

## SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group of Experts on people of <b>African Descent</b>	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the Working Group's 20th session held in Geneva, Switzerland from 3 to 7 April 2017, which focused on the theme "Leaving No One Behind: People of African Descent and the Sustainable Development Goals" and addressed, among others, SDG 16 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/60</a> ).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on access to justice for persons with albinism providing analysis and specific recommendations to implement SDG 16, in particular <b>Target 16.3</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/62</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Fiji from 27 November to 7 December 2017 urging Fiji to fulfill the 2030 Agenda pledge to leave no one behind by, among other things, adopting priority and fast-track specific measures to address participation and representation ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/62/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Kenya from 7 to 17 September 2018 identifying and providing recommendations on challenges to the rights of persons with albinism relevant to, among others things, violence and access to justice to fulfill the central pledge of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind" ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/62/Add.3</a> ).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the "impact of the implementation of the SDGs on persons with albinism" outlining specific measures to implement SDG 16, in particular <b>Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.7, 16.10, and 16.B</b> , in the context of the rights of persons with albinism ( <a href="#">A/73/181</a> ).
Working Group on <b>arbitrary detention</b>	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Argentina from 8 to 18 May 2017, acknowledging and commending Argentina's four-year plan for the improvement of the justice system called "Justice 2020", which aims to serve as a tool for achieving SDG 16 "through building strong and reliable institutions that guarantee peace and access to justice for all" ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/45/Add.1</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Belarus</b>	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Belarus, recalling SDG 5 and that Belarus should use the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women "to achieve that Goal" and recommending that Belarus "domestic discussions" on realizing the SDGs to start a broader dialogue on human rights involving civil society representatives ( <a href="#">A/HRC/38/51</a> ).

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<p>Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises</p> <p>Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises (<i>continued</i>)</p>	<p>Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on connecting the business and human rights and the anti-corruption agendas, noting that “Sustainable Development Goal 16 is particularly linked to combating corruption, especially <b>targets 16.4</b> and <b>16.5</b>. Rights-based approaches to tackling corruption and implementing the Guiding Principles are critical to realizing the Sustainable Development Goals” (<a href="#">A/HRC/44/43</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on integrating a gender perspective in implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, recommending, among other things, that providing access to justice (<b>Target 16.3</b>) under SDG 16 should be gender-responsive (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/43</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the 3rd regional consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) within the framework of the SDGs, which was held from 12 to 14 December 2017 in Santiago, Chile, and which focused on four themes, including corruption and implementation of the SDGs (<b>Target 16.5</b>) as crosscutting themes to business and human rights agenda and access to remedies (<b>Target 16.3</b>) (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/48/Add.3</a>).</p>
	<p>Creation of an <a href="#">informational note</a> dated 30 June 2017 entitled “The Business and Human Rights Dimension of Sustainable Development: Embedding the ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ in SDGs Implementation” that provides ten (10) key recommendations to governments and businesses on, among others, ensuring accountability and access to an effective remedy as called for under <b>Targets 16.3</b> and <b>16.6</b>.</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b></p>	<p>Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021 calling upon the Government to apply the Sustainable Development Goals in an inclusive, participatory and gender-sensitive manner, with an additional focus on <b>Goal 16</b>, which concerns inclusion, access to justice, rule of law and human rights (<a href="#">A/HRC/48/79</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 45th session of the HRC in 2020 noting that while the recommendations supported by the Government through the universal periodic review process “covered a wide range of human rights and fundamental freedoms, it is notable that 41 per cent of them map on to Goal 16” (<a href="#">A/HRC/45/51</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left behind under Cambodia’s new localization development plan for</p>

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	<p>achieving the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 16 and some of its targets (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/60/Add.1</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the human rights situation in Cambodia, analysing the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the 2030 SDGs, including SDG 16 and some of its targets, and recommending that the Government of Cambodia review Cambodian Sustainable Development Goal 16 to ensure comprehensive and more ambitious coverage of the targets and indicators set out in SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/60</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia from June 2017 to June 2018, discussing, among other things, that Cambodia's SDG localization plan should also include an action plan for implementing SDG 16 and noting that challenges remain to implementing SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/39/73</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, discussing, among other things, SDG 16, in particular <b>Targets 16.6, 16.7, and 16.10</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/33/62</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Malaysia from 11 to 22 September 2017, discussing, among other things, that Malaysia aligned its 10th and 11th development plans with the SDGs and noting that SDG 16 is of "particular interest" given its relationship with the realization of cultural rights ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/53/Add.1</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the connection between the right to development and equality and the consequences of inequalities within countries on the enjoyment of the right to development, discussing, among other things, SDG 16, including <b>Target 16.B</b> , and making recommendations on participatory processes and accountability mechanisms ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/51</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b>	<p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on how to establish on disability-inclusive policies in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and which can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, discussing, among other things, their participation in all policy decision and non-discrimination, which are relevant to <b>Targets 16.7 and 16.B</b> (<a href="#">A/71/314</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the right of persons with disabilities to participate in decision-making, stating, among other things, that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2030 Agenda are complementary and should be mutually reinforced to</p>

