the recommendations made at the Bangui Forum in an inclusive approach to enable genuine and lasting reconciliation;

OP12: Requests the transitional authorities and the national elections authority to take the necessary steps, in accordance with the Constitutional Charter for the Transition, to speed up the preparatory electoral process for the holding of free, open, transparent and inclusive elections by the end of 2015, including by allowing the participation of refugees and internally displaced persons;

OP16: Remains deeply concerned by the conditions of displaced persons and refugees, and encourages the international community to support the national authorities and host countries to ensure appropriate protection and support for victims of violence, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities;

OP20: Requests all parties to facilitate access of victim populations to humanitarian assistance and access of humanitarian actors to the entire national territory by strengthening security on the roads;


d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - HRC 33- SEPTEMBER 2016 RESOLUTION 33/27 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States)
Co-sponsor: Sudan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)
Subsequently Japan, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America

OP17: Remains deeply concerned by the conditions of displaced persons and refugees, and encourages the international community to support the national authorities and host countries to ensure appropriate protection and support for victims of violence, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities;
e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC – HRC 36-SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/25, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
A/HRC/36/L.18/Rev.1
Other languages E F S A C R

Sponsors: Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States)
Co-sponsors: Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Spain
Additionally: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Brazil, Croatia, Indonesia, Latvia, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

OP20: Remains deeply concerned by the conditions of displaced persons and refugees, and encourages the international community to support the national authorities and host countries to ensure appropriate protection and support for victims of violence, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities;
III Côte d'Ivoire

A) CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CÔTE D'IVOIRE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS - HRC 29 – JUNE 2015 – RESOLUTION 29/24. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Algeria on behalf of the Africa Group
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Croatia, Georgia, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey:

OP11: Also welcomes the reform of the Independent Electoral Commission, which was established after a broad process of consultation with all stakeholders, and the continuation of the electoral process towards fair, free, transparent, inclusive and calm elections;
OP14: Also applauds the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in ratifying international and regional human rights instruments, particularly the adoption of the Act of 20 June 2014 on promoting and protecting human rights defenders and the adoption in July 2014 of the Act governing prevention, protection and punishment in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and encourages it to continue in that direction and to proceed in its efforts to bring its national legislation into conformity with the international and regional instruments it has ratified, ensuring the effective application of those instruments;

IV Democratic Republic of the Congo


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Gabon on behalf of the African Group
Co-sponsors: Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States)

PP7: Noting the convening, under Presidential Order No. 13/078 of 26 June 2013, of national consultations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and their actual start, while also encouraging all those involved in the process to work in an inclusive and constructive manner to improve the context for the promotion of civil rights and the integrated development of the country,

B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 0 HRC 36- SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/30, ADOPTED AS ORALLY REVISED BY A RECORDED VOTE (45 TO 1, WITH 1 ABSTENTION) A/HRC/36/L.34/Rev.1

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States)
Co-sponsors: Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States)

Additionally: Indonesia, Japan, Turkey

PP6: Welcoming the progress made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular at the institutional and legislative levels with the adoption by the Senate of an act relating to the protection and responsibility of human rights defenders and the creation of an interministerial committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
OP18: Welcomes the establishment by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of an interministerial commission to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the context of the implementation of its five-year (2016-2021) plan for the promotion and protection of the rights of disabled persons, adopted on 20 and 21 May 2016;

V DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA - HRC 13 – MARCH 2010 – RESOLUTION 13/14 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 28 TO 5, WITH 13 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan
Co-sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,

PP7: Deeply concerned at the continuing reports of systematic, widespread and grave violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and at the unresolved questions of international concern relating to the abduction of nationals of other States, and urging the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully,

PP11: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population,

PP12: Recognizing the particular vulnerability of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure their protection against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

OP1: Expresses serious concern at ongoing grave, widespread and systematic human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

OP5: Also urges the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure full, rapid and unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance that is delivered on the basis of need, in accordance with humanitarian principles, coupled with adequate monitoring;

OP6: Encourages the United Nations, including the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, mandate holders, interested institutions and independent experts and non-governmental organizations, to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

b) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/8 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 28 TO 5, WITH 13 ABSTENTIONS

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Spain (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
Country-specific

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,

PP7: Deeply concerned at the continuing reports of systematic, widespread and grave violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and at the unresolved questions of international concern relating to the abduction of nationals of other States, and urging the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully,

PP12: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring access to adequate food,

PP13: Recognizing the particular vulnerability of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure their protection against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

OP1: Expresses its very serious concern at the ongoing grave, widespread and systematic human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

OP5: Also urges the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure full, rapid and unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance that is delivered on the basis of need, in accordance with humanitarian principles, coupled with adequate monitoring;

OP6: Encourages the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, mandate holders, interested institutions and independent experts and non-governmental organizations, to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

c) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/13 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan

Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,

PP7: Deeply concerned at the persisting deterioration in the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, at the continuing reports of systematic, widespread and grave violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in the country and at the unresolved questions of international concern relating to the abduction of nationals of other States, and urging the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully,

PP11: Alarmed by the precarious humanitarian situation in the country, exacerbated by its national policy priorities,

PP12: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring access to adequate food,

PP13: Recognizing the particular vulnerability of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the
need to ensure their protection against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

OP1: Expresses its very serious concern at the ongoing grave, widespread and systematic human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;
OP5: Also urges the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure full, rapid and unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance that is delivered on the basis of need, in accordance with humanitarian principles, coupled with adequate monitoring;
OP6: Encourages the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, mandate holders, interested institutions and independent experts and non-governmental organizations, to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

D) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA HRC 22 – MARCH 2013 – RESOLUTION 22/13
ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.
Other languages: E F S A C R
Sponsors: Ireland (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan
Cosponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland (on behalf of the European Union), Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,
PP10: Deeply concerned at the persisting deterioration in the human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, at the continuing reports of systematic, widespread and grave violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and at the unresolved questions of international concern relating to abductions of nationals of other States, and urging the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms fully,
PP14: Alarmed by the precarious humanitarian situation in the country, exacerbated by its national policy priorities
PP15: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring access to adequate food,
PP16: Recognizing that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,
OP1: Strongly condemns the ongoing grave, widespread and systematic human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;
OP4: Also decides to establish, for a period of one year, a commission of inquiry comprising three members, one of whom should be the Special Rapporteur, with the other two members appointed by the President of the Human Rights Council;
OP5: Further decides that the commission of inquiry will investigate the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as outlined in paragraph 31 of the report of the Special Rapporteur, including the violation of the right to food, the violations associated with prison camps, torture and inhuman treatment, arbitrary detention, discrimination, violations of freedom of expression, violations of the right to life, violations of freedom of movement, and enforced disappearances, including in the form of abductions of nationals of other States, with a view to ensuring full accountability, in particular where these violations may amount to crimes against humanity;
OP8: Encourages the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations,
mandate holders, interested institutions and independent experts and non-governmental organizations, to develop regular dialogue and cooperation with the Special Rapporteur and the commission of inquiry in the fulfilment of their mandates;

e) Situation of Human Right in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea - HRC 25 – March 2014 – Resolution 25/25 ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 30 TO 6, WITH 11 ABSTENTIONS.

Sponsors: Greece (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,

PP13: Concerned that the precarious humanitarian situation in the country is exacerbated by the failure of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to provide humanitarian agencies with free and unimpeded access to all populations in need and by its national policy priorities that, among others, prioritize military spending over citizens’ access to food,

PP14: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring equal access to adequate food, as well as, among others, freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression and freedom of association and assembly,

PP15: Recognizing that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

OP2: Condemns in the strongest terms the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations and other human rights abuses committed in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and expresses its grave concern at the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, including:

OP2: (b) Discrimination based on the songbun system, which classifies people on the basis of State-assigned social class and birth, and also includes consideration of political opinions and religion, discrimination against women, including unequal access to employment, discriminatory laws and regulations, and violence against women;

OP1: (d) Systematic, widespread and grave violations of the right to food and related aspects of the right to life, exacerbated by widespread hunger and malnutrition;

OP3: Urges the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to acknowledge the human rights violations in the country and to take immediate steps to end all such violations and abuses through, inter alia, the implementation of relevant recommendations in the report of the commission of inquiry, including, but not limited to, the following steps:

OP3: (b) To end discrimination against citizens, including State-sponsored discrimination based on the songbun system, and to take immediate steps to ensure gender equality and to protect women from gender-based violence;

OP3: (d) To promote equal access to food, including through full transparency regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance, so that such assistance is genuinely provided to vulnerable persons;

OP10: Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to follow up urgently on the recommendations made by the commission of inquiry in its report, and to provide the Special Rapporteur
with increased support, including through the establishment of a field-based structure to strengthen monitoring and documentation of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, to ensure accountability, to enhance engagement and capacity-building with the Governments of all States concerned, civil society and other stakeholders, and to maintain visibility of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, including through sustained communications, advocacy and outreach initiatives;

OP14: Also urges the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to participate in its universal periodic review in 2014 in a constructive manner, to commence an open and inclusive review of the situation of human rights in the country, and to provide clear responses to the recommendations presented during the review, without undue delay;

OP15: Encourages the United Nations, including its specialized agencies, States, regional intergovernmental organizations, interested institutions, independent experts and non-governmental organizations to develop constructive dialogue and cooperation with special procedure mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur, and the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner;

f) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/22
ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 27 TO 6, WITH 14 ABSTENTIONS
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: European Union and Japan
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments
PP7: Concerned that the precarious humanitarian situation in the country is exacerbated by the failure of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to provide humanitarian agencies with free and unimpeded access to all populations in need and by its national policy priorities that, among others, prioritize military spending over citizens’ access to food,
PP8: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring equal access to adequate food, as well as, among others, freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression and freedom of association and assembly,
PP9: Recognizing that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,
PP11: Recognizing the important work of the treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of international human rights obligations, and emphasizing the need for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to comply with its human rights obligations and to ensure regular and timely reporting to the treaty bodies,
OP1: Condemns in the strongest terms the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations and other human rights abuses committed in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and expresses its grave concern at the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, including:
OP1: (b) Discrimination based on the songbun system, which classifies people on the basis of State-assigned social class and birth, and also includes consideration of political opinions and religion, discrimination against
women, including unequal access to employment, discriminatory laws and regulations, and violence against women;

ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Netherlands on behalf of the European Union, Japan
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America
Subsequently: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Micronesia (Federated States of) New Zealand, Palau, San Marino

PP9: Recognizing that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

h) Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – HRC 34 – March 2017 – Resolution 34/24
ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Japan, Malta (on behalf of the European Union)
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
Subsequently: Botswana, Argentina, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Monaco, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Palau, Republic of Moldova, San Marino

PP11: Recognizing that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

PP12: Noting with appreciation the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in December 2016, and urging it to implement its treaty obligations,
i) **Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea—HRC 37 – March 2018 Resolution 37/28**, Adopted without a vote

A/HRC/37/L.29,

Other languages: F F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Bulgaria (on behalf of the European Union), Japan

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**Subsequently:** Argentina, Benin, Botswana, Costa Rica, Honduras, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, Mexico

