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**Human Rights Council**

**Advisory Committee**

**Twenty-fourth session**

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Agenda item 3 (e)

**Requests addressed to the Advisory Committee stemming from   
Human Rights Council resolutions and currently under   
consideration by the Committee**

**Study on National Policies to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by integrating human rights**

Study on National Policies to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by integrating human rights

Study of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

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I. Introduction.

1. By its resolution A/HRC/RES/35/32 of 23 June 2017, the Human Rights Council requested the Advisory Committee to prepare a study that could help States to implement the 2030 Agenda by integrating human rights into national policies on the basis of the Compilation prepared by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, and to present it within its regular reporting cycle at the forty-fifth session of the Council, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Agenda.

2. At its nineteenth session, the Advisory Committee established a drafting group, currently composed of Ion Diaconu (Rapporteur), Ludovic Hennebel, Ajai Malhotra, Mona Omar, Elisabeth Salmon, Dheerujlall Seetulsingh, Changrok Soh (Chair) and Cheikh Tidiane Thiam.

3. The Advisory Committee received the Compilation of good practices, challenges, lessons learned and recommendations in mainstreaming human rights in the National Policies to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (doc. A/HRC/41/21 of 8 May 2019). The Committee also received the Synthesis Report on the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) presented during the High Level Political Forum of 2018 about the implementation of the Agenda by member States and the Summary Report of the President of the General Assembly on the High Level Political Forum of September 2019. A number of more that 140 States presented VNR, some of them twice, during the two Forums organized in 2018 and 2019 by the Economic and Social Council, in the context of the consideration of different Goals of the Agenda.

4. The Committee received also the two Reports of the UN Secretary General of the 1st of May (Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality, doc. E/2019/65) and of the 3rd of May(Long term impact of current trends in the economic, social and environmental areas on the realization of SDG’s, doc. E/ 2019/66) and the Report of the UNOHCHR on Local Government and Human Rights (doc. A/HRC/42/22 of 2 July 2019).

5. The United Nations General Assembly adopted on 15 October 2019, by the Resolution A/RES/74/4, the Political Declaration of the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly.

6. The Advisory Committee considered this item throughout its sessions since 2017, received inputs from several departments of the OHCHR and adopted a Preliminary Outline of the which was improved twice and sent for information to the Human Rights Council. Members of the Committee attended some High Level Panel Meetings in 2018 and 2019, during the presentation of VNR by member States and other discussions about the Agenda, and presented the activity of the Committee on the subject.

II. Evaluation of the activities concerning agenda goals.

7. Adopted in 2015, the Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a visionary roadmap for all countries and stakeholders to strive for a world of sustainable prosperity, social inclusion and equality, while preserving the planet and leaving no one behind.

8. The Agenda is mainly grounded in the international instruments on human rights and is devoted to promoting economic, social and cultural rights throughout the world. The 17 Goals and 169 targets of the Agenda seek to realize human rights of all and are applicable to all people in all countries, developed and developing; they have to be implemented in accordance with international law and with the commitment to leave no one behind. The Human Rights Council recommended 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 the civil society in the process[[1]](#footnote-2). The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights recalled recently that the implementation of Agenda Goals requires a human rights based approach locally, nationally, regionally and globally[[2]](#footnote-3)

9. The adoption of the Agenda and the activities to promote it produced already some effects; they raised awareness about the goals to be attained and steps to be taken; they gave rise to a general preoccupation within States, to initiatives at central, regional and local levels by State bodies and by many stakeholders, to a public reaffirmation of their responsibility for promoting human rights. Some States adopted new legislation for this purpose, others adopted plans and programmes and established priorities, in many cases with an extended participation of representatives of the civil society.

10. .It is also recognized that the 2030 Agenda has become an integrating factor for development, a transformative project for the modern societies, due to the close linkages among the 17 Goals, which makes crucial an integrating approach. Latin American States insisted for a model of development based on principles of equity, equality, sustainability and respect for human rights, for a kind of development in which new production and consumption patterns dovetail with a social policy based on equality of treatment.

11. Reports show that Agenda Goals are increasingly incorporated in national policies, plans and budgets of States, irrespective of their doctrinal or ideological orientation, involving societies in their entirety and are accepted as objectives of international cooperation because of the global importance of many Goals. States should continue to involve national parliaments in these efforts, taking into account their essential role to enact legislation, to adopt national budgets and to ensure accountability for their application. This should be followed by intense activity of governments, all other central structures, local bodies and communities, the different elements of the civil society, including professional and political organizations, associations of women, of young people, trade-unions, indigenous peoples, minorities of all kinds, non-governmental organizations, representatives of elderly, persons with handicap, migrants and asylum seekers, the poor sectors of the society, as well as academia and the private sector.

12. There is already a significant response from Governments, cities, local authorities, civil society and the private sector aiming at realizing the vision of the Agenda. There is some success in reducing extreme poverty, child and neo-natal mortality, some progress in promoting gender equality, in improving access to electricity and to safe drinking water, in fighting some infectious diseases, in extending coverage of terrestrial and marine protected areas and in other fields.

13. The Compilation and other documents mentioned offer examples of measures and activities deployed in some States to respond to Goals of the Agenda, such as: *In favour of indigenous people*, in Colombia agreements between the governor of the Department of Amazonas and indigenous communities to advance the implementation of a comprehensive intercultural health system, including participation in decision-making on infrastructure constructions and extension of medical insurance coverage for 90% of the population; in Indonesia, recognition of the rights of 9 indigenous communities to customary forest areas and return of other forest areas; Canada announced measures to protect the native forests, their environment and ecosystems and the rights of indigenous in the field of education; Senegal announced measures to strengthen the capacity of indigenous to manage deforestation and to protect their environment. *In order to protect other vulnerable groups*, legislation was adopted: by Panama in favour of Afro-Panameans to reduce poverty; by the European Union, Slovakia, and the towns of Budapest and Naples in favour of Roma; in some Latin-American countries in favour of migrants; in Guinea in favour of persons with disabilities; in Germany on equal pay for equal work; in Niger a law for the protection of internally displaced people; in Tunisia a law on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination; in many countries on all continents legislation for the protection of women’ rights. *In order to reduce poverty:* in Guatemala, measures in favour of persons with disabilities; in France a decision to eliminate slums (bidonvilles) in a 5 years term, relocate people in mainstream housing and enrol children in school; the African Union urged member States to facilitate the achievement of 30% document land rights allocated to women by 2025; the projects of the Government of India to increase the spending for the social sector; efforts by China to lift 700 million people out of poverty within three decades; the strategies and plans of Tanzania and Zanzibar for growth and poverty reduction; the similar plans and policies adopted by Kenya and Laos.