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	guarantee the full inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities ( <a href="#">A/HRC/31/62</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on how the right to education and the commitments made under the SDGs provide guidance for governance in national education systems, noting, among other things, that “[a]ccountability is the cornerstone of a human rights-based approach, as reflected in <b>targets 16.3, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10</b> ” of the SDGs ( <a href="#">A/HRC/38/32</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 outlining on the Special Rapporteur’s preliminary views concerning the background and context of the mandate, discussing, among other things, SDG 16 in relation to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/49</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, recommending that the implementation of SDGs should emphasize access to justice and inclusive participation under SDG 16 and that promoting a more balanced, inclusive and participatory governance space must start with States asserting greater regulatory authority over industry to ensure that human rights, environmental protections and labour standards are respected and protected according to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and also requires guaranteeing access to justice, especially for those who are often left behind ( <a href="#">A/74/164</a> ).
Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 entitled “Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessments of Economic Reforms” providing 22 guiding principles that complement and build upon the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda, in particular those pertaining to participation, access to information, and transparency as well as access to justice, accountability and remedies ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/57</a> ).
Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of	Report presented to the 40th Session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to the Ukraine from 14 to 23 May 2018 addressing, among other things, the illicit financial flows and corruption on human rights in relation to SDG implementation, including, in particular, with regard to <b>Targets 16.4, 16.5, and 16.6</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/57/Add.1</a> ).

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States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights <b>(continued)</b>	Report presented to the 40th Session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Sri Lanka from 3 to 11 September 2018 addressing, among other things, the impact of illicit financial flows on human rights and SDG implementation, including, in particular, with regard to <b>Targets 16.4 and 16.5</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/57/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Tunisia from 20 to 28 February 2017, discussing, among other things, corruption and illicit financial flows, which are relevant to <b>Targets 16.4 and 16.5</b> , and discussing the 2030 Agenda generally ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/54/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Switzerland from 25 September to 4 October 2017, discussing, among other things, Switzerland's commitment to and implementation of <b>Target 16.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/54/Add.3</a> ).
	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 entitled "Final Study on illicit financial flows, human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" addressing the need to implement <b>Targets 16.4 and 16.5</b> to combat illicit financial flows and tax evasion ( <a href="#">A/HRC/31/61</a> ).
	Interim Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 entitled "Illicit Financial Flows, Human Rights, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda" addressing the impact of illicit financial flows generated from crime, corruption, embezzlement and tax evasion on human rights and achieving the post-2015 development agenda and recommending the inclusion of a goal to reduce illicit financial flows in the final set of sustainable developments goals, which was eventually adopted as <b>Target 16.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/28/60</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on disease pandemics and the freedom of opinion and expression, stating that "one indicator for <b>target 16.10</b> of the Sustainable Development Goals is the number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information." ( <a href="#">A/HRC/44/49</a> ).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 state of access to information with regard to the activities of international organizations, including in relation to SDG 16 ( <a href="#">A/72/350</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on contemporary challenges to freedom of expression, referring to the importance of freedom of expression to, among other things, sustainable development and noting <b>Target 16.10</b> in this regard ( <a href="#">A/71/373</a> ).

