

## SDG 17: Global Partnerships to Achieve the SDGs

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Working Group of Experts on people of <b>African Descent</b>	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the Working Group's 24th session held in Geneva, Switzerland from 25 to 29 March 2019, which focused on the theme "Data for racial justice", noting that the refusal by some States to collect and disaggregate data based on race and ethnicity was one of the most serious impediments to the attainment of the SDGs, which is relevant to <b>Target 17.18</b> , and that achieving those Goals and meeting their targets required dismantling the structural and systemic barriers to sustainable development that exist for people of African descent in developing and developed countries ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/59</a> ).
	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 17 and the need for better disaggregated data under <b>Target 17.18</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/60</a> ).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>	Future report will be presented to the UNGA mapping how to actualise partnerships for development to achieve SDG 17.
	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 develop better disaggregated data ( <b>Target 17.18</b> ) ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/62/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the findings of the round table on albinism and human rights seeking consensus and priorities on advocacy and research held in Geneva on 20 and 21 September 2018, discussing SDG 17 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/62/Add.2</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, the need to collect accurate disaggregated data ( <b>Target 17.18</b> ) in order to better understand their situation and to implement appropriate and effective measures as a matter of priority under the central pledge of the SDGs 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

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Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b> ( <i>continued</i> )	17, in particular <b>Targets 17.17</b> and <b>17.18</b> , in the context of the rights of persons with albinism ( <a href="#">A/73/181</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the Regional Action Plan in Africa (2017–2021), noting that the Plan seeks to, among other things, “advance cooperation from a variety of stakeholders in the context of” SDG 17 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/57/Add.3</a> ).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the meaning of policy coherence in practice under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, highlighting opportunities to align implementation efforts and to encourage policy coherence when the commitments of the SDGs intersect with the business and human rights agenda, including, for example, that SDG 17 includes “institutional and policy coherence” as an integral part of the means of implementation and a cross-cutting target to “enhance policy coherence for sustainable development” which apply to the entire framework of the Goals, and recommending that States should, among other things, break institutional silos to allow for the coordination and complementarity of efforts and align the implementation of national action plans with the SDGs, building on dialogues and partnership ( <a href="#">A/74/198</a> ).
	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 strengthening public-private partnerships ( <b>Target 17.17</b> ) under SDG 17 should be gender-responsive ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/43</a> ).
	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on comprehensive data for measuring the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of the United Nations, calling on States to, among other things, ensuring the Guiding Principles are taken into account in the post-2015 development agenda and the importance of comprehensive data to implement the development agenda ( <a href="#">A/70/216</a> ).
	Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on how the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights need to be further embedded throughout United Nations programmes and processes in order to improve policy coherence for inclusive and sustainable development ( <b>Target 17.4</b> ) and on avoiding adverse impacts in the context of public-private partnerships ( <b>Targets 17.16</b> and <b>17.17</b> ) ( <a href="#">A/HRC/29/28</a> ).

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	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, embedding human rights in partnerships with business to achieve the SDGs.
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	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 17 and some of its targets ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/60</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	<p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the explicit link between the right to development and disaster risk reduction and its practical implications, noting that data collected in the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda targets may and should also be used for the needs of disaster risk reduction planning and policymaking and such data need to be supplemented in accordance with the specific needs of the topic, and that data disaggregation efforts need to draw on a human rights-based approach to data, which is relevant to <b>Target 17.18</b> (<a href="#">A/74/163</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 presenting guidelines and recommendations on the practical implementation of the right to development, including, among other things, that States should shift from a donor-recipient paradigm to a genuine partnership with developing countries as envisaged in the Declaration on the Right to Development and in SDG 17 (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/38</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the link between South-South cooperation, sustainable development and the right to development, which is relevant to SDG 17’s call for such cooperation and discusses, among other things, multistakeholder partnerships (<b>Target 17.16</b>) (<a href="#">A/73/271</a>).</p> <p>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, making recommendations on, among other things, disaggregated data to measure inequalities relevant to <b>Target 17.18</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/39/51</a>).</p> <p>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,</p>