14. In spite of trends to give effective contents to the Goals of the Agenda and of some examples of progress, it is considered that the world is not yet on track to meet the Agenda Goals by 2030, that there are substantial challenges ahead and much remains to be done[[3]](#footnote-4). In his two reports published in May 2019, the UN Secretary General retains that while gains have been made in several areas, progress remains slow on many targets and it is imperative to act now with renewed commitment and accelerated action. The Secretary General underlines the need to reduce inequalities in all fields, mainly for vulnerable people, and considers the Agenda as a consensus to move towards more peaceful, just and inclusive societies[[4]](#footnote-5). He draws the attention of Member States to the megatrends which will have a major impact on the realization of the goals of the Agenda (demographic changes; urbanization; climate change; conflicts and protracted crisis; frontier technologies) and to the need to take them into account in their plans and policies[[5]](#footnote-6)

15. Considering most of the V N R’s on measures taken to implement Agenda Goals, and the reports received, it is clear that, in many cases, States reaffirm general principles and orientations and their statements, plans and programmes are not taking up the targets established in the Agenda and are not fully aligned with its Goals, in a coherent framework of economic, social and financial measures to be applied on a medium and long term basis. No one left behind, which is the crucial element of the Agenda and of respect for human rights, is not effectively followed in all its dimensions; some patterns of inequality are not addressed; efforts with regard to different Goals of the Agenda are not foreseen in a coordinated approach, and there are areas with lower preoccupation for sustainable development, which can create difficulties to achive substantial progress. There is a need of an increased participation of the civil society in the process of adoption, implementation and monitoring of the national policies meant to fulfil the Agenda and of a stronger partnership between stakeholders at all levels, including the private sector.

16. The developments which took place until now show also the importance of the engagement and efforts of the UNHCR, of UN regional bodies and other international organizations to moblizing State bodies, at central and local levels, the civil society elements and the private sector, to raising awareness and promoting the adoption of programmes, plans and other measures aiming at implementing Goals of the Agenda.

III. Living no one behind

17. It is the crucial and cross-cutting principle of all the Goals of the Agenda. All efforts are required to ensure equality of treatment and of opportunities, to eliminate discrimination and to ensure equal rights to all, in particular to those belonging to vulnerable groups such as women, children and young people, members of indigenous people, persons with disabilities, elderly, migrants and asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced people, without any distinction on grounds of attributed race, ethnic or national origin, colour or descent, of their sex and sexual orientation, and beginning with those who are the furthest behind.

18. Vulnerable groups and the furthest behind are different from country to country, are in different situations from the point of view of the Goals of the Agenda and of respect for human rights. This makes it necessary for each State first of all to identify those vulnerable groups, communities and individuals and those at risk to be left behind on their territories. This is the key to reaching the Goals, but such data are not available everywhere and some communities are still neglected. [[6]](#footnote-7) In order to adopt adequate policies and measures, reliable statistics and data are necessary to make a baseline assessment and then to continue to evaluate and monitor the results of the measures taken. States should ensure that data collection is not biased, does not create or reinforce discrimination or stereotype and is developed with the active and meaningful participation of those concerned, while fully respecting the right to privacy. Moreover, data have to be disaggregated on the basis of gender, ethnic origin, age and other appropriate criteria, in order to reveal underlying disparities and specific challenges faced by different population groups. States and stakeholders should also develop online tools to allow easily access to information, to facilitate reporting, evaluate progress and ensure the coordination of measures taken to fulfil different Goals. Reports of UN bodies appreciate that 47% of the countries of the world lack the information needed for assessing the situation. OHCHR and other UN bodies should continue to assist States who need help to develop and use appropriate indicators and statistics. As a good practice, in Kenya State bodies and the national Commission on Human Rights started to identify groups that may be at risk of being left behind and established a preliminary list of 25 such population groups.

19. National policies, plans and programmes should give practical contents to the commitment to leave no one behind, focussing on the furthest behind and advancing specific measures, having in view that this commitment will only be achieved through the implementation of all Goals for the respective groups and individuals, by ensuring equality and non-discrimination. They have to be adopted with the widest participation of local government, of representatives of those concerned and of stakeholders, including the private sector and should take into account recommendations addressed to States during the Universal Periodic Review, the consideration by human rights treaty bodies of their periodic reports and of individual communications, as well as those made in the reports of independent experts of the Human Rights Council on different subjects.

A. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

20. In the recent Political Declaration, adopted during the 74-th session of the General Assembly[[7]](#footnote-8), heads of state and government and other representatives of Member States committed to place the focus in their policies and actions on the poorest and most vulnerable, to see the Goals and targets of the Agenda met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society and to reach the furthest behind first.

21. The Agenda Goal 1 enounces the commitment to eradicate, by 2030, extreme poverty for all people and to reduce by half at least the proportion of those living in poverty in all its dimensions. A Report of UNDP shows that more than 800 million people live in extreme poverty, almost the same number suffer from chronique hunger and 830 million are poor, living on less that 2 USD a day, on all continents[[8]](#footnote-9). Recent reports show that extreme poverty was reduced, but its rate is still projected to be at 6% in 2030, missing the global target to eradicate it. Moreover, according to statements made during the High Level Political Forum of 2018, some people are pushed further behind because of discrimination, environmental degradation, globalization and deliberate policies dispossessing them of their land, livelihoods, and violating their human rights[[9]](#footnote-10). The special representative of OECD stated on the 22 of July 2018, during the same Forum, that persistent gender income gaps, stark economic inequality and obesity are affecting more than 30% of the member States(all being developed countries)[[10]](#footnote-11).

