

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

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| Working Group of Experts on people of African Descent | Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the Working Group's 22nd held in Geneva, Switzerland from 19 to 23 March 2018 on the theme "Framework for a declaration on the promotion and full respect of human rights of people of African descent", recommending that the draft declaration should re-assert the human right to health and well-being, and highlight new global risks, such as climate change, environmental degradation and pollution, and urban migration, and it should call upon States to adopt specific programmes with the aim of further decreasing the incidence of the diseases referred to in Target 3.3 among people of African descent (A/HRC/39/69). |
| | 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 SDG 3 (A/HRC/36/60). |
| Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism | 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 and discussing the main findings and challenges concerning access to healthcare and adequate medical treatment for persons with albinism (A/HRC/40/62/Add.1). |
| | 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, the right to health to fulfill the central pledge of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind" (A/HRC/40/62/Add.3). |
| | 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 3, in particular Targets 3.4 and 3.8 , in the context of the rights of persons with albinism, and recommending that States prioritize persons with albinism in its implementation (A/73/181). |
| | Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of health by persons with albinism, discussing SDG 3, in particular Targets 3.7 and 3.8 , noting that human rights "are increasingly recognized as essential to sustainable development and are the main aim of the SDGs", and concluding that the SDGs provide a framework for action |

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| | and underpin the priority accorded to health initiatives by the Independent Expert” (A/HRC/37/57). |
| Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia | <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 achieving the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 3 and some of its targets (A/HRC/42/60/Add.1).</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 3 and some of its targets (A/HRC/42/60).</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, recommending that Cambodia's SDG localization plan should also include an action plan for implementing SDG 3 and discussing how the country can strengthen its healthcare system (A/HRC/39/73).</p> <p>Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, noting that SDG 3, in particular Targets 3.1 and 3.2, is especially relevant to protecting the rights of women in the vulnerable situation of surrogacy, discussing its drug rehabilitation centers relevant to implementing Target 3.5, and recommending that Cambodia develop an action plan for implementing SDG 3 (A/HRC/36/61).</p> |
| Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities | <p>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 that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities offers normative guidance on the implementation of a human rights-based approach to achieve sustainable development for older persons with disabilities, but noting that the reference to “premature mortality” in Target 3.4 is of concern, as it may result in older persons being excluded from efforts to reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases (A/74/186).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the General Assembly in 2018 on challenges faced by persons with disabilities to the enjoyment of their right to the highest attainable standard of health, providing guidance to States on how to promote human rights-based health-care services</p> |

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| | <p>that are inclusive and accessible and discussing, among other things, SDG 3, in particular Targets 3.7 and 3.8 (A/73/161).</p> <p>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, discussing SDG 3, in particular Target 3.7 (A/72/133).</p> |
| Working group on the issue of discrimination against women and girls | Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the issue of discrimination against women with regard to health and safety, recalling the commitment by States to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services under Target 3.7 (A/HRC/32/44). |
| Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment | Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to breathe clean air, concluding, among other things, that improving air quality is essential to achieving Target 3.9 on reducing deaths and illness from pollution (A/HRC/40/55). |
| Special Rapporteur on the right to food | <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, explaining that some SDGs might require trade-offs in between them, in particular between SDGs 3, 12, and 15, which suggest that countries will either invest in better health care or environmental protections and responsible consumption and production, but not all three and that investments in education can promote better nutrition and health under SDG 3 for children (A/74/164).</p> <p>Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the importance of a rights-based approach to “adequate food” (i.e., nutritious food for all), noting that nutrition is relevant to achieving SDG 3, in particular, Target 3.4 on non-communicable diseases, such as obesity (A/71/282).</p> |
| Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association | 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, expressing concern that restrictions on civil society organizations working with people living with HIV/AIDS impedes progress toward achieving SDG 3 (A/73/279). |
| Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable | Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on the elements that are needed to set a rights-based global agenda for advancing the right to mental health, stating that “the global neglect of mental health sits entirely at odds |

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| <p>standard of physical and mental health</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (continued)</p> | <p>with the right to the highest attainable standard of health, as well as the commitment in Sustainable Development Goal 3 to promote mental health and well-being" (A/HRC/44/48).</p> |
| | <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the role of the social and underlying determinants of health in advancing the realization of the right to mental health, recommending that States "[i]nclude the promotion of mental health and well-being as a cross-cutting issue in the participatory development and implementation of all public policies, and place societal well-being at the centre of development and assistance decisions that aim to implement the" 2030 Agenda (A/HRC/41/34).</p> |
| | <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Kyrgyzstan from 22 to 31 May 2018, providing national data on the country's progress toward achieving SDG 3 (A/HRC/41/34/Add.1).</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, concluding that SDG 3 will not be achieved "if the global community neglects to seriously address the use of detention and confinement as a public-health policy and to prioritize the development of effective alternative" (A/HRC/38/36).</p> |
| | <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Indonesia from 22 March to 3 April 2017, discussing and providing recommendations on the country efforts to realize the right to health, including in relation to SDG 3, in particular Target 3.3 (A/HRC/38/36/Add.1).</p> |
| | <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Armenia from 25 September to 5 October 2017, discussing and providing recommendations on the country efforts to realize the right to health, concluding that the best way to implement the SDGs, including SDG 3, "is by guaranteeing the protection and promotion of human rights for all" and recommending that Armenia to advance this by making "use of the recommendations made by various regional and international bodies, particularly in the field of human rights" (A/HRC/38/36/Add.1).</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 Target 3.4, and recommending that States develop public policies in alignment with the SDGs that "address mental health and holistic development</p> |

