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|  |  | A/HRC/AC/22/CRP.4 | |
|  |  | | 12 February 2019  English only |

**Advisory Committee  
Twenty-second session**18-22 February 2019  
Item 3 of the provisional agenda **Requests addressed to the Advisory Committee stemming from Human Rights resolutions:  
Contribution of development to the enjoyment of human rights**

Draft final report on contribution of development to the enjoyment of human rights

(Draft report, 8 February 2019) prepared by Mr. Mikhail Lebedev, Rapporteur of the Drafting group

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 35/21 of 20 June 2017 the Human Rights Council requested the Advisory Committee to conduct a study on the ways in which development contributes to the enjoyment of all human rights by all, in particular on best experiences and practices, and to submit the report to the Human Rights Council before its forty-first session. The Council welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge therein to leave no one behind, reaffirmed that the realization of sustainable development in all its three dimensions contributes to the promotion and protection of human rights for all. It was reaffirmed also that the 2030 Agenda is an agenda of unprecedented scope and significance, accepted by all countries and applicable to all, and that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments. The resolution proceeded also from the assertion that development contributes significantly to the enjoyment of all human rights by all but the existence of extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and that its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community, and that the efforts towards the achievement of this goal should be strengthened. In the resolution, the Council also called upon all countries to realize people-centred development of the people, by the people and for the people, and invited all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to mobilize resources to assist States, as requested, in realizing sustainable and inclusive development. It is hoped that States would cooperate with each other in ensuring sustainable and inclusive development and eliminating obstacles to development, and that the international community would promote effective international cooperation in this regard.

2. At its nineteenth session held in August 2017 the Advisory Committee heard presentations from experts and in this context decided to appoint a drafting group comprised of M. Bennani, L. Bouzid, M. Coriolano, M. Lebedev, X. Liu, C. Soh, I. Yigezu and J. Ziegler in charge of the preparation of the aforementioned report. A specific questionnaire was sent to governments, relevant United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies and agencies, non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders, with a deadline of 15 June 2017 (15 January 2018) and second one with a deadline of 15 June 2018. As of XX ………… 2018, XX responses were received to the questionnaire, including XX from States, XX from NGOs, XX from NHRIs and XX from UN agencies. In February 2018 the Advisory Committee changed the composition of the drafting group as follows:

II. General legal and institutional basis

3. The right to development does not reduce development to purely economic aspirations or goals but articulates a broad, comprehensive understanding of development at national and international levels. The right to development finds clear resonance in various human rights treaty provisions, which emphasize the multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and complex nature of development processes and the need for development to be inclusive, equitable and sustainable.

4. The Declaration on the right to development indeed proclaims that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and equal attention must be paid to civil, political, economic, social and cultural right. In fact, there are many similarities and striking complementarities between the Declaration and the human rights treaties. Many elements of the right to development are reflected in human rights treaty provisions and jurisprudence of treaty bodies, including on self-determination; fair distribution of resources; equality and non-discrimination, particularly on grounds of sex, age, race and disability; active, free and meaningful participation; accountability and transparency; substantive rights relating to adequate standard of living, including food, water and sanitation, housing, health services, education, employment, enjoyment of culture; freedom of expression, assembly and association; and international assistance and cooperation. Indeed since it proclaims that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent, equal attention must be paid to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The right to development, reaffirmed by the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), is aimed at addressing human needs and is an integral part of all human rights. It must also be reminded that international human rights standards, including the principles of non-discrimination, participation, accountability and transparency are contained in human rights treaties and can be used to monitor progress towards the realization of the right to development by means of appropriate indicators, including those under consideration by the Working Group on the Right to Development.

5. The promotion, protection and fulfillment of the right to development should be continued in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The adoption of these instruments has given a new impetus to the implementation of the right to development.

6. The high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development had underlined the importance of operationalizing the right to development by its mainstreaming into development programs. All Governments are invited to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the right to development and other special procedures in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated. This independent mechanism, working closely with the Working Group on the Right to Development, will surely provide new momentum to the discussions by injecting essential expertise on the implementation and realization of the right to development. As the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development was established fairly recently, the Special Rapporteur has not yet identified a comprehensive set of good practices. However, in September 2017, Human Rights Council Resolution 36/9 mandated the Special Rapporteur to conduct a series of five regional consultations on good practices in the practical implementation of the right to development. The first consultation for the Africa region was held in Addis Ababa in March 2018.[[1]](#footnote-2) Drawing from the good practices that will be identified in the course of these consultations, the aim is to formulate general guidelines in implementing policies and programs to promote and fulfil the right to development.

7. Thus, all human rights bodies, UN agencies and stakeholders are designed to make a concerted effort to promote a development-informed and interdependence-based reading of all human rights treaties, so as to highlight and emphasize the relevance and importance of the right to development in interpreting and applying human rights treaty provisions and in monitoring compliance with these provisions. In this way, the realization of the right to development will be furthered by ensuring that the necessary conditions are in place for achieving economic and social progress and development for all, including vulnerable individuals.

8. Vulnerabilities of persons living in developing countries, the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, Small Island Developing States, in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and in fragile States justify particular action. Poverty can breed conflict, and too many are locked in cycles of meaningless violence, too many lives are being lost, far too much money is spent on military might, and far too little on fulfilling human rights.[[2]](#footnote-3)

9. In addition to global multilateral dimension by which the UN Human Rights Council from 2006 follows and analyzes promoting and realization of the right to development, a regional aspect and activities should be taken into account, in particular, within Inter-American, African, Southeast Asian, Arab and OIC Human Rights mechanisms as well as inter-regional aspect (South-South dimension).

III. Conceptual context and comprehensive interpretation of evaluating “the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights”

10. The UN Declaration on the Right to Development provides a definition of development. Development is “a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom.”