22. As recognized, *poverty* is a multidimensional situation; it affects mainly rural areas and it is exacerbated by violent conflicts and climate change; it involves an interplay of social, political and economic factors; it concerns not only the income available to the individual, but also his access to health care, to affordable food, drinking water and sanitation, to housing, to quality education and to a healthy environment. The UN Economic Commission for Latin America and Caraibe considers as a priority of implementing the Agenda to place equality at its center, through a balanced integration of economic and social development and environmental dimensions; it foresees inequality as a source of economic inefficiency, as transcending income and referring to the exercise of rights, to unequal use of opportunities and unequal results; it affirms that social inequality gives rise to adverse economic and social consequences, to societies stratified by economic status, age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin or religion; it affirms that social inequality is not an inevitable outcome and can be successfully addressed[[11]](#footnote-12). The Commission adopted a “Report on promoting equality- an interregional perspective; a consensus to move towards more egalitarian, cohesive and solidarity based societies”.[[12]](#footnote-13)

23. Reports received from most UN Member States do not contain specific programmes and measures aimed at eliminating or reducing poverty as required by the Agenda and are not referring to reducing poverty in all its dimensions.

24. The Goal refers also to implementing appropriate social protection systems for all, achieving substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable, ensuring equal rights and access to economic resources, to basic services, ownership and control over land, and to build resilience in vulnerable situations. Recent reports show that 55% of the world population has no access to social protection. Most of the VNR’s contain limited information on these issues, except for some measures mentioned above taken in favour of indigenous peoples with regard to land and forests, and there is insufficient localization and tailoring of policies and plans related to Goals of the Agenda to address marginalized groups and regions.

25. It is imperative that States, with the participation of stakeholders, adopt specific plans and programmes to implement this Goal, establishing precise targets and if necessary time schedules, covering all communities and groups which could be affected by poverty or could be at risk of becoming poor, and taking into account the targets indicated in the Agenda. As means to achieve this Goal, reports recommend to mobilize adequate and well-directed financing, by supporting the competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as non-financial means, including a universal, open, transparent, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, recognized as an engine to development.

26. Although *putting an end to hunger and achieving food security* is closely related to ending poverty, reports do not contain much information and do not refer to measures in this field. The report of UNDP on human development of 2015 refers to some 800 million people confronted with hunger, mainly in developing countries [[13]](#footnote-14)and recent reports affirm that hunger is on the rise for the third consecutive year. Some targets of this Goal refer to ending different forms of malnutrition among children, women and older persons, to increase the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers and to other measures to facilitate their development and to protect them in internal and international markets, to maintain ecosystems and the genetic diversity of seeds.

27. Some VNR’s mentioned a higher level of food insecurity in rural areas than in urban settings and the double burden of malnutrition in some countries and of obesity among children in others. National policies, plans and programmes should respond as appropriate to all targets under this Goal of the Agenda and should include specific measures and targets to ensure the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger and to exercise his right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, and to facilitate the development of sustainable and productive agriculture .

28. There is more information about the Goal of *ensuring healthy lives* and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Some States refer to the right to health generally, others to the Universal Health Coverage. Many States (such as Bolivia, Senegal, South Africa) consider public health as a national asset, identified health care as a priority in their national plans of development and reported measures to fight the child mortality or expressed concerns about health equity. Still, half of the world’s population is without access to essential health services and suffers from financial hardships in this field

29. Health should remain among the priorities of the national policies, in particular for ensuring access to quality health care to everyone, including women, children, people with disability and other members of the vulnerable groups. Recent reports following the high level meetings on the SDG’s Agenda underline the need of concerted efforts to achieve universal health coverage, to continue to work for reducing child mortality, to extend immunization coverage, to decrease HIV incidence, to take measures to control and eliminate tropical diseases and to increase the number of health care personnel in developing and mid-income countries.

30. Ensuring inclusive and quality *education* for everyone is also presented by most of the States as a central priority of the sustainable development. Some States affirm that they focus on extending access to early child education and to vocational schools, while others insist on increasing the number of young women in the education at university level, in particular in scientific and technical fields. Many States underline the need to improve access to education for low-income and rural students and to close the digital gap, by ensuring that all students have reliable internet access. Still, recent reports consider that there is a global learning crisis, as more than 55% of children of primary and lower secondary school age lack minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics and 1/3 of children of school age are out of school, and that girls face barriers in education in some parts of the world.

31. VNR’s of States do not include specific targets or a time-table to achieve the targets contained in the Agenda, mainly those concerning primary and secondary education, education for employment, elimination of illiteracy and support of developing countries in this field. Due to the paramaunt importance of quality education of all for leaving no one behind, more efforts should be concentrated to ensure adequate infrastructure and teacher training, to eliminate illiteracy and ensure that all adults learn to read and write, to promote a substantial progress in all countries in this field, with the participation of local government, local communities and all stakeholders, including the professionals of education.

32. Taking into account the close relationship between *access to water*, access to food and the elimination of poverty in general, many VNR’s referred to progress in providing access to safe drinking water, but noted remaining challenges in rural areas, including in access to sanitation and hygiene. They mention the existence of competing demands for water resources for households, manufacturing, energy, agriculture and food production, as well as the adverse impact of climate change, conflicts and natural disasters, which challenge water availability. Some States reported about steps to diversify sources of water, including by recycling, reclaiming and by desalinating water.

33. Although it is recognized that there is some progress, recent reports show that in 2017 more than 700 million people still lacked even basic drinking water services and that accelerated action is needed to provide more people with safely managed drinking water and sanitation[[14]](#footnote-15). To this end, in their national policies, plans and programmes, States should adopt specific targets responding to these challenges and to ensure an increased supply of fresh water, an efficient management of resources and the coordination of the use of water by different competing sectors, so as to ensure full respect of the basic human rights of access to water, food, health and sanitation for all, in particular for women, children, persons with disability, elderly and others who are at risk to be left behind.

34. Another Goal directly related to elimination of poverty concerns the *reduction of* *inequality* within and among countries. According to the Sustainable Development Goals Report of 2019, in 92 countries offering data, 1% of the population receives 75% of the overall income, while 40% of the population receives less than 25% of income; 2 billion people lack access to waste collecting services and ¼ of the urban residents live in slums.