PP 11: Recognizing that particular risk factors affect **women, children, persons with disabilities** and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence, taking note in this regard of the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the combined second to fourth periodic reports of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea2 and the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the fifth periodic report of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

PP 12: Noting with appreciation the **visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities** to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, encouraging the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to implement all of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on her visit to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session,4 and noting the participation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in the **Paralympic Winter Games**, held in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea,

PP 14: Recognizing the important work of the treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of international human rights obligations, and emphasizing the need for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to comply with its human rights obligations and to ensure regular and **timely reporting to the treaty bodies**,
VI GUINEA

A) STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CONSULTATIVE SERVICES IN GUINEA - HRC 25 – MARCH 2014 – RESOLUTION 25/35. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Sponsors: Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group.
Co-sponsors: États-Unis d’Amérique, Éthiopie (au nom du Groupe des États d’Afrique), Grèce, Italie, Luxembourg, République tchèque, Roumanie, Slovaquie:

PP5: Welcoming the successful holding of peaceful and inclusive legislative elections on 28 September 2013 and the establishment of the new National Assembly of Guinea on 13 January 2014,
OP4: Urges all political stakeholders: (a) To continue to take an active part in good faith in the political dialogue, particularly on issues regarding the organization of free, transparent, inclusive and peaceful elections;
OP8: © To be actively involved in the national reconciliation process;

B) STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CONSULTATIVE SERVICES IN GUINEA - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/33. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Sponsors: Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group.
Co-sponsors: États-Unis d’Amérique, Éthiopie (au nom du Groupe des États d’Afrique), Grèce, Italie, Luxembourg, République tchèque, Roumanie, Slovaquie:

PP5: Welcoming the successful holding of peaceful and inclusive legislative elections on 28 September 2013 and the establishment of the new National Assembly of Guinea on 13 January 2014,
OP4: Urges all political stakeholders: (a) To continue to take an active part in good faith in the political dialogue, particularly on issues regarding the organization of free, transparent, inclusive and peaceful elections;
OP8: c) To be actively involved in the national reconciliation process;
**VII Libya**

**A) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING TO IMPROVE HUMAN RIGHTS IN LIBYA - HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/30. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Algeria on behalf of the African Group

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahrain (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

OP12: Encourages the Libyan Constitutional Assembly to intensify its efforts to draft a constitution that protects the human rights of all, including women and members of all communities and vulnerable groups, and to ensure, as far as possible, the participation of all members of society, including civil society organizations, in the process of drafting the constitution;

OP13: Emphasizes the importance of a broad-based and inclusive national dialogue in order to ensure a peaceful and sustainable democratic transition;

**B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING TO IMPROVE HUMAN RIGHTS IN LIBYA— HRC 37 – MARCH 2018 RESOLUTION 37/41, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

A/HRC/37/L.45

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Togo (on behalf of the Group of African States)

**Co-sponsors:** Italy

**Subsequently:** Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**OP2:** Also welcomes the continued commitment of the Government of National Accord to the universal periodic review process, and emphasizes the pressing need for the implementation of the recommendations accepted, and welcomes further the ratification on 13 February 2018 by Libya of the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**, 
**VIII Situation of human rights in Myanmar**

**a) Situation of human rights in Myanmar - HRC 13 – March 2010 – Resolution 13/25 Adopted without a vote.**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Spain (on behalf of the European Union)

**Co-sponsors:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP2: Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, and reaffirming also previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including Council resolutions 10/27 of 27 March 2009 and 12/20 of 2 October 2009, and General Assembly resolution 64/238 of 24 December 2009,

PP6: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of Myanmar to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, as stated in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

OP2: Expresses concern that the newly adopted electoral laws do not meet the expectations of the international community regarding what is needed for an inclusive political process and calls upon the Government of Myanmar to ensure a free, transparent and fair electoral process which allows for the participation therein of all voters, all political parties, and all other relevant stakeholders in a manner of their choosing;

OP6: Strongly calls upon the Government of Myanmar to lift restrictions on the freedom of assembly, association, movement and expression, including for free and independent media, through ensuring the openly available and accessible use of Internet and mobile telephone services, and ending the use of censorship, including the use of the Electronic Transactions Law to prevent the reporting of views critical of the Government;

OP7: Calls upon the Government of Myanmar to undertake a transparent, inclusive and comprehensive review of compliance of all national legislation with international human rights law, while fully engaging with democratic opposition and ethnic groups, recalling that the procedures established for the drafting of the Constitution resulted in a de facto exclusion of opposition groups from the process;

“OP11: Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to end all forms of discrimination and to protect civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, in particular, to comply with its human rights obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in this regard; ”

OP17: Calls upon the Government of Myanmar to ensure timely, safe, full and unhindered access to all parts of Myanmar, including conflict and border areas, for the United Nations, international humanitarian organizations and their partners, and to cooperate fully with those actors to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered throughout the country to all persons in need, including displaced persons;

OP24: Calls upon the Government of Myanmar to continue to engage in a dialogue with the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to ensuring full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
b) **SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MYANMAR HRC 16 – MARCH 2011 – RESOLUTION 16/24 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

**Other languages:** [E F S A C R]

**Sponsors:** Spain (on behalf of the European Union)

**Co-sponsors:** Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay


PP6: Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of Myanmar to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population of the country, as stated in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

PP8: Noting the stated intention of the Government of Myanmar to implement a democratic transitional process and, desirous of seeing the full restoration of democracy and full enjoyment of human rights for all, underlining the importance of its prompt implementation,