11. A raising need is perceived for greater consensus on the more strong and clear, for all, definition of the right to development that was consistent with other human rights, namely, universal rights that were held and enjoyed by individuals and that each individual may demand from his or her own Government. The content of the right to development can be analyzed on the basis of the text of the Declaration on the Right to Development. Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Declaration states: “The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples 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.” Development as a human right as defined in the Declaration has to be firmly rooted in equity within a national economy as well. Is there any further value added to the already recognized rights, such as the economic, social, and cultural rights involved in human development, by invoking and exercising the right to development? The question would be legitimate if the right to development were defined merely as the sum total of those rights. Looking at the right to development as a process brings out the value added clearly: it is not merely the realization of those rights individually, but their realization together in a manner that takes into account their effects on each other, both at a particular time and over a period of time. Similarly, an improvement in the realization of the right to development implies that the realization of some rights has improved while no other right is violated or has deteriorated.[[3]](#footnote-4). According to an opinion of international experts, the right to development has to be understood as a composite right wherein all the rights, i.e. economic, social, and cultural, as well a civil and political rights are realized together. The right to development is embedded in the principles of indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights that implies that if any right is violated, the composite right to development cannot be achieved[[4]](#footnote-5). It is significant that the Declaration, being a resolution of the General Assembly, does not per se create any legal obligations, unlike human rights treaties. The Declaration, however, is a legitimate reference by which to hold governments at least politically accountable as the international norm crystallizes into law. The realization of the right to development is often described in terms of an improvement of a “vector” of human rights such that there is improvement of some or at least one right, without any other right being violated. So, the interdependence of rights has to be central in programming, monitoring and assessing development. In other words, the level of realization of a right is contingent on the level of realization of other rights. After all, “Peace, development and human rights are interlinked and interdependent”, as Kofi Annan famously stated. There is no hierarchy between them: development is not a precondition for human rights to come. Human rights are also rights, their respect to be a state duty.[[5]](#footnote-6)

12. It is not disputable that a national dimension of the right to development plays priority role - each Government provides resources and means to elaborate and implement its own developmental strategies. The high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development supported the IGWG on the RTD from 2004-2010. This expert group has concluded that the Declaration on the RTD implies three levels of responsibilities of States in relation to the right to development:

(a) Internally, through the formulation of national development policies and programmes affecting persons within their jurisdictions;

(b) Internationally, through the adoption and implementation of policies extending

(c) Collectively, through global and regional partnerships.[[6]](#footnote-7)

13. The right to development is a unity of individual and collective human rights. A balance has to be kept between individual and collective rights as well as mutual promotion between the two. Only through individual development can a collective develop; only in a collective can individuals achieve well-rounded development. The right to development is a human right owned by each individual as well as by the country, the nation and the entire international community. Therefore, the right to development must be enjoyed and shared by all peoples. It requires governments of all countries to formulate development strategies and policies suited to their own realities, and it requires concerted efforts of the international community as a whole.

14. Equal access to development opportunities and development benefits are the ideals of human society wherein each and every citizen can achieve well-rounded development and enjoy full right to development. The human beings hold the principal position concerning the development and the realization of right to development. The government should value the people's supremacy and regards the people as the fundamental driver of development, striving for, relying on, and sharing among its citizens.

15. The right to development includes the right to education, a very important social and economic right. Education enables people to acquire skills which help to ensure access to employment, a good standard of living, health services and housing as well as the possibility of gaining further knowledge for progressing in life. Education does not bring only material benefits, but enables the citizen to broaden his mind, to make informed choices about good governance and to choose a way of life which promotes the enjoyment of all civil and political rights while respecting the usual limits to freedom in terms of the rights of others and public interest in general. Thus the right to development opens the door to a life of freedom and dignity.

16. Poverty is one of the biggest obstacles to human rights. Without the production and supply of material goods, it is difficult or even impossible to realize any other human right. Development is a means of eliminating poverty. It provides necessary conditions for realizing all other human rights, and releases human potential. The right to development is incorporated into other human rights, while the latter create the conditions to facilitate development and realize the right to development. Safeguarding the right to development is ultimate important for realizing economic, cultural, social and environmental rights, and obtaining civil and political rights.

17. Still, the ambitions of developing countries to adopt a legally binding convention for the international protection of this right had faced an opposition and resistance of other States. This cleavage has caused a political-ideological polarity and tension, explaining failure to achieve universal support of strengthening legal grounds and common interpretation of the right to development.[[7]](#footnote-8) There is a wide consensus that, “if fully implemented, the Declaration on the Right to Development has the potential - together with the respect of other international human rights law instruments - to lead to the achievement of social justice and lasting peace in the world, by aiming for the creation of an enabling international and national environment to overcome structural obstacles and challenges”.[[8]](#footnote-9) But political debates and controversies on the interpretation and implementation of this right continue, and its full implementation had been never happened up to now despite new international instruments and, first of all, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Agenda now remains a basic global guidance to overcome challenges, mentioned bellow, for full enjoyment of human rights through the implementation of the right to development. Serving human well-being is in the heart of inclusive and sustained development and calls all Governments for urgent responsible measures to protect endangered rights of population and its living standards, to address all social injustices and equality of opportunity for all people. The 2030 Agenda underscores that development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, and the new Agenda is grounded in human rights, including the international human rights treaties agreed by Member States, and informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development. Development contributes to better enjoyment of human rights, as greater availability of resources can enhance the availability, accessibility and quality of goods and services that are necessary for the enjoyment of human rights such as the rights to health, education, food, water and sanitation, housing and social security as well as the achievement of the various SDGs.

18. A human rights-based approach to development contributes to ensure that development is sustainable, avoids negative impacts on people and reaches those left behind. Human rights help to define sustainable development both substantively - as it clarifies the content of the rights entailed by development - and also in terms of the process - incorporating the principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation, accountability and transparency enhances the effectiveness and legitimacy of development. Human rights also set out duties of international cooperation in order to create a social and international order in which all human rights can be fully realized - which is closely related to SDG 17 and the means of implementation.