35. One of the targets of this Goal is, by 2030, to progressively achieve and sustain income growth of a significant part of the population at a rate higher than the national average. States are asked to ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequality of income, by promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices, adopting social protecting policies and progressively achieving greater equality. As for the relations among countries, this Goal requires to improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions, ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in international economic and financial institutions, ensure a special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular those least developed among them, and encourage increase of development assistance to such countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

36. Most States underlined the need of adopting such policies and measures in order to reduce poverty and ensure that no one is left behind, in particular the need of social, economic and political inclusion of women and girls, persons with disability and members of other vulnerable groups. As for different aspects of international development and participation of developing countries, some VNR’s insisted on cooperation within the respective region, while others consider it necessary to rethink the international cooperation for development so as to offer public global and regional goods. According to the Annual Report of UNDP for 2018, Agenda 2030 demands a new approach to development, with more transformative solution[[15]](#footnote-16).

37. National policies should include more determined measures at the internal level for promoting and developing inclusive societies, ensuring equal treatment and opportunities, reducing inequalities of income and eliminating discriminatory legislation, policies and practices. Such efforts should include an active participation of the local government and strongly associate all stakeholders, business and the private sector. As for the international factors, this concerns relations between all countries, developed and developing, and international economic and financial organizations, as well as UN specialized institutions and regional bodies.

B. Vulnerable groups as a dimension of leaving no one behind.

38. Another principle which transcends all the Agenda Goals is the imperative of achieving *gender equality* and empowering all women and girls, as well as protecting children, young people and elderly. Under several Goals of the Agenda, States are required to reduce by half the proportion of women and children living in poverty, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against *women* in public and private spheres, to adopt gender sensitive development strategies, to eliminate violence and all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, to ensure women’s full and effective participation at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, to give them equal access to economic resources, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, to modern technologies.

39. *Women* participation in the process of sustainable development is considered by analysts as an asset to the implementation of the Goals of the Agenda. Many countries reported that inequalitiespersist, as women have not achieved full parity in any dimension, lag behind in political life, are not paid equally for work of equal value, hold fewer managerial and executive positions and experience high rates of harassment and gender based violence. Some countries reported about the adoption of laws on equal rights of women in employment and social life, about laws and policies for eliminating and combating domestic violence against women, as well as about initiatives to increase women’s representation on the boards of state-owned entities and companies. The Economic Commission for Africa informs about the African gender and development Index introduced in 2004 and about the programme of delivering document land rights to women, monitored by African Union bodies. Senegal informed about a national programme for family security to help households living in extreme poverty, poor families with children under 5 and people working in rural areas. Uganda grants legal aid to women against companies, in support of petitions for violation of their rights.

40. Nevertheless, only a few countries reported about measures in favour of the most disadvantaged women (rural women, Roma women) in order to promote their access to employment and training programmes, preventing school leaving, to eliminate gender based violence and discrimination. The Political Declaration affirms that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets and the commitment to targeted and accelerated action to remove all legal, social and economic barriers to achieve gender equality for all women and girls.

41. A few countries reported about plans and projects in favour of *children and young people*. Reports underline the specific challenges they face and the need of action to address them: in the fields of health, access to education, prevention of trafficking, protection against violence, income support. According to UNICEF reports[[16]](#footnote-17), 1 of 5 children in the world live in extreme poverty and 665 million children live in poor households. As for the young people, another group at risk of marginalization (many unemployed, and 38% of those working living in extreme or moderate poverty), VNR’s mentioned measures to promote education and access to productive employment, to support them for developing business and to offer support to students from remote areas.

42. Children and the young generations have to be among the main beneficiaries of the national policies for the implementation of the Goals of the Agenda, because they will have to continue these efforts and have to be prepared for that. The recent debate at the high level on the SDG’s of the Agenda underlined the need of effective action of States to empower young people, to ensure their full participation in productive life and to offer enabling conditions for their participation in political life, as well as to support their innovative ideas for positive change.

43. As for the *older* *persons*, a few countries (Canada, Guyana) referred to specific measures or plans in their favour. The UN Economic Commission for Europe draws the attention to the diversity of individual needs and aspirations throughout life and the need to take into account the aging of the populations and the capacity of elderly to contribute to economy and to society[[17]](#footnote-18). The Economic Commission for West Asia noted the relatively weak and non-inclusive social protection systems, which leave many older persons vulnerable to poverty, sickness and isolation[[18]](#footnote-19). Although in their reports States of the Southern Asia refer to the rights to subsistence and to development as the paramount rights resulting from human dignity, as covering the situation of elderly, the UN Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific draws the attention to the reduced investment in social protection in developing countries of the area, which leaves without protection pregnant women and old persons in cases of illness, disability and unemployment[[19]](#footnote-20).

44. Of course, eradication of poverty and elimination of hunger concern directly elderly, as vulnerable persons, and all policies and measures in these fields should benefit them also, with particular attention for health care and social coverage. Their rights in these fields, and their human rights as a whole, should be fully respected. At the same time, with the increase of life expectancy States should take into account measures to facilitate their active participation in labour market and in public life, in view of their experience and abilities and their capacity to contribute to economy and society.

45. Some countries (Ghana, Guinea, Niger, and Poland) reported measures in favour of *persons with disabilities, namely* adoption of specific laws, plans and programmes, in order to remove any policy barriers, to invest in human capital by training disabled people, to improve the quality of their life and adopt taxation and financial mechanisms to support them. The UN Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific informed about the need to promote the rights of persons with disability and efforts for this purpose through the adoption of a Decade on persons with disabilities 2013-2022[[20]](#footnote-21). Reports on some regions noted disadvantages for persons with disabilities, mainly girls and women in rural areas, but also some progress in shifting from the medical model to the social model in disability assessment and assistance[[21]](#footnote-22). These groups –elderly and people with disability- should be given more attention in the national policies and programmes having in mind the demographic changes foreseen.

46. Many countries referred to measures taken in favour of *indigenous people* in Canada, Latin America and Africa, some in Asia and Pacific. A bilateral Programme adopted by human rights commissions of New Zealand and the Philippines, focusing on the Maori community in the first and three indigenous communities in the second, involved the direct participation of indigenous in their own development, as well as that of local government.

47. There are still serious challenges to protect the ecosystems of indigenous people, their forests and traditionally used lands, to protect them against climate change impacts and others. A Statement of a UNDP representative refers to the need for new models of governance and management, which ensures that the 375 million indigenous peoples, whose lands account for 80% of terrestrial biodiversity and a quarter of ground carbon stocks, have secure rights and protection[[22]](#footnote-23). The UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/1 and the Political Declaration mentioned include the indigenous among the vulnerable people whose needs are reflected by the 2030 Agenda.