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<p>Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b></p>	<p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the impacts of violations to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on sustainable development, noting that a restricted civic space directly impacts the attainment of SDG 16, in particular <b>Target 16.7</b>, and that suppressing opportunities for people to peacefully assemble and express their needs and aspirations only opens up a less desirable avenue, one of violent resistance, which would undermine sustainable development and directly affect achievement of SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/74/349</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on civil society participation in the implementation of Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, discussing, among other things, the importance of SDG 16 in this regard (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/41/Add.2</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Armenia from 7 to 16 November 2018, discussing, among other things, the participation of civil society in the process of achieving the SDGs, which is relevant to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/41/Add.4</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the linkages between the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including particular <b>Targets 16.3, 16.6, and 16.10</b> under SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/73/279</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 outlining the Special Rapporteur's vision of the mandate, discussing expanding civil society space, in particular in relation to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/72/135</a>).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b></p>	<p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on mental health addressing, among other things, how to achieve SDG 3, in particular with regard to the issues of participation and accountability relevant to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/21</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on mental health, the rights to sexual and reproductive health, and substance use and drug control addressing, among other things, the importance of tackling violence against women and girls as called for in the SDGs, in particular <b>Targets 5.2 and 16.1</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/32/32</a>).</p>

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	<p>Interim report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the opportunities and challenges for the realization of the right to mental health of people on the move with regard to, among others, participation, accountability, and access to information relevant to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/73/216</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on corruption and transparency examining, among other things, the impact of corruption on the achievement of SDG 3 and highlighting, in particular, the essential role of <b>Targets 16.5, 16.6, and 16.7</b> (<a href="#">A/72/137</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health highlighting the mutually reinforcing complementarities between nearly all of the SDGs and the importance of <b>Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, and 16.A</b> (<a href="#">A/71/304</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on access to justice for the right to housing addressing, among other things, access to justice for housing under SDG 16 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/61</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>	<p>Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021, “Final warning: death threats and killings of human rights defenders”, recommending that States should “[a]dvance monitoring and reporting on <b>Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.10.1</b>; respond to the Special Rapporteur’s requests on follow-up to killings and threats, inter alia, by engaging with United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular the universal periodic review; strengthen related data collection, including through partnerships with United Nations entities, civil society and other stakeholders; consider using Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.10.1 as part of national monitoring and reporting on the situation of human rights defenders; and ensure that monitoring and reporting efforts include the digital, physical and psychological safety of human rights defenders, and incorporate gender-sensitive analysis” (<a href="#">A/HRC/46/35</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 75<sup>th</sup> session of the GA in 2020 in which “the Special Rapporteur recognizes the importance and relevance of the Sustainable Development Goals, including <b>Goal 16</b>, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, and will work with all relevant United Nations bodies and others to improve progress on those elements, which relate to the situation of human rights defenders” (<a href="#">A/75/165</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the persisting impunity for human rights violations committed</p>

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	<p>against human rights defenders and the challenges that exist in combating it, noting the relevance of SDG 16 to this issue and recommending that UN and regional human rights mechanisms should strengthen strategies for follow-up to cases of violence against human rights defenders, focusing on the individual aspects of each case, and include impunity as a factor in the monitoring indicators for SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/74/159</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Mexico from 16 to 24 January 2017, recommending, among other things, that States develop and implement strategies and action plans to strengthen the participation and protection of human rights defenders and to prevent violations against them, including within the framework of the SDGs (<a href="#">A/HRC/37/51/Add.2</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the increasing and intensifying violence against environmental human rights defenders, discussing generally the 2030 Agenda in this context, which is relevant to <b>Target 16.1</b> (<a href="#">A/71/281</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b>	<p>Report presented to 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Sri Lanka from 29 April to 7 May 2016, discussing, among other things, access to justice (<b>Target 16.3</b>) under SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/31/Add.1</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the principles of judicial independence and impartiality, calling on States to, among other things, ensuring effective access to justice as called for by SDG 16, namely, <b>Target 16.3</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/32/34</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the independence of lawyers and the legal profession, discussing, among other things, the fundamental role of lawyers in providing access to justice (relevant to <b>Target 16.3</b>) as well as the freedom of expression and access to information (relevant to <b>Target 16.10</b>) (<a href="#">A/71/348</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 prior to the adoption of the SDGs entitled “Justice and the and the post-2015 development agenda” that advocated for inclusion of access to justice (relevant to <b>Target 16.3</b>) and independence of justice system in the post-2015 agenda and the SDGs (<a href="#">A/69/294</a>).</p>