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	discussing, among other things, SDG 17 in relation to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/49</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the situation of older persons with disabilities, noting that the SDGs provide an opportunity to advance the rights of older persons with disabilities as it includes several references to both groups and recommending, among other things, that States should collect comparable disability- and age-disaggregated data on the situation of older persons with disabilities to adequately monitor the implementation of the SDGs, which is relevant to <b>Targets 17.18</b> and <b>17.19</b> ( <a href="#">A/74/186</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b> ( <i>continued</i> )	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on challenges faced by persons with disabilities to the enjoyment of their right to the highest attainable standard of health, and discussing, among other things, the importance of disaggregated data as called for in <b>Target 17.18</b> and that international, South-South and triangular cooperation play a crucial role in supporting national efforts to implement the SDGs ( <a href="#">A/73/161</a> ).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 examining the challenges experienced by girls and young women with disabilities in relation to their sexual and reproductive health and rights and discussing <b>Target 17.8</b> as well as resource mobilization in this regard ( <a href="#">A/72/133</a> ).
	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, addressing, among other things, the need for better data collection and disaggregation ( <b>Target 17.8</b> ) based on disability status and ensuring that international cooperation is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities ( <a href="#">A/71/314</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the implementation of the right to education and SDG 4 in the context of the growth of private actors in education, discussing, among other things, public-private partnerships in relation to <b>Target 17.17</b> and recommending its implementation in accordance with the specificities of each of area of the SDGs ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/37</a> ).
	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, discussing, among other things, SDG 17 in this context, including in relation to the need for

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	<p>capacity-building (<b>Target 17.9</b>) and disaggregated data (<b>Target 17.18</b>) (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/32</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the implications of public-private partnerships in education for the right to education and for the principles of social justice and equity, addressing, among other things, multi-stakeholder initiatives (<b>Target 17.6</b>) and public-private partnerships (<b>Target 17.7</b>) (<a href="#">A/70/342</a>).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b></p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food (continued)</b></p>	<p>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, noting that SDG 17 envisions the engagement of international partners like the Rome-based agencies to help implement the SDGs and that promoting transparency in the SDGs process and facilitating dialogue between all relevant stakeholders will further ensure that States are upholding their duties under human rights law and working towards achieving the SDGs, while examining the need to dedicate additional financial resources to implementing the SDGs and to build the capacity of data collection and reporting mechanisms as well as the impacts of public-private partnerships, including multi-stakeholder initiatives (<a href="#">A/74/164</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the importance of a rights-based approach to “adequate food”, that is, nutritious food for all, noting that, as indicating in SDG 17, ensuring effective accountability requires a clear understanding of data collection as well as systematic tracking systems at both the country and global levels (<a href="#">A/71/282</a>).</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021, entitled “Debt relief, debt crisis prevention and human rights: the role of credit rating agencies”, observing that resolution 43/10 “echoed the contents of <b>target 17.4</b> of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and to address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress” (<a href="#">A/HRC/46/29</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 explaining that austerity measures does not contribute to economic recovery, but instead has negative consequences in terms of economic growth, debt ratios and equality, and routinely results in a series of negative human</p>

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Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> (continued)	rights impacts, addressing the issue of debt sustainability and recommending that international financial institutions should add a human rights dimension to the debt sustainability analysis, which is relevant to <b>Target 17.4</b> , and recommending stating that States should be able to use their legal and policy space, in accordance with <b>Target 17.15</b> , to design and implement economic programmes in line with their human rights obligations ( <a href="#">A/74/178</a> ).
	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 the commitments on international assistance and cooperation under SDG 17 as well as on debt sustainability ( <b>Target 17.4</b> ), policy coherence ( <b>Target 17.14</b> ), external influence on policy space ( <b>Target 17.15</b> ), and the need for reliable disaggregated data ( <b>Target 17.18</b> ) ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/57</a> ).
	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> ).
	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, debt sustainability relevant to <b>Target 17.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/57/Add.2</a> ).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the human rights implications of debt disputes being submitted to the international investment arbitration system, discussing, among other things, the importance of reducing unsustainable debt to achieve the SDGs ( <a href="#">A/72/153</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the impact of austerity measures and debt vulnerabilities of States on human rights and the 2030 Agenda and making recommendations on achieving debt sustainability as called for by <b>Target 17.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/71/305</a> ).
	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on "Final Study on illicit financial flows, human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" addressing the need to combat illicit financial flows and tax evasion to achieve, among others, <b>Targets 17.1</b> on enhancing capacity for tax and other revenue collection and <b>17.4</b> on long-term debt sustainability ( <a href="#">A/HRC/31/61</a> ).