PP9: Noting also that free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections must be the cornerstone of any democratic reform process, regretting that the 2010 general elections represent a missed opportunity in this regard, and noting in particular in this respect the restrictions imposed by the electoral laws as enacted and implemented by the Government and the lack of independence of the electoral commission, and also expressing concern at the failure of the electoral commission to follow up on complaints about the electoral process, including voting procedures

OP2: Urges the Government of Myanmar to begin an inclusive post-election process of national reconciliation for a credible transition to democracy, including through meaningful dialogue and the participation of representatives of all groups in the political life of the country, within the framework of a transition to a civilian, legitimate and accountable system of government, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to these ends to take immediate measures to engage in a meaningful and substantive dialogue through all channels with all opposition parties, political, ethnic and civil society groups and actors, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi;

OP8: Strongly calls upon the Government of Myanmar to lift restrictions on the freedom of assembly, association, movement and expression, including for free and independent media, by ensuring the openly available and accessible use of Internet and mobile telephone services and ending the use of censorship, including the use of the Electronic Transactions Law to prevent the reporting of views critical of the Government;

OP9: Calls upon the Government of Myanmar to undertake a transparent, inclusive and comprehensive review of compliance of all national legislation with international human rights law while engaging fully with democratic opposition, political, ethnic and civil society groups and actors, and recalling once more that the procedures established for the drafting of the Constitution resulted in a de facto exclusion of opposition groups from the process;

OP21: Calls upon the Government of Myanmar to ensure timely, safe, full and unhindered access to all parts of Myanmar, including conflict and border areas, for the United Nations, international humanitarian organizations and their partners, and to cooperate fully with those actors to ensure that humanitarian assistance is delivered throughout the country to all persons in need, including displaced persons;
c) **SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MYANMAR**

**HRC 19 – MARCH 2012 – RESOLUTION 19/21 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.**

**Other languages:** E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Denmark (on behalf of the European Union)

**Co-sponsors:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**PP2:** Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, and reaffirming previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent being Human Rights Council resolution 16/24 of 25 March 2011 and General Assembly resolution 66/230 of 24 December 2011

**PP4:** Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of Myanmar to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Myanmar, reiterating that many serious human rights concerns remain and should be addressed, and acknowledging the publicly stated commitment of the President of Myanmar in this regard,

**OP1:** Welcomes the recent positive developments in Myanmar and acknowledges the stated commitment of the Government of Myanmar to continue democratization and national reconciliation processes, while emphasizing that those processes should aim at the achievement of the full restoration of democracy, enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and accountability for all violations of human rights;

**OP5:** Urges the Government of Myanmar to ensure that the by-elections of 1 April are free, inclusive, transparent and fair, from the campaign period and the advance voting stage through to vote counting and the announcement of results, including by seeking technical cooperation and the presence of international election observers and drawing lessons from the 2010 elections;

**OP11:** c) To accelerate and conclude efforts for an independent, inclusive and comprehensive review of compliance of the Constitution and all national legislation with international human rights law while engaging fully with all relevant stakeholders;

**OP11:** (f) To cooperate fully with humanitarian organizations in order to ensure full and unhindered humanitarian access to all parts of Myanmar, including conflict and border areas, as well as the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all persons in need, including displaced persons and refugees;
d) **Situation of human rights in Myanmar** - HRC 22 – March 2013 – Resolution 22/14 Adopted without a vote.

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Ireland (on behalf of the European Union)

**Co-sponsors:** Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**OP2:** Also welcomes the continued engagement of the Government of Myanmar with political actors within Parliament, civil society and opposition parties, and urges the Government to continue electoral reform and to pursue an inclusive and sustained dialogue with the democratic opposition and political, ethnic and civil society groups and actors, leading to national reconciliation and lasting peace in Myanmar;

**OP8:** Urges the Government to accelerate its efforts to address discrimination, human rights violations, violence, displacement and economic deprivation affecting persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and, expressing particular concern at the situation of the Rohingya minority in Rakhine State, urges the Government to take action to bring about an improvement in their situation and to protect all their human rights, to repeal and/or amend laws that deny the Rohingya, inter alia, the right to birth registration, the ability to marry and freedom of movement, including equal access to citizenship, through a full review of the Citizenship Law of 1982 to ensure that it conforms to international obligations defined in treaties to which the Government of Myanmar is a party, including their right to a nationality;

**OP9:** Expresses its serious concern about persisting inter-communal tensions following the violence in Rakhine State, calls upon the Government to ensure that those responsible for the violence are held to account, and urges it to grant safe, timely, full and unhindered humanitarian access across Rakhine State to all persons in need and to facilitate the voluntary return of individuals to their original communities, while also calling upon it to continue to implement the various cooperation agreements between Myanmar authorities and the international community for the distribution of humanitarian aid in Rakhine State, and to ensure effective coordination of humanitarian assistance there, and to move speedily to respond to the recommendations of the Rakhine Investigative Commission report once it is published;

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Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors:** Greece on behalf of the European Union

**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**OP2:** Also welcomes the continued engagement of the Government of Myanmar with political actors within the parliament, civil society and opposition parties, and urges the Government to continue constitutional and electoral reform in order to ensure that the general and presidential elections to be held in 2015 are genuinely credible, inclusive and transparent, allowing all candidates to fairly contest the elections;

**OP8:** Welcomes the peace process efforts and the ensuing signing of ceasefire agreements between the
Government of Myanmar and the ethnic armed groups, and urges full implementation of those agreements, including for all parties to protect the civilian population against ongoing violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law and for safe, timely, full and unhindered humanitarian access to be granted to all areas, and also welcomes the commitment of the President and his Government and the armed opposition groups to reach a nationwide ceasefire and to pursue an all-inclusive political dialogue, notably with the participation of women, with the objective of achieving lasting peace;