19. Human rights are the goals, and inclusive development is the means to achieve human rights. The concept of inclusive development was first proposed by the Asian Development Bank in 2007 and is now widely accepted by the international community. Inclusive development means that development is the development for all. It is the development of all countries, all regions and all individuals, and it is the development that attracts everyone's participation and benefits all. It also means a comprehensive development and an equal and fair development, including economic development as well as social development and cultural development. Inclusion is the key for fair distribution of resources and also the key to generate more resources and avoid conflicts.[[9]](#footnote-10)

20. Internationally, it is important to take into account the prevailing concept of "joint development" which is assumed to be fair, open, comprehensive and innovative, focus on promoting inclusive development, and create conditions for people to share development rights. Under this concept global economic governance should be based on equality, to better reflect the new realities of the world economy, enhance the emerging market and the representation and voice of developing countries and countries in the international economic cooperation to ensure equal rights, equal opportunities, equal rules, the realization of a sharing and win-win right to development.[[10]](#footnote-11)

21. Meanwhile, an intense discussion is continuing on principles of equality, non-discrimination, participation, accountability, transparency, which uphold the right to development, and priorities to choose in national development policy. Some analysts assume that the economic freedom, the property right must be understood as a right capable of guaranteeing a real and equal enjoyment of the rest of rights, and then the prosperity generated by the economic growth provide more and better opportunities for self-realization.[[11]](#footnote-12) Some other analysts consider that poverty needs to be eliminated before the right to development can be realized. If basic livelihood cannot be guaranteed, no right to development is possible in the slightest.[[12]](#footnote-13) A particular problem, essentially in the context of globalization, relates to a dilemma before leaderships of developing countries what should be done the first: to put forward a priority of economic growth and then to move to better promoting the human rights or to begin by building social environment based on the respect to fundamental rights, freedoms, dialogue, social protection.[[13]](#footnote-14) A solution presumed leads to benefit from realism, pragmatism and fair prioritization in projects, careful planning, adjusted balance and correct harmony in budgets and development strategies, meticulous administration of resources for reaching good management in development and all human rights, using a potential of international cooperation and advisory services as a strong subsidiary tool for increasing existing opportunities.

22. The indivisibility of human rights doesn’t exclude that in a particular society some rights are deemed more important than others. Some western academics assume Universal Declaration of human rights as a part of UN attempt to spread liberal practice around the world, as an expression of liberal universalism.[[14]](#footnote-15) Since, regional and hemispheric discussions have produced many enriching charters and interpretations. Among them a special attention deserves “Comprehensive Southern Vision on Human Rights” (CCHRC), based on the UDHR as interpreted in light of regional human rights documents, as well as practice by Southern States. Regarding this report, the CCHRC, elaborated by academic institution in 2017 in the spirit of Chinese President’s call for building a community of shared future for mankind, concludes that both the right to subsistence and the right to development are usually considered to be paramount in Southern societies as a result of the connection of these rights to human dignity from which all human rights derive. Earlier, the paramount character of the right to subsistence was already made in China’s 1991 White Paper on Human Rights.[[15]](#footnote-16) Sometimes, instead, there the term “the right to survival” is used. Another interpretation is proposed by Western countries, for instance, by Spain. The Spanish Government’s final goal is to contribute to human development, through poverty eradication which certainly helps the full exercises of fundamental human rights. Their aim is to consolidate democratic processes and the rule of law, help to reduce inequalities and vulnerability to extreme poverty and crises, while promoting economic opportunities for the poorest populations. To reach this goal, they will foster systems of social cohesion, focusing on basic social services, not forgetting to promote women’s rights and gender equality and to provide a quality response to humanitarian crises. In partner countries their aim is to build a global citizenship committed to development, working towards guaranteeing the Rule of Law and Human Rights; helping other countries support reforms of the justice system that aims to strengthen the judiciary at the same time striving to make the justice system accessible to all citizens under equal conditions and to guarantee effective judicial protection and the right to a fair trial. Spain will promote accountability for the violation of international humanitarian law and of human rights[[16]](#footnote-17).

23. The absence of specific benchmarks for the implementation of the right to development presents itself as a challenge to better assess how development contributes to human rights. The idea to elaborate development criteria and operational sub-criteria is very prospective and could reduce some legal concerns on the ambiguities of interpretation of the notion of the right to development. It is welcomed that the Working Group on the right to development completed the second reading of the draft right to development criteria and the corresponding operational sub-criteria listed in the report of the high-level task force (A/HRC/15/WG.2/TF/2/Add.2, annex) with the aim of refining them, starting from subcriterion 1 (h) (ii) bis.[[17]](#footnote-18) In this context Human Rights indicators are an important tool to assess the extent to which development contributes to the enjoyment of human rights. OHCHR’s Methodological Guidance on Human Rights might be a useful reference in this work. Many countries in particular in Latin America have adopted OHCHR’s methodological approach to human rights indicator.

IV. Ensuring that development contributes to the enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development. Main challenges, priorities, positive practices

Challenges

24. At a global level, one of the major challenges faced in supporting the national sustainable development agendas is probably the more relevant missing elements of the 2030 Agenda: the absence of clearly defined, independent and robust mechanisms to make Governments accountable for their commitment to implement the SDGs. Already existing tools, as peer review within the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), even if relevant and consistent, are anyway not exhaustive. Many countries still have not put in place nor proposed such review mechanisms, making more difficult the level of engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs). In order to successfully make CSOs and other partners at national level being involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, another challenging issue is the need to promote mechanisms that ensure their participation during the design, planning and monitoring phases of the SDGs implementing policies and plans at national and local level.

25. The main challenge or obstacle is assumed to be a weekness of human rights oriented concept as a guide for development policies. And as a consequence of that, the nature of the state organization that reflects this lack of interdependence and systemic approach that are fundamental to understand and characterize the human and social rights perspective. The state organization limitations are expressed in a highly fragmented national, regional and local governments approach, where in all those dimensions the human and social rights do not influence the way government is organized, reproducing a highly fragmented and vertical organization where the direct and indirect expression of the full range social needs that represents the daily life needs should be addressed.