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	<p>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, discussing the failure to include combatting tax evasion in proposed <b>Target 17.1</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/28/60</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on the post-2015 global partnership for development (<a href="#">A/68/542</a>).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b></p>	<p>Report presented to the 50<sup>th</sup> session of the HRC in 2022, entitled “Access to resources”, affirming that “the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also envisions a key role for civil society participation and action in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 17, in particular, recognizes that it is not feasible for States to successfully implement the 2030 Agenda without joint collaboration with other stakeholders, including civil society” (<a href="#">A/HRC/50/23</a>).</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 SDG 17 recognizes that it is not feasible for States to successfully implement the Agenda without joint collaboration with other stakeholders, including civil society, and recommending that donors and international organizations support community-based, national and international civil society in forging connections, which can enable joint action to resist the closing of civic space, and advocate for the recognition of civil society as a key partner for development and poverty eradication strategies, including the realization of the SDGs (<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, that SDG 17 affirms the necessity for partnerships between civil society, governments, and other actors, and making recommendations on monitoring and data collection relevant to <b>Target 17.18</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/41/Add.2</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 SDG 17 with regard to civil society partnerships (<a href="#">A/73/279</a>).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone</p>	<p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the role of the social and underlying determinants of health</p>

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to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	in advancing the realization of the right to mental health, discussing, among other things, the importance of international cooperation in relation to SDG 17 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/34</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health (continued)</b>	<p>Interim report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on addressing the opportunities and challenges for the realization of the right to mental health of people on the move with regard to, among others, international cooperation and assistance relevant to SDG 17 (<a href="#">A/73/216</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the relationship between the right to health and specific forms of deprivation of liberty and confinement in penal and medical regimes, discussing, among other things, international cooperation and assistance, including in relation to SDG 17 (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/36</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on mental health addressing how to achieve SDG 3, in particular with regard to the issue of international cooperation in the field of health relevant to SDG 17 (<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 need for better disaggregated data under <b>Target 17.18</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/32/32</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health noting that the human rights concept of international assistance and cooperation legally reinforces SDG 17 (in particular <b>Targets 17.2, 17.3, and 17.4</b>) while calling for better disaggregated data (<b>Target 17.18</b>) (<a href="#">A/71/304</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 on violations against indigenous women and girls, recommending that States “[e]nsure that the targets and indicators agreed to monitor the sustainable development goals include ways to measure and incentivize progress in relation to indigenous communities and women in a meaningful way” and recommending that UN organizations and mechanisms should “[r]ecognize the agency of indigenous communities, women and girls as development actors within the sustainable development goal for development partnerships” and “[e]nsure that the concerns



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	of indigenous women and girls are included within the post-2015 framework" ( <a href="#">A/HRC/30/41</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	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, the importance of National Human Rights Institutions in implementing the 2030 Agenda, in particular with regard to data collection and analysis and monitoring, which is relevant to <b>Targets 17.18 and 17.19</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/40</a> ).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b>	<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, topics relevant to SDG 17, such as tax evasion, debt sustainability, and global partnerships (<a href="#">A/72/187</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the impacts of taxation on human rights and explores the challenges posed to the international order by widespread tax avoidance, tax evasion, tax fraud and profit shifting, discussing the 2030 Agenda generally but also relevant to <b>Target 17.1, 17.3 and 17.4</b> (<a href="#">A/71/286</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the adverse human rights impact of international investment agreements, bilateral investment treaties and multilateral free trade agreements on the international order, recommending, among other things, that "States should implement the Doha Development Agenda as envisaged in" <b>Target 17.10</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/33/40</a>).</p>
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	<p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Sweden from 23 to 27 April 2018, discussing, among other things, that Sweden's Global Deal Initiative, which was launched in 2016, was created to implement SDG 17 and Sweden's policy framework for international cooperation (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/44/Add.1</a>).</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 the implications of the right to international solidarity in the achievement of SDG 17 (<a href="#">A/72/171</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 providing a draft declaration on the right to international solidarity and providing highlights of the work of the</p>