OP9: Urges the Government of Myanmar to accelerate its efforts to address discrimination, human rights violations, violence, hate speech, displacement and economic deprivation affecting various ethnic and religious minorities, to take all measures necessary to prevent the destruction of places of worship, cemeteries, infrastructure and commercial residential buildings belonging to all peoples and to ensure freedom of movement and equal access to services, including health and education;

f) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MYANMAR HRC 28 – MARCH 2015 – RESOLUTION 28/23 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Sponsors: Latvia on behalf of the European Union

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

OP2: Also welcomes the continued engagement of the Government of Myanmar with political actors within the Parliament and the opposition parties, urges the Government to continue constitutional reform and to ensure that the constitutional referendum and the elections to be held in 2015 and beyond are credible, inclusive and transparent, ensuring equal opportunity for the representation and participation of women as candidates and voters and that all the people of Myanmar are able to cast their vote, allowing all candidates to fairly contest and the international community to monitor the elections, and ensuring that the democratic transition of Myanmar is sustained by bringing all national institutions, including the military, under a democratically elected, fully representative civilian government;

OP12: Encourages continued efforts towards a durable nationwide ceasefire with ethnic armed groups and towards an all-inclusive political dialogue leading to comprehensive political solutions, emphasizes the importance of the full, equal and effective participation of women, particularly from communities affected by conflict, in all activities related to the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, the maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peacebuilding, with the objective of achieving lasting peace; expresses concern at the declaration of a state of emergency and the imposition of martial law in the Kokang self-administered zone and at the increased fighting in Shan and Kachin States; and urges the full implementation of existing ceasefire agreements, including for all parties, to protect the civilian population against violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and for safe, timely, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access to be granted to all areas;
IX Sri Lanka


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: United States of America

Co-sponsors: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada*, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP8: Welcoming and acknowledging the progress made by the Government of Sri Lanka in rebuilding infrastructure, demining, and resettling the majority of internally displaced persons, and noting nonetheless that considerable work lies ahead in the areas of justice, reconciliation and the resumption of livelihoods, and stressing the importance of the full participation of local populations, including representatives of civil society and minorities, in these efforts,

OP1: Welcomes the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on advice and technical assistance for the Government of Sri Lanka on promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka and the recommendations and conclusions contained therein, in particular on the establishment of a truth-seeking mechanism as an integral part of a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to transitional justice;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mauritius.

Co-sponsors: Mauritius, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP7: Reaffirming also that it is the responsibility of each State to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population,

PP10: Welcoming and acknowledging the progress made by the Government of Sri Lanka in rebuilding infrastructure, demining and resettling the majority of internally displaced persons, while noting nonetheless that considerable work lies ahead in the areas of justice, reconciliation, land use and ownership, the resumption of livelihoods and the restoration of normality to civilian life, and stressing the importance of the full participation of local populations, including representatives of civil society and minorities, in these efforts

OP1: Welcomes the oral update presented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session and the subsequent report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka and the recommendations and conclusions contained therein, including on the establishment of a truth-seeking mechanism and national reparations policy as an integral part of a more comprehensive and inclusive approach to transitional justice;

Sponsors: The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP5: Reaffirming also that it is the responsibility of each State to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population

PP15: Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to dealing with the past, incorporating the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, including, inter alia, individual prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, institutional reform, the vetting of public employees and officials, or an appropriately conceived combination thereof, in order to, inter alia, ensure accountability, serve justice, provide victims with remedies, promote healing and reconciliation, establish independent oversight of the security system, restore confidence in the institutions of the State and promote the rule of law in accordance with international human rights law with a view to preventing the recurrence of violations and abuses, and welcoming in this regard the expressed commitment of the Government to ensure dialogue and wide consultations with all stakeholders,

PP16: Recognizing that mechanisms to redress past abuses and violations work best when they are independent, impartial and transparent; are led by individuals known for displaying the highest degree of professionalism, integrity and impartiality; utilize consultative and participatory methods that include the views of all relevant stakeholders, including, but not limited to, victims, women, youth, representatives of various religions, ethnicities and geographic locations, as well as marginalized groups; and are designed and implemented on the basis of expert advice from those with relevant international and domestic experience,

OP3: Supports the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to strengthen and safeguard the credibility of the processes of truth-seeking, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence by engaging in broad national consultations with the inclusion of victims and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, from all affected communities, which will inform the design and implementation of these processes, drawing on international expertise, assistance and best practices;

OP10: Also welcomes the initial steps taken to return land, and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to accelerate the return of land to its rightful civilian owners, and to undertake further efforts to tackle the considerable work that lies ahead in the areas of land use and ownership, in particular the ending of military involvement in civilian activities, the resumption of livelihoods and the restoration of normality to civilian life, and stresses the importance of the full participation of local populations, including representatives of civil society and minorities, in these efforts;
X SOMALIA

A) ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS HRC 24 – SEPTEMBER 2013 – RESOLUTION 24/30. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Australia, Austria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Italy, Norway, Qatar, Somalia, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen

Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen:

PP7: Recognizing also the role women have played and will continue to play in community mobilization and peacebuilding in Somali society, and the importance of promoting their economic empowerment and participation in political and public decisionmaking processes, including within parliament,

OP10: Calls upon the Federal Government of Somalia, with support from the international community: (d) To ensure the equitable participation of women, youth, minority groups and other marginalized groups in national political processes;

OP10: (f) To ensure the inclusion of human rights compliance mechanisms in instruments and institutions at both the national and subnational levels, and to recognize the importance of promoting and protecting human rights;

OP10: (o) To implement, in a clear and accessible manner, a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, and to include prevention of sexual exploitation and other forms of abuse;