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| Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (continued) | in early childhood and adolescence” and prioritize “promotion and psychosocial interventions” (A/HRC/35/21). |
| | Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Algeria from 27 April to 10 May 2016, discussing the country’s efforts to implement the right to health and concluding that the next two decades are a critical juncture for Algeria to “achieve two key and interrelated objectives” – the SDGs and the right to health of its population (A/HRC/35/21/Add.1). |
| | Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Croatia from 28 November to 6 December 2016, discussing Croatia’s efforts to realize the right to health and encouraging the government “advance further by developing policies guided by a human rights-based approach, in line with the 2030 Agenda”, in particular Targets 3.4, 3.7, and 3.8 (A/HRC/35/21/Add.2). |
| | Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on corruption and transparency examining, among other things, corruption in light of the normative human rights framework on the right to health and the impact of corruption on the achievement of SDG 3, in particular on the issue of mental health (A/72/137). |
| | 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 right to health, discussing SDG 3 in-depth, in particular Targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, and 3.C (A/71/304). |
| | 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, concluding that youth have an important role to play in implementing SDG 3 and addressing Targets 3.4 and 3.7 in particular, recommending that States develop and implement, in line with Target 3.4 , “a national adolescent mental health policy enabling the development of a spectrum of preventive and curatives services, in consultation with adolescents, that is sensitive to their rights and needs” (A/HRC/32/32). |
| | Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to Paraguay from 23 September to 6 October 2015, concluding that the “[t]he effective decentralization of health competencies following a human rights-based approach is crucial to reducing inequalities and |

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| | <p>contributing to social cohesion” and “[i]t is also a key step towards progressively achieving universal health coverage as part of the” SDGs (A/HRC/32/32/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the right to health framework and the development of the contours and content of the right to health, noting, among other things, global health in the post-2015 development agenda under the SDGs as a thematic priority for the mandate and observing that “[m]ental health is relevant to many key elements of the post-2015 agenda and the formulation of the [SDGs]; and it should be a new priority in public policies addressed in parity with physical health” (A/HRC/29/33).</p> <p>Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on children's health, discussing the post-2015 development agenda and the yet to be adopted SDGs (A/70/213).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on, among other things, justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to health and the concept of the progressive realization of the right to health, providing recommendations on bridging the gaps in the full realization of the right to health (A/69/299).</p> |
| Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples | Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous peoples and self-governance, in particular as it relates to achieving the 2030 Agenda, noting that Target 3.8 has one of the highest percentage of links to recommendations by Special Rapporteurs on the rights of indigenous peoples since 2005 (A/73/176). |
| Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons | 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 3 in relation to internally displaced persons (A/HRC/29/34). |
| Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order | <p>Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the impact of the financial and economic policies pursued by international organizations and other institutions, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, on a democratic and equitable international order, noting that the World Bank has expressed support for universal healthcare coverage “in conformity with its support for the SDGs”, in particular Target 3.8 (A/HRC/36/40).</p> <p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the adverse human rights impact of international investment</p> |

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| | agreements, bilateral investment treaties and multilateral free trade agreements on the international order, noting that the 2001 Doha Declaration on TRIPS Agenda helped catalyze cooperation across the multilateral system to promote a more coherent and inclusive approach to innovation and access to medicines, as reflected most recently in Target 3.B (A/HRC/33/40). |
| Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity | Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Sweden from 23 to 27 April 2018, noting that Sweden's Global Deal Initiative, which was launched in 2016, has the potential to contribute to achieving SDG 3 (A/HRC/41/44/Add.1). |
| Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants | <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on a 2035 agenda for facilitating human mobility based on Targets 8.8 and 10.7, proposing Goal 6 on ensuring "easy access for all migrants to basic services, including education and health", which is relevant to SDG 3 (A/HRC/35/25).</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, proposing targets and indicators for proposed SDG 3, particularly in relation to migrants (A/69/302).</p> |
| Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons | <p>Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on social inclusion of older persons, discussing the right to health for older persons and noting that SDG 3 is particularly relevant for older persons but that it unfortunately lacks a specific target concerning them and that Target 3.4 risks excluding persons over 70 from prevention, cure, and care as to non-communicable diseases (A/HRC/39/50).</p> <p>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, concluding that SDG 3 "will be instrumental in fighting age discrimination within health systems to ensure that older persons around the world enjoy their basic human right to the highest attainable standard of health and well-being as they age" (A/HRC/33/44).</p> |
| Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights | Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021, on Global fund for social protection: international solidarity in the service of poverty eradication, focusing on Target 3.8 (A/HRC/47/36). |
| Independent Expert on protection against violence and | Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, focusing on the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of |

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| discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity | persons, communities and populations affected by discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals, with a particular focus on SDG 3 (A/HRC/50/27) |
| Special Rapporteur on violence against women , its causes and consequences | Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on reproductive health services with a focus on childbirth and obstetric violence, noting States' commitment to the achievement of healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages under SDG 3 (A/74/137). |
| Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes | Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on "Acceptable levels of exposure to hazardous substances" explaining the link between the mandate on toxic wastes and SDGs, concluding that reductions in toxic exposures are necessary to achieve SDG 3 (A/73/567). |
| Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation | Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on access to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household, particularly in public spaces, noting the particular relevance of Targets 3.3 and 3.9 because it will not be sufficient to focus on the provision of services at the household level to meet those targets (A/HRC/42/47). |
| | Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 outlining the priorities of the Special Rapporteur during the period 2014–2017 and discussing proposed SDG 6 and that water and sanitation are essential to, among others, SDG 3 (A/HRC/30/39/Add.1). |