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Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity (continued)</b>	mandate since its establishment in 2005, which discusses, among other things, Independent Expert's role in promoting international solidarity as an indispensable factor in attaining the transformative shift towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, particularly through SDG 17 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/35/35</a> ).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Norway from 19 to 23 September 2016, examining, among other things, Norway's human rights-based approach to development cooperation, and particularly cooperation for fulfilment of the SDGs ( <a href="#">A/HRC/35/35/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on a summary of the outcome of a series of mandated regional consultations on the proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, in which it was suggested to take advantage of the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG 17, to push for a declaration on international solidarity ( <a href="#">A/HRC/32/43</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the proposed draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, noting that SDG 17 "reflects the importance of strengthening the spirit of global solidarity in implementing the Agenda through a revitalized global partnership for development" ( <a href="#">A/71/280</a> ).
	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on preventive solidarity and international cooperation and the constituent components of international solidarity, discussing, among other things, the importance of international solidarity to achieving the SDGs and outlining modes of international cooperation for development, which is relevant to SDG 17 ( <a href="#">A/70/316</a> ).
	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 international cooperation and strengthening implementation and revitalizing global partnerships relevant to SDG 17 ( <a href="#">A/69/366</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	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>Target 17.18</b> ( <a href="#">A/72/173</a> ).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on a 2035 agenda for facilitating human mobility, discussing,

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	<p>among others, <b>Target 17.18</b> in this context and proposing Goal 8 to increase the collection and analysis of disaggregated data on migration and mobility (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/25</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 17 in relation to migrants and making recommendations for better disaggregated data (<b>Target 17.18</b>) (<a href="#">A/69/302</a>).</p>
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	<p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the social inclusion of older persons, including the need for better disaggregated data to implement the SDGs as committed to under <b>Target 17.18</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/39/50</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the impact of assistive and robotics technology, artificial intelligence and automation on the human rights of older persons, calling on States to, among other things, enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation and access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge-sharing as called for by SDG 17 (<b>Target 17.6</b>) (<a href="#">A/HRC/36/48</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights	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, including in the post-2015 sustainable development a framework commitment to align fiscal policy with human rights obligations as part, including by raising sufficient public revenue in equitable way, which is relevant to <b>Target 17.1</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/26/28</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	<p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the challenges of combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the current context of countering terrorism, discussing disaggregated data (<b>Target 17.18</b>) in relation to SDG 17 (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/41</a>).</p> <p>Reports presented to the 71st and 72nd sessions of the UNGA in 2016 and 2017 on combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, calling for better disaggregated data under <b>Target 17.18</b> on racist, xenophobic, anti-Semitic and homophobic crimes (<a href="#">A/71/325</a> and <a href="#">A/72/291</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the ethical collection of disaggregated data with a view to</p>

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	effectively combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, discussing, among other things, proposed <b>Targets 17.18</b> and <b>17.19</b> on disaggregated data ( <a href="#">A/70/335</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography	Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the implementation of <b>Targets 5.3, 8.7,</b> and <b>16.2</b> from a children's rights perspective and discussing global partnerships as called for by SDG 17 in this context ( <a href="#">A/73/174</a> ).
Independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on <b>sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on data collection and management as a means to create heightened awareness of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, which is relevant to <b>Targets 17.18</b> and <b>17.19</b> on disaggregated data collection ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/45</a> ).
	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, noting that SDG 17 opens up space for more multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation in this context ( <a href="#">A/HRC/35/36</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, <b>summary</b> or arbitrary <b>executions</b>	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on four topics relating to the protection of the right to life, including on the role of statistical indicators, which is relevant to <b>Target 17.18</b> and recognizing the importance of the inclusion of violence reduction indicators in the post-2015 development agenda ( <a href="#">A/69/265</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking</b> in persons, especially women and children	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" addressing and providing recommendations on engagement with multistakeholder initiatives called for under <b>Target 17.16</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 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on the importance of the importance of justice and rights considerations to sustainable development in the light of the ongoing discussions about the post-2015 development goals ( <a href="#">A/68/345</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on on the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation in development cooperation, including under

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safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>	<p>SDG 6 on water and sanitation, and discussing, among other things, SDG 17, in particular <b>Target 17.2</b> (<a href="#">A/72/127</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on development cooperation in the water and sanitation sector, discussing, among other things, the importance of SDG 17 in realizing the right to water and sanitation (<a href="#">A/71/302</a>).</p>