OP10: (s) To ensure the protection and well-being of all internally displaced persons, including from sexual violence and exploitation, paying particular attention to ensuring that the human rights of internally displaced persons in Mogadishu are respected in relation to relocations, and to ensure a fully consultative process, providing prior notice and ensuring safe, sanitary new sites that have basic services, as well as unfettered access for humanitarian organizations;

OP10: (t) To facilitate full humanitarian access to people in need wherever they are in Somalia, and to safeguard the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian actors from political, economic and military interference, while paying particular attention to the rights, freedoms and needs of ethnic and religious minorities who require humanitarian assistance;
b) ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS  HRC 30 – SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/20. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Australia, Italy, Somalia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**Co-sponsors:** Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America:

PP7: Recognizing also the role that women have played and will continue to play in community mobilization and peacebuilding in Somali society and the importance of promoting their economic empowerment and participation in political and public decisionmaking processes, including within Parliament and at all levels of federal, regional state and subnational government,

OP2: Also expresses concern at the abuses and violations perpetrated against girls and women, including sexual violence and female genital mutilation, and abuses and violations committed against children, including the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, and abductions, and emphasizes the need for accountability for all such violations and abuses;

OP3: Expresses deep concern that internally displaced persons continue to bear the brunt of ongoing violence, and at abuses and violations perpetrated against them, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, which may include women, children and persons belonging to minorities;

OP7: Welcomes the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia to improve human rights in Somalia, and in that respect also welcomes: (b) The work to develop the action plan for the post-transition human rights road map, including consultations with civil society and emerging regional administrations;

OP11: Calls upon the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of the international community: © To prepare for and hold credible, transparent and inclusive elections in 2016;

OP11: (d) To ensure the equitable participation of women, youth, members of minority groups and other marginalized groups in national political processes;

OP11: (j) To implement, in a clear and accessible manner, a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence, to include prevention of sexual exploitation and other forms of abuse, and to ensure that individuals found to be responsible for and complicit in sexual violence are, regardless of their status or rank, held to account;

OP11: (n) To ensure the protection and well-being of all internally displaced persons, including from sexual violence and exploitation; to seek durable solutions for them; to ensure a fully consultative process and best practice for relocations, as well as safe, sanitary new sites that have basic services; to ensure unfettered access for humanitarian organizations; to recognize the acute vulnerability of internally displaced persons; to facilitate full humanitarian access to people in need wherever they are in Somalia; and to safeguard the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian actors from political, economic and military interference, while paying particular attention to the rights, freedoms and needs of ethnic and religious minorities who require humanitarian assistance;
c) Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights – HRC 36- September 2016, Resolution 36/27, adopted without a vote
A/HRC/36/L.23

Other languages: F F S A C R

Sponsors: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somalia
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America

Additionally: Croatia, Georgia, Indonesia, Latvia, Japan, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Switzerland
Botswana in African Group above, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Lithuania, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Thailand

OP1: f) The work undertaken by the Ministry for Women and Human Rights Development as the lead federal government body to advance the human rights agenda in Somalia, including efforts to establish a national human rights commission to monitor and provide accountability for violations and abuses, with representation of women, marginalized groups and persons with disabilities;

OP1: g) To realize the commitment made at the London Somalia Conference to establish closer dialogue and cooperation with civil society, with representation of women, marginalized groups and persons with disabilities;

OP1: k) To consider acceding to and ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
**XI South Sudan**

**A) Technical and capacity-building assistance for South Sudan in the field of human rights HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/31. Adopted without a vote.**

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsor:** South Sudan  
**Co-sponsor:** South Sudan

OP7: Calls upon the international community to assist neighbouring countries hosting refugees, especially women, children and persons with disabilities;


Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Albania, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America  
**Co-sponsors:** Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP15: Emphasizing that persistent barriers to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 will only be dismantled through a dedicated commitment to women’s empowerment, participation and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action and support to build women’s engagement at all levels of decision-making,

OP8: Urges all parties to respect and implement the agreements mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and to commit to inclusive dialogue, reconciliation and peacebuilding; notes with concern that, since the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in January 2014, breaches have continued from both sides of the conflict; calls for the Agreement to be respected and for all fighting to cease; and urges the parties to reach a peace agreement to end the conflict;

OP9: Expresses its appreciation for the support of neighbouring countries to refugees, and calls upon the international community to help neighbouring countries hosting refugees, especially women, children and persons with disabilities;
c) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH SUDAN – HRC 34- MARCH 2017 RESOLUTION 34/25 ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
Other languages: F S A C R

Sponsors: Albania, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution
Subsequently: Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Czechia, Estonia, France, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, San Marino, Slovakia, Ukraine

PP25: Recognizing the importance of providing timely assistance and protection to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, legal and livelihood support and other multi-sectoral services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including working with communities to reintegrate those affected by sexual and gender-based violence, and taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities,

d) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH SUDAN – HRC 37 – MARCH 2018 RESOLUTION 37/31, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE
A/HRC/37/L.40,
Other languages: F S A C R

Sponsors: Albania, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
Subsequently: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Portugal, Hungary, Slovakia, Togo on behalf of the African Group, Ukraine

PP 15: Gravely concerned about ongoing reports of widespread sexual and gender-based violence committed against women and girls and instances of conflict-related rape and gang rape, coupled with beatings and abductions, recognizing the importance of providing timely assistance and protection to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, legal and livelihood support and other multi-sectoral services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including working with communities to reintegrate those affected by sexual and gender-based violence, and taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities,
XII SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

A) SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC  HRC 21 - SEPTEMBER 2012 – RESOLUTION 21/26. ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE OF 41 TO 3, WITH 3 ABSTENTIONS.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Morocco, Qatar, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Kuwait

Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen:

OP7: Also calls upon all parties to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, and to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and also calls for the involvement of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

OP10: Stresses the need to follow up on the report of the commission of inquiry and to conduct an international, transparent, independent and prompt investigation into abuses and violations of international law, with a view to hold to account those responsible for violations and abuses, including those that may amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes, and encourages members of the international community to ensure that there is no impunity for such violations or abuses, stressing that the Syrian authorities have failed to prosecute alleged perpetrators of serious violations or abuses, which may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, and notes in this regard the potential relevance of international justice, while underscoring the importance of the recommendation of the commission of inquiry that the Syrian people, on the basis of broad, inclusive and credible consultations, should determine, within the framework provided by international law, the process and mechanisms to achieve reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

OP11: Stresses its support for the aspirations of the Syrian people for a peaceful, democratic and pluralistic society, in which there is no room for sectarianism or discrimination on ethnic, religious, linguistic or any other grounds, based on the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Qatar, Kuwait, Turkey, USA, UK

Co-sponsors: Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

OP12: Calls upon all parties to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, and to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and also calls for the involvement of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

OP15: Reaffirms that the Syrian people, on the basis of broad, inclusive and credible consultations, should determine, within the framework provided by international law, the process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims, while underlining the relevance of referrals to the appropriate international criminal justice mechanism under appropriate circumstances;

OP24: Demands that the Syrian authorities facilitate the access of humanitarian organizations to all people in need through the most efficient routes, including by providing authorization for cross-border humanitarian operations as an urgent priority, encourages all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to facilitate the delivery of assistance in areas under their control, including across conflict lines, in order to implement fully the humanitarian response plan, and calls on all sides to respect the safety of humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel and to protect medical personnel, facilities and transport consistent with applicable international law, as well as to allow the provision of medical care on a non-discriminatory basis;


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Germany, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, United States of America, Turkey, France, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar.

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

OP12: Reaffirms that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims, taking into account the relevance of referrals to the appropriate international criminal justice mechanism under appropriate circumstances;


OP19: Further strongly condemns all acts of violence directed against humanitarian actors, and demands that the Syrian authorities promptly allow, and all other parties to the conflict not hinder, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners, including across conflict lines and across borders, in order to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches people in need through the most direct routes;
**d) The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic**

HRC 26 – June 2014 – Resolution 26/23. Adopted by a recorded vote of 32 to 5, with 9 abstentions.

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Germany, United States of America, Jordan, Qatar, France, Kuwait, Italy

**Co-sponsors:** Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**OP23:** Reaffirms that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

**e) The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic**


Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America

**Co-sponsors:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**OP22:** Reaffirms that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

**f) The continuing grave deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic**


Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
**Cosponsors**: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

OP9: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, and urges all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks, including those that affect civilian populations and objects, to demilitarize medical facilities and schools, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect human rights;

OP13: Reaffirms that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

**The grave and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic - HRC 30 – September 2015 – Resolution 30/10. Adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 6, with 12 abstentions**

Other languages: **E F S A C R**

**Sponsors**: France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**Co-sponsors**: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

PP11: Stressing that rapid progress on a political solution should include full participation by all segments of Syrian society, including women, and represents the only sustainable way to resolve the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully,

OP6: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, and urges all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks, including those that affect civilian populations and objects, to demilitarize medical facilities and schools, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect human rights;

OP21: Reaffirms that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

OP22: Also reaffirms its commitment to international efforts to find a political solution to the Syrian crisis that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, where all citizens are equal, regardless of gender, religion and ethnicity;

OP29: Demands that all parties work urgently towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva communiqué, aimed at bringing an end to all violence, violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and the launching of a Syrian-led political process leading to a political transition that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people and enables them independently and democratically to determine their future, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions
h) The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – HRC31- March 2016 - A/HRC/31/L.5 – Adopted by vote 27 to 6 and 14 abstentions

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Subsequently: Portugal, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Honduras, Norway, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Sierra Leone

PP10: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, as well as persons with disabilities, and urges all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population and civilian objects, including against medical facilities and schools as such, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect international human rights law;

i) The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – HRC 33- September 2016 Resolution 33/23 Adopted as orally revised by a recorded vote (26 to 7, with 14 abstentions)

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Subsequently: Belgium, Georgia, Latvia, Maldives, Republic of Korea, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Austria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway

OP10: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, and persons with disabilities, and urges all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population and civilian objects, including against medical facilities, personnel and transport and schools as such, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect international human rights law;

j) The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic – HRC 34 – March 2017 – Resolution 34/26 Adopted by a recorded vote (27 to 7, with 13 abstentions)

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi
Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Subsequently: Andorra, Bahrain, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

OP9: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, and persons with disabilities;

K) THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, HRC 35- JUNE 2017, RESOLUTION 35/26, ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE (27 TO 8, WITH 12 ABSTENTIONS)

A/HRC/35/L.9
Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsor: France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Subsequently: Belgium, Croatia, Hungary, Portugal, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates

OP7: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children and persons with disabilities;

L) THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC – HRC 36- SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/20, ADOPTED BY A RECORDED VOTE (27 TO 7, WITH 13 ABSTENTIONS)

A/HRC/36/L.22
Other languages: E F S A C R

Adopted by vote: 27-7-13

Sponsors: France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Co-sponsors: Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

Additionally: Austria, Bahrain, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, New, Zealand, Poland, San Marino, Slovakia, Sweden, Albania, Croatia, Japan, Switzerland

OP7: Condemns all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict, including against women and children and persons with disabilities

Sponsors: Gabon on behalf of the African Group
Co-sponsors: Gabon (on behalf of the Group of African States)