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Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	<p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on access to justice for indigenous peoples, providing recommendations aimed at strengthening access to justice for indigenous peoples, while upholding international human rights standards, in both ordinary and indigenous justice systems; highlighting the need to advance justice for indigenous peoples on the national agenda and more broadly in relation to SDG 16; and noting that recognizing and supporting indigenous justice systems can contribute to better equal and effective access to justice for all, in line with SDG 16, and result in better implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/37</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous people and self-governance, in particular as it relates to achieving the 2030 Agenda, noting that <b>Targets 16.6 and 16.7</b> are especially relevant to their self-governance and participation and providing data on Special Procedures recommendations on <b>Targets 16.3, 16.7, and 16.10</b> (<a href="#">A/73/176</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	<p>Report presented to 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the role of national human rights institutions in the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons, discussing, among other things, SDG 16 in this context and noting the importance of National Human Rights Institutions in implementing the 2030 Agenda (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/40</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on how to enhance the participation of internally displaced persons in decisions affecting them at all phases of internal displacement, which is relevant to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/72/202</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, discussing, among other things, SDG 16 in relation to internally displaced persons (<a href="#">A/HRC/29/34</a>).</p>
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b>	<p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on public participation and decision-making in global governance spaces and its impact on a democratic and equitable international order, recalling that SDG 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and that <b>Target 16.7</b> seeks to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, and recommending recommends that global governance spaces and their respective member States and non-State members should, among other things,</p>

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<p>Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b> (<i>continued</i>)</p>	<p>establish robust independent accountability mechanisms to measure progress towards fulfilling the commitments made at the summits and implementing the SDGs, in a reliable, objective and systematic manner (<a href="#">A/74/245</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on public participation and decision-making in global governance spaces and its impact on a democratic and equitable international order, noting that equal participation in global governance spaces is a vital principle for achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty and realizing all human rights, and that SDG 16, in particular <b>Target 16.7</b>, includes ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels, and recommending that governance spaces and their respective member States and non-State members establish robust independent accountability mechanisms to measure progress towards fulfilling the commitments made at the summits and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, in a reliable, objective and systematic manner (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/48</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the impact of the conditionality of loans from the International Monetary Fund on development and human rights, discussing, among others, SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/72/187</a>).</p>
<p>Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b></p>	<p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 outlining the draft declaration on the right to international solidarity and discussing, among others, SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/72/171</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 providing a proposed draft declaration on the right to international solidarity focusing on three areas of concern relevant to the yet to be adopted SDGs, including on building effective and accountable institutions and peaceful societies relevant to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/69/366</a>).</p>
<p>Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination</p>	<p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the Working Group's global study on the national regulation of mercenaries, foreign fighters and private military and security companies (PMSCs) present to achieving SDG 16 and its targets, in particular <b>Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.6, 16.7, and 16.A</b> (<a href="#">A/73/303</a>).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b></p>	<p>Report presented to the 75<sup>th</sup> session of the GA in 2020 on ending immigration detention of children and providing adequate care and reception for them, noting that "to fully realize Sustainable Development Goal <b>target 16.2</b>, which pledges to end violence against children, States must</p>

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	<p>address issues of structural violence, abuse and denial of essential services that children often face in immigration detention" (<a href="#">A/75/183</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on access to justice for migrants, noting that promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice (<b>Target 16.3</b>) under SDG 16 must also include migrants (<a href="#">A/73/178/Rev.1</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on developing the 2035 agenda for facilitating human mobility agenda within the framework of the UN, in parallel with the 2030 Agenda, discussing, among others, <b>Targets 16.3, 16.9, and 16.B</b> (<a href="#">A/72/173</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on a 2035 agenda for facilitating human mobility, discussing, among others, <b>Targets 16.3, 16.9, and 16.B</b> in this context and proposing Goal 5 on effective access to justice for all migrants and Goal 7 on protecting migrants from violence (<b>Target 16.1</b>) (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/25</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the impact of recruitment practices on the human rights of migrants, particularly low-wage workers, during labour migration, calling for enhanced data collection as part of the development of the metrics associated with the post-2015 SDG agenda, including the gathering of disaggregated information about recruitment practices (<a href="#">A/70/310</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on the inclusion of the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda and current migration trends, examining, among other things, the normative content of SDG 16 in relation to migrants (<a href="#">A/69/302</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	<p>Report presented to 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the recommendations of 11th session of the Forum on Minority Issues that was held on 29 and 30 November 2018 on the theme "Statelessness: a minority issue", providing recommendations to ensure the right to a nationality for persons belonging to minorities in relation to SDG 16, in particular <b>Target 16.9</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/40/71</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on recommendations made by the 2018 Forum on Minority Issues at its 10th session on the theme of "Minority Youth: Towards Inclusive and Diverse Societies", including recommendations to promote the participation of minority youth in public life as well as on their role in promoting peace and stability (<a href="#">A/HRC/37/73</a>).</p>