26. Since the concept is vulnerable, all those misconceived reforms, that are frequently affecting simple people, are mostly far away from the real needs of the people, with a consequent fragility of the planning and management transformation that is really needed.

27. The concept of sustainable development demands an integrated vision of the whole SDGs, with an approach that will integrate the social protection schemes with richness redistribution consequences (mostly due to progressive tax policies and universal social protection services) combined with the distribution of the richness that is produced through the improvement of the salary power at the GNP as a consequence of the bigger productivity and the progressive collection of taxes.

28. To compose an alternative hegemony to that whole picture is necessary to understand the complex nature of the social policy integration and systemic approach, particularly convincing that economic and social policies need to combine, what means to have right to make a different approach to economy in order to reinforce the sustainability of environmental and social justice..[[18]](#footnote-19)

29. The relationship between development and human rights, including the right to development, has been subject to a continuous debate. Further, there are disagreements on the nature of the duties of States to realize the right to development and on the relative emphasis to be placed on the national dimension of State obligations (individual rights and corresponding State responsibilities, rule of law, good governance, combating of corruption) as compared to obligations of international cooperation (international responsibilities, international order, development cooperation, global governance).Looking beyond these debates, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has declared that it is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome and that it is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development. This is the recognition that development cannot be achieved without human rights and, likewise, human rights cannot be fully realized until sufficient levels of development are attained. Development and human rights, including the right to development are interlinked and mutually dependent.[[19]](#footnote-20) Ignoring requirements of economic and social development by a State leads to undermining human rights as a whole on its territory. Thus, development is the fundamental way to realize human rights.

30. After five years of applying the development framework implied by the Declaration on the Right to Development and responding to the requests of the Working Group, the task force to the Working Group on the Right to Development became aware that the greatest challenge for the implementation of the right to development, in theory and practice, is to recon­cile the conceptual approaches of human rights and economics; in other words, how to maintain a holistic vision of human rights, implying indivisible and inter­dependent norms aimed at maximizing the well-being of all individuals and peoples, while introducing the concerns of development based on sound economic policies that foster growth with equity[[20]](#footnote-21).

31. The Special Rapporteur on the right to development, in his vision setting report (A/HRC/36/49, para 31), identified the following challenges to its realisation: politicization and lack of engagement - the political divide has resulted in a low level of engagement of both United Nations agencies and civil society in promoting, protecting and fulfilling the right to development. Despite the progressive evolution of the right to development concept and its inclusion in some international and regional instruments and national constitutions, the general level of awareness and engagement for its implementation are low. Progress in development has been uneven particularly for people in Africa, Least Developed countries, Landlocked Developing countries and Small Island Developing States, and in developing countries more generally. In addition, the low level of awareness of the right to development among grassroots organisations further hampers advocacy efforts. The Special Rapporteur also identified some adverse global trends, related to global economic development, that affect the realisation of the right to development: the global financial and economic crisis, the energy and climate crisis, the increasing number of natural disasters, the new global pandemics, the increase in automation in many sectors, corruption, illicit financial flows, privatization of public services, austerity and other measures, the ageing of the global population, including in developing countries. The rise of nationalistic tendencies and the related trend to move away from international solidarity and cooperation may further weaken international governance. Addressing these challenges will require the concerted effort of all relevant stakeholders, both at national and at international levels.

32. The evaluation of enjoyment of human rights as result of developmental policies is function of level of participation in the SDGs implementation which is closely linked to ensuring the availability of adequate statistical data for effective and participatory monitoring and review mechanisms. In many countries, the process to align national statistical systems to these needs has still not been put in place or has not been enough participatory, even if it can be crucial to many aspects relevant for the SDGs implementation, as its adaptation, localization and capacity to engage and involve also marginalized groups and categories. To this end, the availability of adequately disaggregated sets of data is of primary importance, and participatory processes in their selection and monitoring should be ensured. Another major challenge faced in supporting the national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is determined by the indivisible and global nature of the 2030 Agenda. Interdependence and inter linkages between SDGs require innovative and integrated approaches and types of engagement of all ministries and Government sectors to enable crosscutting schemes for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. That requires Governments to build an overarching strategy in the SDGs national adaption and implementation that should result in processes able to integrate sectorial policies and promote their review in order to be aligned with the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, within the national strategy, Governments should not only list, but also assess and revise the existing policy frameworks and conduct an in-depth gap analysis to deliver on the 2030 Agenda. In this process, launched already by many Governments, that often needs more ambitious and participatory approaches, mechanisms to ensure Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development are strongly needed. Finally, a widely observed challenge for the SDGs national implementation is the adequacy and consistency of financial resources mobilization at all levels, the lack of which could seriously undermine the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda despite of the commitments agreed in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

33. In different contexts there would be found that some of the challenges for the enjoyment of human rights turned in real obstacles while supporting the implementation of national sustainable development agenda. Hereby, be summarized the most relevant:

* Insufficient level of people and civil society organizations involvement in planning and implementation processes, as well as in the design and adoption of national strategies. Meanwhile, international stakeholders have seen as encouraging national efforts to ensure local involvement, including involvement of women, children and persons with disabilities.
* Poor efforts in ensuring a policy coherence framework and in revising specific sector policy strategies, if not aligned to the 2030 Agenda, during the adoption processes of national strategies for Sustainable Development.
* Lack of clearly defined and participatory monitoring and review mechanisms.
* Insufficient localization and tailoring of the national sustainable development agendas to address more marginalized groups and regions. Some of the government departments are reluctant to implement national coordinators’ recommendations as required by the law. This diminishes their effectiveness in the protection and promotion of human rights and good principles of good governance in the country. Some others, even in stable countries, ignore glaring inequalities in regional development, stagnant wages or different deficiencies in social field.[[21]](#footnote-22)
* Inadequate financial resource mobilization. Despite advocating for the improvement of its budget and seeking support from development partners where possible, governmental agencies have been facing financial constraints which stand as an obstacle to effective performance of its functions, planned activities and its independence. The budget receives inadequate resources and also lacks adequate working facilities such as computers and transport means.
* Unilateral Coercive Measures imposed against some countries and their economies, especially those in war, internal conflict, as the case of Syria, come with disregard to the purposes and objectives of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its goals.[[22]](#footnote-23)
* Adverse impacts of illicit financial flows on the ability of States to mobilize domestic revenue and the constraints imposed by investment treaty provisions on the ability of States to pursue industrial development policies.[[23]](#footnote-24)
* Failure of inclusion and protection of vulnerable and marginalized people, first of all, the poor, minorities, indigenous people, disabled, elimination of their persistent discrimination.
* The continued economic sluggishness in developed countries, diminishing opportunities to implement development strategies through industrial policy, unvolontary migration, climate change, rapide technological transformations, demographic growth.[[24]](#footnote-25)

