

SDG 5: Gender Equality

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group of Experts on people of African Descent	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 5 (A/HRC/36/60).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism	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 5, in particular Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.5 , in relation to women and girls with albinism, and recommending that States prioritize persons with albinism in its implementation (A/73/181).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	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, discussing SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.A, and 5.C , and stressing that States and business "might end up leaving behind half of the world's population" if they "adopt a gender-neutral approach in implementing the [SDGs] or consider gender an issue relevant only under" SDG 5 (A/HRC/41/43).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the challenges and opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises in the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, concluding that UN programmes and agencies can play an important role in translating human rights into practical guidance that can be used by small and medium-sized enterprises, such as guidance material for the implementation of SDG 5 to companies seeking to improve gender equality within its workplace (A/HRC/35/32).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	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 5 and some of its targets (A/HRC/42/60/Add.1).
	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 5 and some of its targets (A/HRC/42/60).

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Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia (continued)	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, discussing challenges the country faces in address violence against women and gender-based violence and that hopefully plans to implement Target 5.2 “will add some impetus to the Government’s efforts” in this regard (A/HRC/36/61).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, discussing discrimination and violence against women and their access to education and political life in the context of SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.1 and 5.2 (A/HRC/33/62).
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights and the challenges which must be addressed so that everyone can access and enjoy such spaces, recommending that public authorities, in their public space policies, should fully implement commitments in the 2030 Agenda to gender equality under SDG 5, including full equality in public life under Target 5.5 and must pay “special attention” to the needs of women in providing adequate hygiene and sanitation under Target 6.2 and safe, accessible transport systems under Target 11.2 (A/74/255).
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	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 5 is of “particular interest” given its relationship with the realization of cultural rights (A/HRC/40/53/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 concerning the impact of fundamentalism and extremism on the cultural rights of women, concluding that “[t]here is no way to achieve gender equality by 2030, as committed to in the [SDGs], without addressing the human rights, including cultural rights, impact of fundamentalism and extremism” (A/72/155).
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	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, evaluating, among others, SDG 5 and calling on States to “systematically and coherently assess their progress towards implementing [SDGs 10 and 5] and other targets related to progressing towards equality in their voluntary national reviews (A/HRC/39/51).

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Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	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 5, in particular Targets 5.1 and 5.6 (A/72/133).
	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the requirements to establish disability-inclusive social protection systems that promote active citizenship, social inclusion, and community participation of persons with disabilities, noting that social protection is a fundamental tool for achieving the proposed targets and goals of, among others, SDG 5 (A/70/297).
Working group on the issue of discrimination against women and girls	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 taking stock of the first six years of its mandate and examining opportunities to strengthen the international women's human rights machinery, highlighting the Working Group's work on SDG 5 in particular and concluding that the 2030 Agenda "should be interpreted through the lenses of human rights obligations" and that the SDGs should be seen as an opportunity to make progress on the elimination of discrimination against women and gender equality, not to dilute States' human rights obligations" (A/HRC/38/46).
	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Samoa from 8 to 18 August 2017, reviewing Samoa's legal, policy and institutional frameworks for women's human rights, including the constitutional guarantee of equality between women, and welcoming that Samoa's National Policy for Gender Equality 2016–2021 has an explicit stand-alone focus on women and a gender mainstreaming goal in line with the SDGs but regretting that women's right to equality was not specifically underlined (A/HRC/38/46/Add.1).
	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Chad from 4 to 14 December 2017, examining, among other things, the situation regarding the rights of women and gender equality in the country, and concluding that Chad "cannot hope to...achieve the [SDGs] by 2030 as long as inequalities between women and men persist in the country" (A/HRC/38/46/Add.2).
	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 5.6 (A/HRC/32/44).

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	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 on discrimination against women in economic and social life, with a focus on economic crisis, including in relation to the post-2015 development agenda (A/HRC/26/39).
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	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 the SDGs promote more equitable access to land and productive resources for women and girls as a critical component of gender equality under Target 5.A ; that increasing women's representation in decision-making at all levels under Target 5.5 starts with expanding educational opportunities for adolescent girls SDG 4; and that adopting gender-responsive economic policies will help to address women's disproportionate burden of unpaid work, including informal employment in the agriculture sector under Target 5.4 . The report recommends that States should to remove restrictive and discriminatory laws and customs that perpetuate inequality between men and women, in particular in relation to Target 5.A , and that States should embrace a bolder interpretation of SDG 5 that emphasizes gender equality as a precondition for political empowerment, economic opportunity, physical safety, equal pay, individual freedom of choice and the right to food (A/74/164).
Special Rapporteur on the right to food (continued)	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the structural, cultural, legal, economic and ecological barriers that women face in their fulfilment of the right to food and discussing SDGs 1, 2, and 6 in this context, all of which are relevant to implementing SDG 5 (A/HRC/31/51).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	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 gender equality and women's empowerment under SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.5 and 5.C , are especially at risk from threats and unwarranted restrictions against women human rights defenders and organizations that advocate for women 's rights or deliver services that women need (A/74/349).
	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the opportunities and challenges facing the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the digital age, recalling States' commitment under Target 5.B to "enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women" (A/HRC/41/41).