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	Report presented to the 25th session of the HRC in 2014 providing a thematic discussion on “[e]nsuring the inclusion of minorities in post-2015 development agendas”, including in the SDGs, and addressing, among other things, conflict and fragility as well as governance ( <a href="#">A/HRC/25/56</a> ).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the human rights implications of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and best practices and gaps in the implementation of existing laws related to the promotion and protection of the rights of older persons addressing, among other things, violence and abuse, participation, and access to justice ( <a href="#">A/HRC/33/44</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its impact on social protection, discussing, among other things, that an IMF anti-corruption policy would contribute to implementing <b>Target 16.5</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/38/33</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights <b>(continued)</b>	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the civil and political rights of people living in poverty in the context of development or human rights frameworks, discussing, among other things, SDG 16 ( <a href="#">A/72/502</a> ).
	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on fiscal policy, and particularly taxation policies as a major determinant in the enjoyment of human rights, advocating for, among other things, strengthening public oversight, transparency, participation in and accountability over fiscal policy, tackling tax evasion and illicit financial flows in the post-2015 development agenda, which is relevant to <b>Target 16.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/26/28</a> ).
	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 summarizing the Special Rapporteur's activities, including in relation to the post-2015 development agenda, noting, among other things, that the Special Rapporteur advocated for a specific goal, target and indicators on access to justice in the SDGs along with other actors ( <a href="#">A/HRC/26/28/Add.3</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 providing an overview of the Special Rapporteur's activities since her previous report, affirming that “States must step up their efforts and allocate the resources necessary to achieve <b>target 16.2</b> ” ( <a href="#">A/HRC/43/40</a> ).
	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Bulgaria from 1 to 8 April 2019, recommending that the Government “adopt the necessary

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Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography <b>(continued)</b>	measures, including through international technical assistance, to achieve <b>target</b> [...] <b>16.2</b> of the Sustainable Development Goals" ( <a href="#">A/HRC/43/40/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic from 8 to 16 November 2017, recommending, among other things, that Laos "[a]dopt the measures necessary...to ensure progress and to measure it with a view to achieving" the SDGs, in particular <b>Targets 5.3, 8.7 and 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/51/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to the Republic of Ireland from 14 to 21 May 2018, recommending, among other things, that Ireland "[d]evelop a methodology for collecting uniform and reliable data on the scale and different forms of sexual abuse and exploitation of children" to further efforts to achieve the SDGs, in particular <b>Targets 5.3, 8.7, and 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/51/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Malaysia from 24 September to 1 October 2018, recommending, among other things, that Malaysia "[a]dopt the measures necessary...to ensure progress in order to achieve" the SDGs, in particular <b>Targets 5.3, 8.7 and 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/51/Add.3</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to the Dominican Republic from 8 to 15 May 2017, discussing the Ministry of Labour's Strategic Plan 2017-2020 to prevent and progressively eliminate child labour and its worst forms, which is relevant to <b>Target 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/60/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the implementation of <b>Targets 5.3, 8.7, and 16.2</b> from a children's rights perspective ( <a href="#">A/73/174</a> ).
	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Georgia from 11 to 18 April 2016, recommending, among other things, that Georgia "[a]dopt the necessary measures, including through international technical assistance, to achieve" SDG <b>Targets 8.7 and 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/34/55/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the sale of children for the purpose of forced labour, discussing, among other things, <b>Target 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/71/261</a> ).
	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the effects of the sale and sexual exploitation of children on child victims, calling on the international community to, among other things, ensure that the implementation of the

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	SDGs, including draft <b>Target 16.2</b> , includes technical assistance and support to States for recovery and reintegration programmes and to result in further ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols along with other relevant regional instruments ( <a href="#">A/70/222</a> ).
Independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on <b>sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Argentina from 1 to 10 March 2017, discussing Argentina's national response to the SDGs, including in relation to its aim to strengthen access to information, citizen participation, and access to justice, which are relevant to SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/43/Add.1</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on "diversity in humanity, humanity in diversity" and examining violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including in relation to <b>Targets 16.1 and 16.2</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/36</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the SDGs and slavery eradication efforts, discussing, among others, SDG 16, in particular <b>Target 16.2</b> (<a href="#">A/72/139</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and its consequences	<p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on whether current anti-slavery efforts are fit for purpose to respond effectively to the contemporary forms of slavery which are widespread today as well as to address future forms and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery, stating that anti-slavery efforts must become more sustainable, in the sense that they must be better integrated into broader efforts to achieve sustainable development because inhibit the drivers of contemporary forms of slavery involves action to achieve other aspects of sustainable development, including SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/44</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on access to justice for persons, which is relevant to the implementation of <b>Target 16.3</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/36/43</a>).</p>
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b>	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Somalia, noting that the Joint Human Rights Programme, which was launched in February 2018, will contribute to, among other things, SDG 16 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/72</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, <b>summary</b> or arbitrary <b>executions</b>	<p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 reviewing some of the subjects considered over the six years of his mandate, noting <b>Target 16.1</b> "will focus attention on the ability of States to address violence across societies" and calling for a linkage between those implementing SDG 16 and those addressing the right to life (<a href="#">A/71/372</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on, among other things, the role of statistical indicators,</p>