34. Finally, it is to underline the generally scarce knowledge of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals by citizens and public opinion, and, moreover, sometimes by governmental officers[[25]](#footnote-26). Information about the 2030 Agenda is often reserved and conveyed to insiders, while the general public does not know nothing about its existence, what it is, and moreover on its contents. The general lack of knowledge of the Sustainable Development Goals has also a negative impact on the capacity, at national and local level, to address problems that societies daily face in relation to global issues as wars, structural poverty or mass migration. While the general public perceives the necessity and difficulty of addressing the various social emergencies, without knowing the Agenda 2030 it remains unaware of the strategies that have been agreed at international level to remove the causes that create some of these emergencies. Whether this effect is due to a lack of political will or a simple underestimation of the potential of this global and universal agenda is not easy to understand. Therefore, a global communication effort to spread the SDGs and promote their knowledge should be prioritized; for example by systematically linking them with the issues and emergencies the world is facing every day. This would allow people to feed the concrete hope that, beyond emergencies, there is an international plan and a set of measures - based on a global consensus – meant to overcome the crises affecting the countries and societies.

Positive practices

35. Many models of successive or prospective practices have already been tested and fully documented. To refer to a human rights community development project, a bilateral programme between the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines and the New Zealand Human Rights Commission focusing on three selected indigenous communities in the Philippines and counterpart Maori communities in New Zealand. The rich documentation in these two projects illustrate the meaning of peoples’ direct participation in their own development, and with the full engagement and involvement of their local governments, it also gives meaning of effective governance that is congruent to the principles of the right to development.[[26]](#footnote-27)

36 The Indian Government has adopted a strategy for inclusive development, with the creation of entitlements backed by legal guarantees on aspects of life that are vital for an individual’s well-being and inclusion in the economic and social mainstream of society as an important element. The Government has worked towards realizing the right to information, right to work, and enacted a right to education. Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas (“Collective Effort, Inclusive Development”) forms the cornerstone of India’s present development agenda and several Government programmes directly advance it. The “Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana” is the world’s largest financial inclusion programme. By leveraging it, a biometric identity system (“Aadhaar”) and mobile telephony, the Government has directly disbursed INR 1.6 trillion (US$ 25 billion) to 329 million beneficiaries. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has generated over 2 billion person-days of employment during 2016-17 for the disadvantaged. Over 130 million people have accessed life and accident insurance under new programmes. Direct financial assistance is being extended to poor households so as to secure housing for all by 2022. More than 800 million Indians are provided affordable foodgrain through the Public Distribution System. A Mid-Day-Meal Programme provides nutritious meals to 100 million children in primary schools. 62 million Soil Health Cards issued to farmers has boosted sustainable and climate-adaptive agriculture. Over 22 million families have received LPG connections under the “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana”, while the “Beti Bachao Beti Padao” (Save Girl Child, Educate Girl Child) initiative provides a comprehensive package of interventions for the girl child.[[27]](#footnote-28)

37. The Chinese government attaches great importance to implementing the 2030 Agenda, integrating it into the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (referred to as the 13th Five-Year Plan) and other mid- and long-term development strategies. In September 2016, China released China’s National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Guided by the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, China has worked vigorously to promote all-round economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress through alignment of strategies, institutional guarantee, social mobilization, resource input, risk management, international cooperation, and oversight and review. The Chinese government has been implementing the 2030 Agenda in all sectors and achieved early harvests on several targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (referred to as SDGs).[[28]](#footnote-29)Special appreciation goes to the efforts by China to lift 700 million people out of poverty within three decades-one of the key goals in the 2030 Agenda[[29]](#footnote-30). More than 1.3 billionChinese people have solved the problem of food and clothing. China is praised by the United Nations as "one of the fastest developing countries in the past 30 years". The national development strategy of Chinais oriented to continuously protect and realize people's right to development as the basic value orientation. It has set up the "Three Steps", then the first half of the twenty-first century "New Three Step" development strategy for modernization construction, "AWell-off Society" strategy and the "Two Centenary" goal. The call "human rights are respected and guaranteed" is designed to be put forward as an important goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way. Chinese 13th Five-Year plan adheres to the new development concept, which requires everybody participate, everybody make efforts and everybodyshare, and stress on equal opportunities to all, protection of basic livelihood, and enhancing the well-being of people, aiming at bringing all people into anoverall well-off society, provides a strong policy framework for the comprehensive promotion of all human rights, including the right to development. China has integrated the sustainable development agenda into its medium and long term national development strategy, formulated the "China's implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda national plan", established the inter-ministerial joint conference mechanism composed of 43 government departments to comprehensively promote its implementation and has achieved fruitful results. The progress report on China's implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda comprehensively summarizes implementation measures and progress, and provides useful references for other countries to implement their sustainable development agendas. Since 2009, the Government has formulated and implemented three national human rights action plans, continued to increase the protection of human rights, further improved the level and quality of people's life. The promotion of economic, social and cultural rights has been comprehensively strengthened. Civil and political rights are effectively protected. The whole society to respect and safeguard human rights awareness significantly enhanced. The international human rights exchange and cooperation has continuously promoted. The cause of human rights with Chinese socialism characteristics has steppedonto a new level. China’s national human rights action plan has put protection of the right to development the most important place, made efforts to solve the direct and presentproblems that people mostly concerned, to ensure that, on the basis of promoting economic and social development, all members of the society enjoy equal participation and development rights. In addition, the Chinese government has also set up special action plans for economic and cultural, social and environmental aspects , related to poverty alleviation, internet, innovation, technology, trade, regional development, social security, education, health, environment, etc., which effectively protect all aspects of people's human rights. China also formulate and implemented development plans and outlines for protection of legitimate rights of specific groups, such as ethnic minorities, women and children, aged and disabled persons.[[30]](#footnote-31)