48. A few countries (Latin American and African) referred to specific challenges faced by *migrants*: access to health care, to education in particular for migrant children, access to labour market, difficulties to ensure them decent living conditions. The big number of migrants in West Asia was mentioned, as well as the need to promote their rights in Asia and Pacific area[[23]](#footnote-24). The African Economic Commission clarified that most of African migrate within the continent and referred to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

49. Only a few reports mentioned measures in order to ameliorate the situation of migrants (Latin American countries, Mediterranean cities). No report refers to asylum seekers and to refugees, who are in principle protected by some norms of international law, but are facing many challenges in the exercise of their human rights, like discrimination as to access to employment and education, access to housing and others, nor to internally displaced people, who should be protected by the States concerned. The UN General Assembly adopted in 2018 A Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, elaborated at Marrakesh in July, a non-legally binding framework based on existing instruments and commitments accepted by UN member States, with the understanding to cooperate in order to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration including full respect for human rights and a humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and displaced persons. National policies should include measures ensuring respect for human rights of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people, as vulnerable groups under many Agenda goals.

50. It is recognized that *LGBTQI* groups are victims of ignorance, lack of understanding, intolerance and limited access to political participation. Only a few countries (Australia, Austria, Bolivia and Canada, and at local level cities like Barcelona and Vienna) referred to measures for the protection of their human rights in society. It should be also a preoccupation for implementing the Agenda goals with regard to them through national policies, as appropriate.

C. Development as a means to build societies where no one is left behind

51. All the Goals of the Agenda reflect the importance of sustainable development to create conditions for a better livelihood on our planet in which no one is left behind. Targets like ensuring significant mobilization of resources, increasing to double agricultural productivity, increasing investment in rural infrastructure, supporting the research and development of vaccines and medicines, building and upgrading educational facilities or implementing integrated water resources management, are all directly related to the commitment that sustainable development should benefit everyone.

52. The Agenda affirms the commitment of States to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy sources, to increase substantially the share of renewable energy and improve efficiency, to enhance international cooperation, expand infrastructure and upgrade technologies. Some States referred to measures for diversifying energy sources, developing renewable sources, increasing efficiency and promoting sustainable consumption, as well as connecting more households in rural areas to energy sources.

53. Several Goals ask States to promote sustainable economic growth and productivity, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, to build resilient infrastructure, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and raise its share of employment and gross domestic product, to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. In connection to urbanization and to making cities sustainable, States are also requested to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and to upgrade slums.

54. In their VNR’s, African States insist on plans of industrialisation, based on agriculture and on natural resources available, as the best way to ensure economic and social development and to eliminate poverty. They concluded a Framework Agreement with the United Nations on the Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agenda for the development of Africa till 2063, identifying 9 areas prioritized for integrating the two agenda. The Economic Commission for Africa initiated a toolkit including the design of the integrated planning and reporting in order to support member States to align the two agenda and integrate them in their national development plans[[24]](#footnote-25). Rapid economic growth was noted in East Africa as a result of pro-growth policies and public investment by governments in the blue economy, by developing aquatic and marine ecosystems and associated resources. Many African States referred to rapid urbanization and stressed that this evolution creates challenges and makes it necessary to solve complex problems concerning public services, infrastructure and environment. They mentioned the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the UN Conference of Quito on Housing and Sustainable Development endorsed by the General Assembly in December 2016, and referred to housing shortages, shrinking public space, rising property prices, proliferation of informal settlements and waste management, water drainage issues, congestion and air pollution. The UN Economic Commission for Latin America and Caraibe noted highly unequal and segregated cities in the area, characterized by the exclusion of low income groups from participating in the management of those cities [[25]](#footnote-26)

55. Several countries (Canada, Germany, Spain) reported on efforts for more sustainable consumption and production and for a circular economy. Developing countries mentioned population growth and difficulties to achieving economic growth. Some African countries announced efforts to break the vicious circle of overdependence on the export of commodities (in the context of drop of oil prices which created deficits in Central Africa), by measures of diversification, resource driven, trade induced industrialization. In 2018, Chad announced a master plan of industrialization and diversification based on agro-business, leather exports, renewable energy and green industry.

56. Many countries (Mozambique, Asia and Pacific States) described efforts to advance their infrastructure-rail, road, air, maritime or information communication technology(ICT); others reported on efforts to advance manufacturing and to help companies to gain access to global and regional markets and expressed their commitment to advanced technology, science and innovation, including through partnership with academia and the private sector. Taking as a starting point the interest of Mozambique to develop infrastructure as a transit country and the regional interconnectivity, the African Institute for economic development and planning decided to proceed to the use of geographic spatial information for such a development on all the continent[[26]](#footnote-27).

57. In connection to increasingly involving business in projects of development, some reports mentioned the need to create an enabling environment through tax codes and simplified licencing and permits, while others insisted on regulating the activity of business so as to ensure its contribution to sustainable development and leaving no one behind. The Compilation of good practices and challenges notes the commitment of States to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while protecting labour rights and environmental health standards, such as those affirmed in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights[[27]](#footnote-28). Many States affirmed the need that business comply with human rights and contribute to advance social development and to the implementation of Agenda Goals.

D. Protection of nature and the environment.

58. Several Goals of the Agenda reflect the close connection between leaving no one behind, sustainable development and the action to combat climate change and its impacts, to conserve and sustainably use marine resources, terrestrial ecosystems and forests, to combat desertification and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss.

59. In their submissions, States highlighted the cross-cutting nature of climate changes for all other Goals of the Agenda and referred to numerous challenges they face, such as increased floods, muds and landslides, land degradation, intensive heat events, sea-level rise of oceans, acidification and changing rain patterns. Some reports underlined as effects of climate change on developing countries loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, destruction of the natural resources basis (referring for instance to the situation of the Lake Chad area)[[28]](#footnote-29). Reports of Economic Regional Commissions and of research institutions insisted on the need to invest in planet and people. Some States indicated as mitigating policies taxes on fossil fuel imports, increased funding for technological solutions, emissions trading and green infrastructure; as adaptation policies, they mentioned actions and initiatives, such as new and improved disaster management plans, natural infrastructure plans and awareness-raising efforts.