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	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, noting that the principle of “ensuring that no one is left behind” in the context of SDG 5 “requires both substantive and formal equality” and that it reflects the human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality (A/73/279).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	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’s efforts to address gender-based violence relevant to SDG 5, including the inclusion of child marriage in the national 2015-2019 development plan, and recommending those measures to be effectively implemented in line with targets and indicators of the SDGs pertaining to eliminating child marriage, such as Target 5.3 (A/HRC/38/36/Add.1).
	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, making several recommendations relevant to sexual and reproductive rights, including, in particular, that States, in line with Target 5.6 , “adopt or integrate a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for all adolescents into national strategies and programmes in order to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services” (A/HRC/32/32).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (continued)	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, including SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.2, 5.3, and 5.5 (A/71/304).
	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on children’s health, welcoming the proposed Target 5.2 on violence against women and girls, while highlighting that “no form of violence against children, including boys, should be accepted” (A/70/213).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2018 on women human rights defenders, noting that “play a critical role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through which Governments have committed to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls” under SDG 5 and other gender-specific targets (A/HRC/40/60).

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Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Iran, examining, among other things, women's rights and noting that Iran committed itself to SDGs, in particular SDG 5, especially Targets 5.1, 5.3, and 5.5 (A/72/322).
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 5 in relation to internally displaced persons (A/HRC/29/34).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the vision and priorities to be addressed within the framework of the mandate, identifying public participation and decision-making in multilateral institutions as one of the mandate's thematic priorities and noting, in this context, States' commitments under Target 5.5 to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (A/HRC/39/47).
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, discussing, among other things, that Sweden's Global Deal Initiative, which was launched in 2016, has the potential to contribute directly to, among others, SDG 5 (A/HRC/41/44/Add.1).
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity (continued)	<p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Cuba from 10 to 14 July 2017, noting that, in relation to SDG 5, Cuba informed the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that "it had enacted many laws and legal provisions safeguarding human rights, including the rights to health, education, social security and social assistance" (A/HRC/38/40/Add.1).</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 overcoming inequality and ending poverty and discrimination in relation to proposed SDG 5, in particular Target 5.1 (A/69/366).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on good practices of gender-responsive migration legislation and policies, identifying good practices, providing recommendations to States on how to enhance gender responsiveness in their governance on migration and noting

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	<p>that the 2030 Agenda under SDG 5 sets a clear time frame for the achievement of gender equality by requiring that all forms of discrimination against women and girls be eliminated by 2030, and that the inclusion of SDG 5 in the 2030 Agenda attests to the fact that while gender equality is a fundamental human right, it remains a challenge, as women and girls still suffer disproportionately from discriminatory practices and violence worldwide (A/74/191).</p> <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the impact of migration on migrant women and girls from a gender perspective, concluding, among other things, that achieving SDG 5 will significantly contribute to progress on all SDGs, including SDGs 8 and 10, and recommending that States “[p]romote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda” (A/HRC/41/38).</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 5, particularly in relation to migrants (A/69/302).</p>
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	Report presented to the 45 th session of the HRC in 2020 on the data gap, noting that “data on experiences of violence, abuse, maltreatment and neglect in later life is largely missing. ³⁷ Demographic and health surveys, despite their potential for filling informational gaps, typically exclude from their remit women aged 50 and over, and men aged 55 or 60 and over, for instance. ³⁸ Abuse of older persons therefore remains largely invisible. This has wide repercussions, as these data sets form the basis for reporting on progress in the context of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5 in regard to violence against women” (A/HRC/45/14).
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	Report presented to the 26th session of the HRC in 2014 summarizing the mandate’s activities from 2008 to 2014, noting that the Special Rapporteur’s report to the 68 th session of the General Assembly (A/68/293) in 2013, which examined the links between unpaid care work, poverty and women’s rights enjoyment, “has also been the basis for a strong and renewed effort to include the issue of unpaid care work in the post-2015 agenda / sustainable development goals (SDGs)” and that, the Special Rapporteur has been arguing for a target and indicators on unpaid care work as part of a stand-alone goal on gender equality and women’s rights, in coordination with organizations such as UN Women...” (A/HRC/26/28/Add.3).

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Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on protecting against gender-based privacy infringements, noting that “privacy and gender have long been regarded as second-order considerations but their complex impact upon society is of critical importance” and that “recognising this significance is imperative to deliver the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first” (A/HRC/43/52).
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on freedom of religion or belief and gender equality (SDG 5) (A/HRC/43/48).
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children , child prostitution and child pornography	<p>Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 providing an overview of the Special Rapporteur’s activities since her previous report, stating that “no region is on track to meet target 5.3” (A/HRC/43/40).</p> <p>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 measures, including through international technical assistance, to achieve target 5.3 [...] of the Sustainable Development Goals” (A/HRC/43/40/Add.1).</p> <p>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 Target 5.3 (A/HRC/40/51/Add.1).</p> <p>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 Target 5.3 (A/HRC/40/51/Add.2).</p> <p>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 Target 5.3 (A/HRC/40/51/Add.3).</p>