38. In Spain all International treaties that have been endorsed by the State in relation to human rights are fully supported in all five Spanish Master Plans that have guided the Spanish Cooperation up to date. The country follows also several strategies such as the Peacebuilding Strategy and the Women and Peacebuilding Action Plan as well as other programmes such as the Strategy for Culture and Development and the work of the country’s Embassies and Overseas Cooperation Units (UCE) - especially the Cultural Centres. The Government implements also Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs), and Strategic Association Agreements with multilateral development organizations and the AECID (Spanish Cooperation Agency for Development) Operative Programming. Strategic Partnership Frameworks (SPF) adopted with multilateral development organizations depict the first shift towards a results-oriented approach, the concentration of resources and the quest for signing increasingly selective and strategic agreements with key multilateral actors.[[31]](#footnote-32)

39. In October 2017, the Italian Government has finalized and adopted its National Sustainable Development Strategy, whose drafted version was introduced in the Voluntary National Review during the 2017 High-Level Political Forum. Its aim is to define a “strategic framework to lay the foundations for a sustainable future and adjust the undertaken national reform route in a long term perspective”. The road to integrate the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals to the economic, social and environmental national programming is still long and demanding, but the National Strategy is anyway a first step of a multi-level and multi-stakeholder process meant to combine in a single policy framework a set of sectorial policy instruments and national plans. The next needed steps have to realize a stronger and effective convergence to the SDGs targets of the single policies and measures, as well as the establishment of inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms in order to create the synergies between existing and new or revised policies required by the implementation of 2030 Agenda. One of the most innovative and large-scale projects realized by the Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23) is the network of social cooperatives gathered in the “Condividere” (Sharing) Consortium, aiming at integrating disadvantaged and disabled people into society and employment. APG23 is likewise engaged in programmes and initiatives that aim to address the root causes of forced migration, first of all, the armed conflicts. In this regard, APG23 has a Civil Peace Corps named “Operazione Colomba” that operates through nonviolent means in conflict areas to protect the victims of violence and to promote reconciliation and nonviolent solutions. [[32]](#footnote-33)

40. Tanzania has developed and implemented several development policies and programmes. The basic development agendas adopted by Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar) include; The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020; the National Five Year Development Plan 2016/2017- 2020/2021; the 2011/12-2025/26Long Term Perspective Plan and the 2006-2015 Zanzibar Growth Strategy; the National Poverty Eradication Strategy, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan; the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA I and II) and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP/MKUZA 1 and 11) and various specific interventions by respective government authorities. These goals, policy objectives, plans and different programmes aim to transform Tanzania into a middle-income country through meeting various articulated targets such as economic growth and poverty reduction; improved quality of life; governance and accountability; peace, stability and unity; and a well educated and learning society. The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), designed to play a wide range role within mandate under the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, has spearheaded the formulation and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) 2013-2017 which was launched by the Government of Tanzania in 2013.[[33]](#footnote-34) The Action Plan sets up a comprehensive national system of human rights protection and promotion through specific activities and actions. It identifies twenty-three human rights issues arranged in four thematic areas as priorities for improving coordination and protection of human rights in Tanzania. The four thematic areas are: Civil and Political Rights; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Groups with Special Needs; and Institutional Strengthening and Emerging Issues. The plan, among other things, seeks to mainstream human rights and promote a Human Rights Based Approach to national development policies and plans.[[34]](#footnote-35)

41. In Kenya, In a bid to realize Education for All, the Government developed a Policy Framework for Nomadic Education in the country, and for purposes to increase employment opportunities and poverty reduction is focused to implement the National Employment Policy and Strategy approved by Parliament in 2015, the Training of Female Engineering Learners Programme, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan 1 and 2[[35]](#footnote-36).

42. In Laos within a policy of building a rule-of-law State the Government is implementing the Legal Master Plan on the Development of the Rule of Law creating a conducive and enabling legal environment for better enjoyment of human rights by the population. A number of institutional arrangements in the country have been put in place to supervise the implementation of human rights treaties to which Lao PDR is a party. The Government had made poverty reduction as one of the priorities in the 7th National Socio-Economic Development Plan, in particular, to graduate the country from the LDC status by 2020. The SDGs has been translated into Vision until 2030 as well as Strategy on Socio-Economic Development until 2025 and the 8thNational Socio-Economic Development Plan 2016-2020[[36]](#footnote-37).

43. The Danish Government launched the Danish National Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals in March 2017. The action plan lists how the Government intends to pursue and fulfill the SDGs. The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) has entered noteworthy partnerships with numerous actors of society, in particular, with DANIDA, which is the term used for Denmark’s development cooperation, to implement a number of programs to promote a human rights-based approach to SDG implementation. DIHR has also launched a number of instruments linking human rights and the SDGs, for instance, the paper ‘SDGs and Human Rights Monitoring’, which links DIHR’s recommendations in its Status Report of 2014-15 on human rights issues in Denmark to specific SDGs and targets, and a database linking the SDGs to 56 human rights instruments.[[37]](#footnote-38)

44. It is to note an experience of Syria in the light of elimination of war consequences and restoration of safety and stability in large parts of the country. Now the Government is working on creating conditions to revert to development paths, when the government started to work on post crisis national development programs focusing on social justice, human rights, social cohesion and belonging, expanding participation in the development and enjoyment of its benefits, promoting economic growth and sustaining development.[[38]](#footnote-39)