60. Some States (East African) reported on measures towards enhancing their blue economies to obtain growth, food and nutrition as benefits, as well as transport, employment and tourism opportunities from oceans and seas. They mentioned progress in effective management on key commercial fish stocks, new marine protected areas, development of comprehensive policy, legal and institutional framework. Challenges were mentioned with regard to illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, marine pollution, mainly by plastics and nutrients, and to the protection of coral reefs.

61. As for the protection of healthy ecosystems, reports mentioned as challenges increased urbanization and population growth causing competing pressures and demands on land use, as well as climate change, habitat fragmentation and invasive alien species, strong decline of biodiversity(mainly in Europe and Central Asia). Some of them highlighted action taken to combat deforestation and land degradation and tackle poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, as well as efforts to integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning.

62. In view of the commitment affirmed in the Political Declaration mentioned, to achieving a world in which humanity lives in harmony with nature, national policies should include such measures taking into account their importance for the fulfilment of all SDG’s of the Agenda.

E. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.

63. This Goal requests States to significantly reduce all forms of violence everywhere, end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all form of violence against children, promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all, reduce illicit financial and arms flows, reduce corruption, develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions, ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, ensure public access to information and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms.

64. It is considered a vital enabling Goal for the entire Agenda. Reports from States (Albania, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Honduras, Liberia) refer to measures to promote good governance, eradicate violence and respect human rights, and underline the importance of upholding the rule of law, the universal access to justice, access to information, peace building efforts and the resolution of conflict.

F. Promoting international cooperation, trade and investment as means to implementing the Agenda.

65. Several Goals insist on the need to extend international cooperation and exchanges in order to promote economic and social development throughout the world. The Agenda Goals ask States to enhance development cooperation in order to assist developing countries to implement programmes and policies to end poverty, to ensure early warning, reduction and management of health risks, as well as in the fields of higher education and training.

66. The Report of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and Caraibe considers necessary a review of the international cooperation for development so as to ensure some global and regional public goods, to create a stable environment for the international trade and finances, to extend the dissemination of technologies and avoid the polarization of capacities, to promote employment and a fair distribution of income within countries and among them[[29]](#footnote-30). It affirms that the alternative to those forms taken by globalization after 1990 is not unilateralism or policies of economic isolation, but a new multilateralism which would correct asymmetries and increase democracy.

67. Many States insisted for investments in resilience and infrastructure, related to development for fulfilling the Goals of the Agenda and respecting human rights; as ways and means, some Latin American and African States mentioned the need to incentivize the financial sector, to broaden the access of developing countries to financing, and the need of a system of international cooperation without exclusions, putting emphasis on countries with the biggest challenges and weakest capacities to mobilize their own resources. African States consider it necessary to curb illicit financial flows and corruption, as a key policy priority; some of them began to implement policies on illicit financial flows.

68. Some of the reports highlighted the importance of South-South cooperation, in order to overcoming asymmetries and gaps inherited from the previous decades and to offer innovative opportunities to increase hemispheric partnerships and solidarity. Groups of interest were created, economic and investment projects and agreements were adopted, which shows the interest of this approach to international cooperation in order to achieve sustainable development goals. Some States (Chili, Colombia, Mexico, Morocco) appreciate the South-South cooperation as a method of alternative development, as a contribution to good practices, meant to facilitate sharing of knowledge, resources and technologies and to develop joint positive solutions.

IV. Participation and accountability. Institutional frameworks

69. Most of the VNR”s refer to participation of stakeholders in the process of elaboration, adoption, implementation and monitoring of national policies, plans and programmes for

fulfilling the Goals of the Agenda. They referred (according to their specific situation and in view of the Goals they addressed) to national and local organizations or representatives of women, children, youth, elderly and persons with handicap, to indigenous people, minorities, trade-unions and professional associations, to representatives of poor sectors of the population, of the civil society at large, to internally displaced people, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as to the private sector. Some of the reports mentioned partnerships between State bodies, central and local, and different private actors, national and international, including international organizations, UN agencies and funds.

70. It is difficult to evaluate whether one or the other format of participation included all those concerned and could take into account the relevant interests and opinions, and whether the participation is envisaged to take place throughout the process of monitoring application of the policies adopted. Therefore, this should remain a constant preoccupation in connection with efforts to promote the implementation of the Agenda.

71. As institutional frameworks for considering national policies for implementing the Agenda Goals, reports refer to national committees, inter-ministerial bodies and other format of internal consultations, either involving representatives of the civil society or consulting them separately. It is not specified what role have such bodies and whether they are of a permanent or temporary nature. Reports do not refer to accountability for implementing the objectives established in the national policies, plans and programmes adopted[[30]](#footnote-31). There seems to be a lack of clearly defined, structured and participatory mechanisms for reviewing and monitoring the evolution.

72. Specific provisions about periodic reporting, evaluation of the situation, responsibilities and accountability should be part of the national policies, plans and programmes for the implementation of the Agenda, because effective follow-up and review is essential for renewed action and progress. Progress reports should also be submitted to regional organizations and to the United Nations bodies, in view of allowing a global evaluation of implementation of the Agenda, of exchanging experience and good practices and if necessary for receiving advice and assistance.

V. Involvement of local government

73. Reports received from the OHCHR[[31]](#footnote-32) and from regional and local authorities prove their important role in promoting human rights and in adopting and fulfilling plans and programmes of development which contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and of the New Urban Agenda[[32]](#footnote-33).

74. There are numerous examples of municipalities and other regional or local bodies which adopted measures to implement such objectives derived from these Agenda and which associate local civil society and stakeholders, including the private sector. Examples: The city of Lisbon adopted the programme Somos, tackling discrimination against ethnic or social groups such as Roma, afro-descendants and LGBTI communities. In Sao Paulo, a special committee for homeless identified homelessness and access to housing as a priority. In Nuremberg, the city established a curatorium for integration and human rights and committees for disabled persons, refugees and migrants. In Albania and Croatia, local plans of action were adopted for the integration of Roma. In the city of Santa Clara, a local ordinance was adopted to address gender discrimination (although the United States of America are not a party to the Convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women). The State of Hawai and the city of Honolulu adopted at their level the UN Declaration on Indigenous People and the conventions on the rights of the child and on the protection of persons with disabilities, and expressed the intention to implement them. The cities of Amsterdam, Barcelona and New-York formed the Cities Coalition for Digital Rights to protect and uphold human rights on the internet at the local and global levels, based on 5 principles: universal and equal access to the internet; digital literacy; privacy, data protection and security; transparency and accountability and non-discrimination. The Nairobi County authority created a Directorate for urban design and public space management, adopted an integrated Urban Development Plan 2018-2022 and a policy on community participation. In Greece, beginning with the crisis of migration, partnerships were established between the local authorities, the civil society and international actors in favour of refugees and migrants, in order to provide them health care and education. For the same purpose, a Mediterranean City to City Migration Programme, including cities of both sides of the sea, was created to improve the situation of migrants by coordinated efforts.

