
How are special procedures mandates linking their work to the 2030 Agenda? To find out, visit [tinyurl.com/SP-2030](https://tinyurl.com/SP-2030).

Work of the International Human Rights Mechanisms related to COVID-19:

- **COVID-19 and special procedures**
- **COVID-19 and Treaty Bodies**
- **UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**

**Reports** prepared by and for international human rights mechanisms (Special Procedures, Treaty Bodies, Universal Periodic Review) carry a wealth of data and information relevant to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and for COVID-19 response and recovery.

The most relevant country information since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda is featured below. You can find further information in the Universal Human Rights Index, OHCHR’s online database, which compiles recommendations from all human rights mechanisms for every country and allows searching through them by SDGs, SDG targets, affected groups and/or themes.

**SPECIAL PROCEDURES**

Since 2016, Sweden has been visited by UN independent experts focusing on international solidarity.

Visit [tinyurl.com/Special-Procedures](https://tinyurl.com/Special-Procedures) for more information.

**TREATY BODIES**

Since 2016, Sweden was reviewed by the Human Rights Committee, Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Visit [tinyurl.com/TB-SWE](https://tinyurl.com/TB-SWE) for more information.

**UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**

Sweden was last reviewed by the UPR in January 2020. The country received 300 and accepted 214 recommendations, touching upon a variety of SDGs.

The country can find the information from its UPR report into the upcoming VNR reporting process. If Sweden wishes to submit a mid-term UPR report, this would be due in July 2022. Systematically linking the VNR and the UPR reporting processes can benefit both reports and result in improved coherence in relevant policies, programmes and follow up to the 2030 Agenda, human rights agenda, and it can contribute to a successful COVID-19 response and recovery.

Visit [tinyurl.com/UPR-SWE](https://tinyurl.com/UPR-SWE) for more information.

The icons show which five SDGs received the most attention during the country’s 2nd UPR cycle (as indicated by the percentage of UPR recommendations corresponding to a specific SDG).

Information on the country’s 3rd UPR cycle is forthcoming.

Source: Universal Human Rights Index
PROMOTING MEANINGFUL, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION

One of the central principles of the 2030 Agenda is the requirement for all its processes to be as participatory and inclusive as possible. Special efforts are often needed to reach out to those at risk of being left behind or not being heard.

Those affected by government’s decisions should be able to communicate their needs and interests as well as support tailoring, implementing and reviewing public policies and programmes. In the context of a global pandemic, ensuring meaningful and inclusive participation poses an additional challenge and burden on the VNR countries.

Guidance and practical recommendations on participation, developed by OHCHR and independent experts, aim to help secure inclusive, transparent and accountable SDG implementation.

Guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs
Visit: ohchr.org/participationguidelines

Practical recommendations for the participation of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
Visit: undocs.org/A/HRC/41/41/Add.2

UN General Assembly report: Civil society space, poverty and national policy

Webinar: In the shadow of COVID-19: Lessons learned on civic space and public freedoms

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO DATA (HRBAD)

Data collection, disaggregation and analysis is a crucial tool for SDG implementation and reporting on progress made as well as for a targeted and effective response to COVID-19. However, devising disaggregation of indicators (or not) is not a norm or value-neutral exercise.

A human rights-based approach to data has much to offer. It can bring together relevant data stakeholders and develop communities of practice that improve the quality, relevance and use of data and statistics in line with international human rights norms and principles.

Human rights indicators: Tools for measuring progress
Visit: tinyurl.com/HR-indicators

Human rights-based approach to data: Leaving no one behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Visit: tinyurl.com/HR-to-data

Human Rights Indicators Tables with SDG Indicators
Visit: tinyurl.com/SDG-IND

How Covid-19 is changing the world: A statistical perspective
Volume I
Volume II

NATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR REPORTING AND FOLLOW-UP (NMRF)

Most States have established structures or processes for 2030 Agenda and for human rights reporting and implementation.

Systematically connecting these structures and making sure they work hand in hand will improve coherence and reporting quality as well as help secure greater participation and ownership. It will also ease reporting burdens and allow for sharing of information and analysis to make sure no one is left behind, including in the context of COVID-19.

National mechanisms for reporting and follow up and bodies with a human rights mandate (e.g. national human rights institutions)

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS TRACKING DATABASE (NRTD)

OHCHR can, upon request, support States in establishing a national recommendations tracking database. This is an online tool available in English, Spanish, French, Arabic and Russian that facilitates recording, tracking and reporting on the implementation of human rights mechanisms recommendations.

The database is customized for the requesting country and can significantly ease reporting burdens under both human rights and sustainable development agendas, it can also facilitate assigning responsibilities and tracking progress.

Contact nrtdsupport@ohchr.org for more information.