45. “South-South Cooperation” in the discourse of current development agenda emerged in the 70s as closely associated with the New International Economic Order discourse, which aimed at overcoming asymmetries and gaps inherited from the previous decades and calling to provide an alternative to “North-South” relationship. Despite numerous challenges in the 2000s the South-South cooperation has brought forth a new wave of optimism for innovative opportunities to encourage increased hemispheric partnership and solidarity, and this encouragement has a positive impact not only on economic and technological ties, but on civil society issues as well. As successive evidence of continued path from across the South new groups and groupings have emerged, including BRICS, IBSA, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-People’ Trade Agreement, ALBA-TCP.[[39]](#footnote-40) Under the framework of South-South cooperation, China has successfully provided assistance and support to other developing countries to reduce poverty, improve people's livelihood and protect the people's right to survival and development, and built a broad platform for all parties to realize a sustainable development goal on a jointly concerns, jointly efforts and jointly shares basis.[[40]](#footnote-41) The recent First South-South Human Rights Forum adopted Beijing Declaration, summarizing academic and practical expectations and ambitions in this field.[[41]](#footnote-42)

46. Chinese initiative “The One Belt and One Road”, within the concept of “building the community of human destiny and achieving win-win sharing”, serves as a convincing prospective experience and model for realizing of the right of development through spectrum of values of infrastructure interconnectivity and common development helping promote foreign investment, trade, economic growth, prosperity, and ultimately well-being of population. The achieved results since 2013, huge number of projects, agreements, raising amount of investments and banks involved are impressive and has yielded a very positive outcome for countries-stakeholders as a good example for South-South cooperation.[[42]](#footnote-43)

47. The African Union is implementing Agenda 2063-The Africa We Want. Of the seven its key aspirations five speak directly to advancing the right to development. At continental level the period 2017-2026 is declared as “The Human and Peoples’ Rights Decade”.[[43]](#footnote-44)

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

48. It is in the nature of perspective for providing contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights within the right to development that the issues addressed touch on all aspects of the global economy and domestic policy that affect development and the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals. This imperative is not without tension and unrealistic hopes, and a resistance is inevitable from global and regional institutions created for purposes other than human rights, and the Governments constituting those institutions.

49. It is fundamental to engage as many countries as possible to manage an increasingly active role within the international community in fundamental issues related to development and human security. Development is, among other things, a question of social change and has a basic and promoting role for the enjoyment of human rights. Using lessons learned from positive and negative experiences in a more effective manner actually has the potential to ameliorate one’s living conditions. Although the economic aspect is an important one, it is not the only factor in human development. The experience exchange that takes place often has deeper and longer lasting effects on development.

50. Human rights are at the beginning of development, not at the end. The process and the objectives of development shall be human rights-based. Promising practices have shown that a human rights-based approach, domestically and internationally, leads to sustainable development efforts and greater returns on investments. Human rights principles and standards provide guidance about what should be done to achieve freedom and dignity for all by building capacities of state actors and citizens, strengthening social cohesion with focusing on the most marginalized, and anchoring human rights entitlements within a framework of laws and institutions as well as institutionalizing democratic processes.

Development is Conducive to the Prosperity of a State.

51. Development of each State is conducive to improving living standards of its population, their wellbeing. Poverty and backwardness almost certainly lead a country to fall into chaos. Only while in peace and stability can the State and its society have the basic environment for enjoying all kinds of human rights for all. The development and stability of a State are closely related to the enjoyment of human rights. Therefore, the sustainable economic and social development of a country, together with the democracy and rule of law, is conducive to better balancing social relations among all layers of population, to the advancement of a just, prosperous and harmonious society, having human rights better protected and improving the quality of enjoyment of human rights.

52. The level of national development determines the level of the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in a country. The improvement of a country’s development has made the State more able for further improving the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

53. Development of a State also relates to the enjoyment of civil and political rights within its jurisdiction. The both have important dimensions. Development is conducive to raise the level of education of the population and its cultural and moral values, making everyone understand, increase awareness of and actively exercise their rights. The country's general development, especially the development in the field of education, cultural, legal methodology (knowledge) can promote and provide a moral foundation for the country's democracy, rule of law, good governance as well as to facilitate people's better understanding and willingness to exercise their human rights consciously. Development hasto facilitate positive mental and moral evolution of every human being for the interest of present and future generations and to counter threats of degradation of the mankind, and, in this respect, is designed to serve as a basis for the enjoyment of their political rights. Development also provides a material basis for the realization of civil and political rights.

Development Brings Proactive Contribution to Enjoyment of All Kinds of Human Rights

54. Development and human rights are two big wheels leading to a harmonious just society. Both clusters depend on each other and promote each other. Development does not mean simplistically a certain just economic development for a State, nor any specific development project, but a comprehensive development of population as a whole, individuals and society. In substance, development is the process of promoting and expanding human rights. Development is the fundamental way to realize human rights, and economic development is a required foundation for the full realization of human rights. Promotion of human rights is the purpose of development, and is a gradual and natural process in the course of development. It would be unfair to view issues of development and issues of human rights as mutually contradictory. It is wrong to assert that there is no development without human rights, nor that human rights wouldn’t go without development.

55. With the development of a country, there come emerging more and better conditions for the enjoyment of human rights. If good governance and human rights protection is a tall building, without economic and social development as a basis, superstructure will be difficult to establish. Ensuring a solid and stable foundation for development, the various human rights undertakings in a country will be better protected.

56. Poverty eradication is among important tasks for development and a substantial condition for the enjoyment of human rights. Experiences of many poor and backward developing countries show that poverty is a great obstacle to the enjoyment of all human rights. Poverty breeds conflicts and violence that endanger human rights. And development is a necessary mean to eliminate poverty. When a person lacks basic living conditions, food to eat, basic education and medical care while undergoing extreme poverty, indeed he is unable to exercise and enjoy basic human rights.