75. Treaty bodies adopted substantial recommendations concerning the local authorities of States parties to treaties on human rights, when they considered their periodic reports. They recommended first of all that States parties ensure the participation of women, of minorities, indigenous people and afro-descendants in the local government. Many recommendations refer to increasing capacity-building of local authorities to promote and protect human rights in general, and in particular to ensure gender equality, to take measures in favour of children, to prevent discrimination, to protect the rights of marginalized populations and of persons belonging to minorities.

76. While recognizing challenges faced by local government- lack of autonomy in some countries, lack of coordination at central and local level, corruption, lack of an appropriate framework, lack of financial resources in many of them-, all reports prove the important complementary role of the activity of regional and local authorities for the promotion of sustainable development and respect for human rights, due to their proximity to people and contact with them, their knowledge of the situation and their specific function to provide public services that address local needs.

77. Some national reports show that local authorities are more determined and bolder in their plans of development and of promotion of human rights, that they brought an inspired progress at local levels, which can supplement change more quickly and effectively. Nevertheless, it is not always clear whether local authorities are involved from the beginning and in all stages of the action to implement the Goals and targets of the Agenda.

78. Therefore, States should ensure, according to their constitutional and legal systems, an active participation of local bodies in the elaboration and the implementation of the plans and programmes to fulfil the Goals of the Agenda by integrating human rights and in the follow-up of such plans and programmes at local levels. Governments should also encourage the interaction and exchange of knowledge between local government and local stakeholders, including civil society, in the elaboration and the implementation of local programmes for promoting the fulfilment of Goals of the Agenda and respect for human rights.

VI. Continuity and strengthening of efforts to implement goals of the agenda.

79. In the Political Declaration of the High Level Political Forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly , adopted by the Resolution A/RES/74/4 of 15 October 2019, the heads of state, of government and other representatives reaffirmed their determination to implement the 2030 Agenda as a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, a plan to free humanity from the tyranny of poverty and heal and secure our planet for future generations. They recognized the need to accelerate action on all levels and by all stakeholders, in order to fulfil the vision and Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

80. The Political Declaration launched an ambitious and accelerated response to reach this common vision by 2030 and affirmed the commitment to make the coming decade one of action and delivery.

81. The heads of state and government recognized the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular African countries, least developed countries, land locked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries, in pursuing sustainable development.

82. It is generally recognized that the Agenda has a transformative purpose and that action to implement its Goals and targets involves coordinated efforts on a medium and long term basis. One of the key messages of the debate organized in 2019 by the UN General Assembly is that the Sustainable Goals of the Agenda can still be achieved if the international community steps up the speed and ambitions of its actions.

83. Consequently, the following RECOMMENDATIONS can be made:

*To UN Member States:*

1. Continue to give utmost attention to the adoption of policies, plans and programmes for implementing Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by integrating human rights based approaches and standards; review and adapt the policies, plans and programmes, taking into account the specific situation and challenges in each country and the periodic evaluation of the results, and in accordance with the primary principle of leaving no one behind;

2. Ensure that national parliaments and other state and political bodies, as appropriate, are involved in the elaboration and review of these plans and programmes by adopting the appropriate legislation and budgetary allocations, in order to give them a national expression and significance, as representing the national will;

3. Give practical contents to the plans and programmes adopted while fully integrating human rights, including specific targets as requested by the Goals of the Agenda, time schedule of fulfilment and responsibilities, so as to ensure that no one is left behind, taking the furthest behind first, and having in view in particular members of vulnerable groups: women, children, youth, indigenous peoples, minorities identifyed on grounds of attributed race, ethnic origin, colour, descent or sexual orientation, urban and rural poor, persons with disabilities, internally displaced people, migrants and asylum seekers;

4. Give increased attention, in all plans and programmes, to the gender dimension of development and of leaving no one behind, eliminating any discrimination on grounds of sex and ensuring gender equality, taking into account the specific situation of women and girls in different fields of life, in particular education, employment and political life, and of those living in rural areas;

5. Take the necessary measures to improve the situation of children, in particular in the fields of health and education, end child labour and trafficking, reduce the proportion of unemployed youth and develop mechanisms that ensure a constant dialogue with the young generation, according to the Goals and targets under the Agenda;

6. Ensure and mobilize the means which are necessary for the fulfilment of the Goals and targets of the Agenda, including by budgetary allocations, national partnerships, involving the private sector and international cooperation and assistance;

7. Taking into account linkages between different Goals and targets of the Agenda, ensure the coordination of plans and programmes concerning them, so as to achieve an integrated approach and increase efficiency of the measures taken in all fields;

8. Take into account recommendations made by other States within the Universal Periodic Review and by human rights treaty bodies when considering periodic reports from the respective States and individual communications , as well as those made by independent experts and other special procedures of the Human Rights Council;

9. Collect and make available reliable disaggregated data and statistics on the economic and social situation in the country, including all regions and in particular the vulnerable communities and groups of the population, on the basis of generally accepted indicators, so as to ensure that no one is left behind and to reflect the evolution in the implementation of the commitments taken and of the Goals and targets under the Agenda;

10. Make all efforts to ensure sustainable development by covering the needs of energy through non-polluting sources of energy, by promoting sustainable industrialization and production- consumption patterns, as well as sustainable water resources management, and extending access to affordable and safely managed water and sanitation for all, while fully respecting human rights;

11. In view of the trends towards urbanization, develop strategies and plans of transition to urbanization and take all measures to ensure that cities respond to the needs of the increased population in terms of access of all to housing, health, education, affordable water and energy, and to all public services, as well as to preserve a healthy environment, taking into account the New Urban Agenda adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development(Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador on 20 October 2016 and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in December 2016;