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	including in the context of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, and on the draft <b>Target 16.1</b> on violence reduction ( <a href="#">A/69/265</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on "Corruption and torture and ill-treatment" providing analysis and recommendations on implementing SDG 16, in particular <b>Targets 16.5</b> and <b>16.6</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/59</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on migration-related torture and ill-treatment, which is relevant to <b>Target 16.1</b> , noting, among other things, that the global governance challenges posed by large and complex migration movements can only be resolved "through multilateral cooperation...in accordance with" the SDGs ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/50</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking</b> in persons, especially women and children	Future report will be presented to the HRC on social inclusion addressing, among other things, access to justice ( <b>Target 16.3</b> ) and birth registration ( <b>Target 16.9</b> ) for vulnerable groups.
	Joint report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on trafficking of children in the contexts of conflicts and humanitarian crises with link to the SDGs providing recommendations to reduce their vulnerabilities in line with implementing <b>Target 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/72/164</a> ).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on "Strengthening voluntary standards for business on preventing and combatting trafficking in persons and labour exploitation, especially in supply chains" relevant to implementing <b>Target 16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/35/37</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence</b>	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 outlining thematic areas of interest, including in relation to transitional justice and the SDGs, and noting that several of SDG 16's targets are "directly related to transitional justice aims", such as <b>Targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, and 16.10</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/53</a> ).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the Special Rapporteur's global study on transitional justice, discussing the relevance of transitional justice to the prevention of conflict, achieving sustainable peace, and SDG 16 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/50/Add.1</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of <b>unilateral coercive measures</b> on the enjoyment of human rights	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the official visit to the European Union from 19 to 22 June 2017, recalling the commitment by States to <b>Target 16.3</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/54/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on remedies and redress for victims of unilateral coercive

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	measures, recalling the commitment by States to <b>Target 16.3</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/44</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences	<p>Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on combating violence against women journalists, affirming that “Of specific relevance to the safety of journalists is <b>target 16.10</b> of Goal 16, which aims to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. As set out in the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, indicator 16.10.1 of Goal 16 requires quantification of the number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates.” (<a href="#">A/HRC/44/52</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on online violence against women, which is relevant to <b>Target 16.1</b>, and discusses, among other things, SDGs 5 and 9 in this context (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/47</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to the Bahamas, recommending measures for preventing and combating violence against women in the country, including that the Bahamas should “examine the compatibility of its reservations [to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women] with its obligations under international human rights law and Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, with a view to their withdrawal” (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/47/Add.2</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on violence against women in politics, discussing, among others, SDG 16, in particular <b>Target 16.7</b> (<a href="#">A/73/301</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the general context and main trends and challenges posed by violence against women, discussing the implementation of the SDGs on the elimination of violence against women and girls and noting violence against women is an issue addressed in several SDGs, including SDG 16 (<a href="#">A/HRC/32/42</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the adequacy of the international legal framework on violence against women and the topic of femicide, noting</p>



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	the relevance of SDG 16, in particular <b>Targets 16.1</b> and <b>16.2</b> ( <a href="#">A/71/398</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and <b>wastes</b>	<p>Future report will be presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 elaborating on the 15 principles identified in <a href="#">A/HRC/39/48</a>, which are relevant to, among others, SDG 16, in particular <b>Targets 16.3</b> and <b>16.10</b>.</p> <p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on “Workers and Toxic Chemicals” proposing 15 principles to help States, businesses and other key actors respect and protect workers from toxic occupational exposures and to provide remedies for violations of their rights, which are relevant to SDG 16, in particular <b>Targets 16.3</b> on promoting the rule of law and ensuring access to justice for all and <b>16.10</b> on ensuring access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms (<a href="#">A/HRC/39/48</a> and <a href="#">A/HRC/39/48/Corr.1</a>).</p>