57. Poverty in a country or region does not provide the State or regional authorities a justification to violate human rights. Poverty is not an excuse for human rights violations. However, the enjoyment of basic human rights is severely constrained by the lack of basic survival conditions, such as food, clothing and development. Poverty has provided space for human rights violations.

58. The international community should cooperate to promote the common development of all countries through full, open and equal cooperation, including economic and social assistance to developing countries, achievement of the SDGs of UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and improvement of the conditions for the enjoyment of all human rights. In order to promote the common development of all countries and guarantee the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, it is to be hoped that governments of all States will cooperate with each other and exchange on an equal footing so as to promote a win-win situation in economic and social development among countries and generally improve the conditions for the enjoyment of all human rights by all peoples.

59. South-South cooperation opens new prospects for developing countries to eradicate poverty and to achieve development. South-South cooperation is an important channel for developing countries to strive for self-reliance and social progress. Mutual understanding and cooperation among developing countries, attaching importance to the universal realization of the right to development, would be focused on the creation of appropriate conditions for the promotion of development and the full enjoyment of human rights.

Recommendations

60. The United Nations mechanisms and their human rights institutions should play an increasing role in promoting common development of all countries.

* The United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council should attach due importance to the constructive consideration of the right to development and development issues and its visiblity.
* It is crucial to encourage the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, on an equal footing, the realization of development with human rights approach in all countries, and the protection of human rights with development approaches, and to work towards improving the conditions and capacity-building for the enjoyment of human rights in all countries, including on basis of inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system that have direct relevance to the enjoyment of human rights in the conext of the right to development, as it was outlined in the HRC resolution “The Right to Development”(A/HRC/39.......) adopted at its 39th session in September 2018.
* When dealing with thematic and country issues, the human rights special mechanisms and the treaty bodies of the human rights conventions should take into account and guided by the "level of national development" concept and development statistics of relevant United Nations development agencies.

61. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, all States have the same obligations and responsibilities for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and should make the same efforts to achieve the rights prescribed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action and various other international human rights instruments without discrimination and distinction.

62. At the same time, since the level of economic and social development in various countries is different, there are certain material obstacles and conditional restrictions to impede the realization of human rights, in particular economic, social and cultural rights, especially in developing countries. It is recommended that all countries should be involved to strive for development. Eradication of extreme poverty should be the primary task in order to create better conditions for the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all countries.

63. The United Nations should continue to attach pertinent importance to provide assistance to the developing countries in cases of their special challenges in the field of protection of human rights.

64. "Realizing national development for the better promotion and protection of human rights" should be a goal for Governments to achieve development planning. The United Nations agencies, especially those responsible for development and human rights, should bring their practical contributions to the realization of the protection of human rights by all countries, to achieve universal development, eliminate the soil of human rights violations and provide conditions for respecting human rights.

65. At the current stage, evaluating different scopes, mechanisms and frames of developmental discourse, the incremental focus on contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights within the right to development discourse practice can be strengthened through:

* increasing conceptual clarity, methodological consistency and a promising institutional experience, particularly of the high-level task force. Lessons learned from these three elements can help the Working Group to further improve and enhance its collaborative endeavor to fulfill its mandate in accordance with the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/72 and the Human Rights Council resolution 4/4.
* developing separate sets of guidelines with contextualized implementation strands. This could take the form of multisectoral outcomes of varying legal natures as appropriate to the specific context in which they are intended to operate as well as of integrating human rights into the practice through a right to development framework initiated by the high-level task force and endorsed by the Working Group.
* promoting an interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder process to achieve human rights-based approach for realizing the right to development including the institutional engineering of the complementary roles of existing human rights mechanisms, eventually replacing the high-level task force with an ad hoc expert body.
* supporting initiative of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development to continue regional consultations on good practices in the practical implementation of the right to development to identify a comprehensive set of good practices.

66. The section responsible for development and right to development of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should be strengthened in terms of personal, financial support and other resource.

67. It is recommended that a feasibility study to be made regarding establishment of a research and implementation body (such as the Development Fund for Human Rights) within the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, responsible for the study and implementation of the contribution of development to the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is suggested that the Human Rights Council to consider possibilities of widening the responsibilities of the Working Group on the Right to Development and the Special Rapporteur on the right to development that may include:

* Providing basic information on the development and enjoyment of human rights in all countries to United Nations bodies, especially in the field of human rights.
* Providing national development data and human rights as relevant human rights environment and background material for the consideration by human rights special mechanisms when dealing with human rights issues.
* Providing project support for national development and human rights improvement.
* Conducting development and capacity-building projects in the field of human rights in various countries.
* Establishing regular contacts with various specialized development agencies of the United Nations and setting up information sharing platform.

68. It is proposed to hold a seminar on "development and promotion of human rights" and to continue contributing to pay attention to this topic at the academic level.

69. It is proposed that the UN Human Rights Council endorses a recommendation to instruct the Advisory Committee to continue its relevant research on the basis of this report and to invite the States to elaborate guiding rules on activities of the United Nations and governments relating to contributions of development to the enjoyment of human rights, taking into considerations of the following: activities and viewpoints expressed by the international community, including in commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, attitudes of countries toward the Declaration and international human rights instruments, periodic progress realized according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

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4. Alfarargi Saad. UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to development. In Paper Collection. South-South Human Rights Forum. Beijing 7-8 December 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
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7. Piovesan Flavia. The Right to Development from a Human Rights Approach: conceptual basis and contemporary challenges. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. 36th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council, 11-29 September 2017 - Item 3, Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the right to development - Joint Oral statement delivered by: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23). For reference, see also the written statement A/HRC/36/NGO/58. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
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18. Contribution by World Social Forum Health and Security. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Contribution by the Special Rapporteur on the right to development. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. The Right to Development in Practice: Provisional Lessons Learned. . In Realizing the Right to Development. New York and Geneva. 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
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22. Contribution by Syria. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
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32. Contribution by the Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (APG23). [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. The Action Plan was developed by the Government under the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs.The formulation process which began in 2008 involved a number of key stakeholders including representatives from the government departments, civil society organizations, The United Nations and academia. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
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