12. Increase their efforts in order to ensure the protection of the environment of the planet, to reduce the degradation and pollution of oceans and seas, to restore and promote the use of terrestrial ecosystems, the sustainable management of forests, to reduce and stop desertification, as well as to end the degradation of soil and the loss of biodiversity;

13. Integrate climate change measures into national policies and plans, and intensify, according to their responsibilities, efforts to stop and reverse the climate change by reducing and eliminating carbon emissions into atmosphere, to attenuate and mitigate the adverse effects already produced by climate change, and assist developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in the planning and management of response to climate change events, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities;

14. Having in mind the transformative function of the implementation of the Agenda, extend the participation of the civil society, of representatives of all sectors of the population, including associations of women, young people, children, indigenous people, afro-descendants, minorities of all kinds, internally displaced people, poor sectors of the population, asylum seekers and migrants, as well as trade-unions, professional associations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in an open and transparent process, throughout all efforts related to the implementation of the Goals of the Agenda;

15. Ensure, according to their constitutional and legal systems, an active participation of local government bodies in the elaboration and implementation of the programmes to fulfil the Goals of the Agenda and in the follow-up to such programmes and their evaluation at local levels, and facilitate the participation of the local government by allocating more resources and a better information and coordination;

16. Develop methods and strategies to ensure the participation of the private sector as an essential element in the national efforts for fulfiling the Agenda targets, through inter alia partnerships , public/private and other arrangements involving the private sector in projects of development;

17. Encourage the participation of business in the realization of their programmes and plans of development, by creating a favourable legal and administrative environment, while ensuring that national and foreign companies involved act in conformity with the national plans and priorities and fully respect human rights, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights adopted by the Human Rights Council[[33]](#footnote-34)

18. Make all efforts to develop international cooperation and solidarity, as an additional instrument in the efforts of sustainable development, particularly in developing countries, for promoting international exchange of experience and assistance, taking into account the needs and the economic plans of the recipient countries and fully respecting human rights;

19. Promote the development of international trade as a means for promoting development in all countries, while taking into account the specific interests of the developing countries and ensure that trade exchanges contribute to the fulfilment of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

*To international organizations, regional economic commissions, human rights treaty bodies and special procedures for the promotion of human rights:*

1. Specialized UN institutions and agencies and other international organizations should include on their agenda and consider items related to Goals and targets of the Agenda, organize consultations and meetings, remain in a permanent contact with their member States and assist them for implementing programmes and activities which contribute to the fulfilment of such Goals and targets; financial and trade international organizations should develop policies favourable to the impementation of the Agenda Goals by all their member States;

2. UN Regional Economic Commissions should continue to examine periodically the situation of the implementation by member States of the Goals and targets of the Agenda and assist member States to review the situation, to adopt new plans and programmes and to apply adequate measures to implement them, having in mind the principle of leaving no one behind in the countries of the region;

3. Human rights treaty bodies should give due attention, in the examination of periodic reports submitted by States parties and of individual communications, to the application of the respective treaty obligations related to the fulfilment of Goals and targets of the Agenda, in particular the obligations to eliminate discrimination against members of the vulnerable groups, such as women, children, indigenous people, persons belonging to minorities, persons with disability, asylum seekers and migrants;

4. Special procedures in the field of human rights should concentrate their reports on the situation in different countries with regard to the Goals and targets of the Agenda and make specific recommendations addressing the challenges and difficulties faced by the respective countries, taking into account good practices and experience of other countries and possibilities to receive assistance through international cooperation;

5. Promote the development of the multilateral approach in the consideration of all questions of global interest, in order to be able to elaborate and adopt global solutions taking into account the interests of all States and of the international community as a whole.

1. Resolution 35/22 of 11 July 2017, point 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Mrs. Michelle Bachelet, Statement made during the High Level Panel meeting on Tuesday, 16 July 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Compilation, doc. A/HRC/41/21, p. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Report of the Secretary General on “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”, doc. E/2019/65 of 1 May 2019, as well as the Synthesis reports mentioned in para. 3 above [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Report of the Secretary General on “Long term impact of current trends in the economic, social and environment areas on the realization of the SDGs), doc. E/2019/66 of 3 May 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Statement by Douglas Keh, Administrator of the UNDP, ECOSOC Press Release 6939 of 13 July 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Adopted by the resolution A/RES/74/4 of 15 October 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. UNDP Report on Human Development, 2015, 18 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Statement by Andrew Gilmour, Assistant Secretary General for Human Rights, OHCHR, ECOSOC Press Release 6939 of 13 July 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. High Level Political Forum, Press release, vol. 33/47, Tuesday 9 July 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Report of the UN Commission for Latin America and Caraibe, p. 8 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Ibidem, p. 3 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. UNDP Report on Human Development, 2015, p. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The Report of the President of the General Assembly of 2019, mentioned above [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. UNDP Annual Report 2018, p. 4 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. UNICEF Report 2016; [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. UN Economic Commission for Europe, doc. E/2019/16 of 14 May 2019, p. 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. UN Economic Commission for West Asia, doc. E/2019/20 of 14 May 2019, p. 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. UN Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific, doc. E/2019/18 of 14 May 2019, p. 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Ibidem [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. UN Economic Commission for West Asia, p. 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Statement by Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator, Monday 16 July 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Report of the UN Commission for West Asia, p. 1o; Report of the UN Commission for Asia and Pacific, p. 4 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. UN Economic Commission for Africa, doc. E/2019/17 of 21 May 2919, p. 3 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. UN Commission for Latin America and Caraibe, doc. E/2019/19 of 23 May 2019, p. 3-4. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Report of the UN Commission for Africa, p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Adopted by the Human Rights Council’s Resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Doc. DSG/SM/1195, SC/13418of 11 July 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. UN Economic Commission for Latin America and Caraibe, doc. E/2019/19 of 23 May 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. The Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and Caraibe refers to efforts to develop mechanisms of accountability for fulfiling economic and social targets under their national plans. Doc. E/2019/19 of 23 May 2019, p. 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Report of UN/HCHR on Local Government and human rights, doc. A/HRC/42/22 of 2 July 1019 [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development(Habitat III), in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016, endorsed by the UNGA by the resolution A/RES/71/235 of 21 December 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Doc. A/HRC/17/31 of 21 March 2011, approved by the resolution of the Council nr. 17/4 of 16 June 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)