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	<p>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, welcoming that the Dominican Republic accepted 18 as the minimum age for marriage without exception and urging the authorities to expedite the final adoption of the marriage ban without exception to comply with the international obligations as well as with Target 5.3 in addition to recommending the government to seek international support to achieve Target 5.3 (A/HRC/37/60/Add.1).</p> <p>Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the implementation of Targets 5.3, 8.7, and 16.2 from a children's rights perspective (A/73/174).</p> <p>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 SDGs, including draft Target 5.2, 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/70/222).</p>
<p>Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences (continued)</p>	<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 5 (A/HRC/42/44).</p> <p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the gender-related dimensions of contemporary forms of slavery, concluding that the development and implementation of a gender-responsive and women's human rights-based approach to preventing and eradicating contemporary forms of slavery "is critical not only to ensuring the universal realization of human rights, but also to facilitating the achievement of many" SDGs and targets, "including those related to gender equality and women's empowerment under" SDG 5 (A/73/139).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the SDGs and slavery eradication efforts, noting that implementing SDG 5 "has the potential to address the socioeconomic drivers of the contemporary forms of</p>

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	slavery” and recommending that States “[i]ncrease and strengthen measures to accelerate progress towards gender parity and empowerment of women and girls in line with” SDG 5 (A/72/139).
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	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 Target 5.3 (A/72/164).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	<p>Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on, among other things, the intersection of human rights and the SDGs in the context of transitional justice, concluding that “comprehensive transitional justice measures can contribute to the fulfilment of the [SDGs] pertaining to the economic and social rights sphere”, such as SDG 5 (A/73/336).</p> <p>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 concluding that comprehensive transitional justice measures can also contribute to, among other things, SDG 5 (A/HRC/39/53).</p>
Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls , its causes and consequences	<p>Report presented to the 77th session of the GA in 2022, on violence against women and girls in the context of the climate crisis, including environmental degradation and related disaster risk mitigation and response, saying that “the participation of women and girls in climate change governance is recognized in key international agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and target 13.b” (A/77/136).</p> <p>Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on combating violence against women journalists, affirming that “the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in its targets 5.1 and 5.2 of Sustainable Development Goal 5, places a focus for the first time on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres.” (A/HRC/44/52).</p> <p>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 gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls under SDG 5, in particular to Targets 5.1 and 5.2, thus ensuring access to quality maternal healthcare and guaranteeing women’s and girls’ reproductive autonomy (A/74/137).</p> <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 taking stock of the current challenges facing the mandate</p>

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Special Rapporteur on violence against women , its causes and consequences (<i>continued</i>)	as it celebrates 25 years since its creation, recommending, among other things, that Targets 5.1 and 5.2 of SDG 5 provided “key human rights standards prescribed by the Convention, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action” and recommending that “States should connect the implementation” of these different instrument with SDG 5, “including by developing indicators on [Target 5.2], on femicide rates, and on the number of shelters and protection orders” and that the “mandate of the Special Rapporteur and other relevant mechanisms should be integrated into the processes of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the universal periodic review” (A/HRC/41/42).
	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Nepal from 19 to 29 November 2018, providing recommendations to assist Nepal in developing “a road map to...eliminate violence against women and to uphold the rights of women in the public and especially the private spheres”, in line with, among other instruments and frameworks, the SDG 5, in particular Target 5.5 (A/HRC/41/42/Add.2)
	Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on violence against women in politics, recalling States’ commitments under SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.2 and 5.5 (A/73/301).
	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on online violence against women, discussing SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.2 and 5.9 (A/HRC/38/47).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on key elements of a human rights-based approach to integrated services and protection measures on violence against women, with a focus on shelters and protection orders, discussing Target 5.2 in this context, and recommending that States consider developing additional indicators on the implementation of Target 5.2 , including indicators on shelters and protection orders (A/HRC/35/30).
	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the adequacy of the international legal framework on violence against women, that States prioritize implementation of the SDGs, especially SDG 5, including by developing indicators on Target 5.2 on femicide, shelters and protection orders, and support national plans to implement all of the SDGs in a gender-responsive manner, while cautioning that the SDG process must not derogate from the obligation of States to respect, protect and fulfil women’s human rights in all fields of life (A/72/134).

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	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, addressing SDG 5, in particular Targets 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3 (A/71/398).
	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on, among other things, the general context and main trends and challenges posed by violence against women, highlighting the mandate's work to support the implementation of SDG 5 and discussing the SDGs, including SDG 5 and in particular Targets 5.2 and 5.3 (A/HRC/32/42).
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 Target 5.1 because, in the Goals and targets in which an end to discrimination is sought and inclusion and equality promoted, States are arguably also required to ensure the adequate provision of water and sanitation in spheres beyond the household (A/HRC/42/47).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on gender equality in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, noting that gender equality is central to SDG 5 and that gender quality in water, sanitation, and hygiene will have a positive impact on other SDGs and targets (A/HRC/33/49).
	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 5 (A/HRC/30/39/Add.1).