OP5: Encourages the Government of the Sudan to open an inclusive dialogue, to pursue the constitutional and political process transparently and also to ensure an atmosphere of fair and peaceful political participation in the preparation for the next elections;

OP12: Urges the Government of the Sudan, with the support of relevant Member States, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders, to further its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular to ensure freedom of association and peaceful assembly, including activities of civil society organizations, freedom of expression, including the press, freedom of religion, freedom from arbitrary arrests and detention, compliance by all parties with human rights and international humanitarian law, including with regard to the protection of civilians, timely and full access for humanitarian agencies, the rights of women and children, and access to justice for all Sudanese, including in conflict-affected areas, as recommended by the Independent Expert;


Sponsors: Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group
Co-sponsors: Ethiopia (on behalf of the Group of African States)

OP4: Encourages the initiative of holding a comprehensive, inclusive national dialogue in the Sudan to achieve sustainable peace, as well as the progress being made by Sudanese stakeholders to prepare for this process with the support of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel;

OP5: Takes note of the assessment made by the Independent Expert in paragraph 46 of his report, encourages the Government of the Sudan to fulfil its pledges with regard to the release of political prisoners, and further encourages all Sudanese stakeholders to ensure the creation of a conducive environment for inclusive, transparent and credible dialogue;


Sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the African Group)
Co-sponsors: Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States)

PP11: Emphasizing the need to ensure that humanitarian access is available and assistance is provided to internally displaced persons,

OP4: Encourages the initiative of holding a comprehensive, inclusive national dialogue in the Sudan to achieve sustainable peace, and also encourages all Sudanese stakeholders to ensure an environment conducive to inclusive, transparent and credible dialogue;

OP6: Commends the commitment and the effort of the Government of the Sudan to reinforce human rights education and to continue to incorporate human rights principles in the education system, and encourages
the Government to enhance its efforts to implement the other portions of the National Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (2013-2023);

OP14: Urges the Government of the Sudan to further its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular to ensure freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and to respect the human rights of all individuals, including human rights defenders and members of civil society organizations;

OP17: Encourages all parties to facilitate humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance, and encourages the Government of the Sudan to intensify its endeavours to address humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas;

OP23: Decides to renew the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a period of one year under agenda item 10, to continue the engagement of the mandate holder with the Government of the Sudan to assess, verify and report on the situation of human rights with the view to make recommendations on technical assistance and capacity-building for addressing human rights in the country, considering a full range of information, including information presented by the Government and viewpoints by civil society, and other relevant stakeholders that would assist the mandate holder in the implementation of the mandate;


Resolution 33/26 Adopted as orally revised without a vote

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States)
Co-sponsors: South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sudan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)
Subsequently: Japan, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America

OP20: Encourages the commitment of the Government of the Sudan to comprehensive national legal reform initiatives to guarantee further full compliance of the State with its constitutional and international human rights obligations, such as provisions of the Criminal Act, of 1991, including those which redefine the offence of rape and dissociate it from adultery, and those which introduce the offence of sexual harassment; the promulgation and implementation of the Act on Combating Human Trafficking and the Smuggling of Persons, the Anti-Corruption Act, and the Act on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the revision of the Press Act, the Community Protection Law at the state level, and the National Security Act;

Yemen


Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Netherlands, Yemen
Co-sponsors: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, State of Palestine, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen:

OP17: Reiterates the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

OP22: Welcomes the recommendation of the National Dialogue Conference calling for the establishment of a minimal age for marriage and the criminalization of early, forced marriages, also welcomes the efforts by the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the rights of children, and calls upon the Government to ensure the early adoption of the Child Rights Bill and rapid progress in putting in place appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to eliminate the occurrence of child, early and forced marriages;

b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR YEMEN IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS HRC 30 - SEPTEMBER 2015 – RESOLUTION 30/18. ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE.

Other languages: E F S A C R

Sponsors: Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and Yemen

Cosponsors: Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Yemen

PP9: Aware of reports by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs that the existing humanitarian emergency affects the enjoyment of social and economic rights, and aware that the parties to the conflict must ensure that humanitarian aid is facilitated and not hindered,

OP3: Calls upon all parties in Yemen to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, to stop immediately attacks on civilians and to ensure humanitarian access to the affected population nationwide;

OP7: Reiterates the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto, and looks forward to the Government continuing its efforts to promote and protect human rights;
c) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR YEMEN IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS – HRC 36- SEPTEMBER 2017, RESOLUTION 36/31, ADOPTED WITHOUT A VOTE**

A/HRC/36/L.8

Other languages: E F S A C R

**Sponsors:** Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)

**Co-sponsors:** Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)

**Additionally:** Belgium, Croatia, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden

OP5: Emphasizes the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to ensure respect for the promotion and protection of the human rights of all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, and in that connection recalls that Yemen is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography thereto, the **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto, and looks forward to the Government continuing its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

**ERITREA**

A) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ERITREA – HRC 32 - JUNE 2016**

A/HRC/32/L.3

Withdrawn therefore no sponsors not co-sponsors

PP8: Noting also the steps taken by Eritrea to create inter-sectoral coordinating mechanisms on implementing its commitments under the universal periodic review, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the conventions of the International Labour Organization, as well as with regard to the rights of **persons with disabilities** and addressing the challenges of **irregular migration**, Noting with appreciation the active engagement of Eritrea in the universal periodic review process as well as the recently signed agreement with the United Nations in support of implementing the review recommendations and the mainstreaming of human rights in Eritrea,

PP10: Welcoming the engagement of Eritrea with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the areas of strengthening the judicial system, addressing the needs of **persons with disabilities** and enhancing **access to clean water and sanitation**,