












Treaty bodies






Human Rights Impact stories 2022






Title of impact story	Short summary	Category	SDG
<p>Uzbekistan adopts normative changes to allow for victims of torture to receive full compensation, inter alia, to 'implement Human Rights Committee recommendations'</p> <p>CCPR, Uzbekistan, 2022</p>	<p>Uzbekistan recently adopted changes in its Civil Code, which would allow the right to receive full compensation to the victims of torture. The Government says that they are doing so, inter alia, to “implement recommendations of the Human Rights Committee” regarding adequate compensation to the victims of torture. The payments will take the form of “compensation for damages, including physical and mental harm, material damage or loss of profits, moral damage, as well as costs of legal assistance, medication and medical services, psychological and social services.”</p> <p>In addition to a number of views where the Committee requested the State party to provide appropriate remedies, including adequate compensation, following its constructive dialogue on 2 and 3 March 2020 with the delegation of the State party, the Committee called on the State party to ensure full reparation to victims of torture. Furthermore, this recommendation was identified by the Committee as one of the three areas under its follow-up procedure.</p>	<p>Legislative or policy change</p>	
<p>A proposed Migration Bill in Chile, non-compliant with IHRL, was struck down by the Constitutional Court after exchanging with the Committee on Migrant Workers</p> <p>CMW, Chile, 2020 & 2021</p>	<p>The Bill would have constituted a shift to a predominantly security-based approach in migration legislation in Chile.</p> <p>The CMW had sent a letter (paras 40, 41) to the President of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of Chile, raising concerns over the non-compliance of the Bill with international human rights norms and standards. Two members of the Committee were then invited to engage in a virtual dialogue with senators and parliamentary advisers of the Senate of Chile.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change -Contributions to judicial processes (for example, when COBS or views are used for legal reasoning in court cases)</p>	





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	<p>Following this dialogue, the Bill was amended and improved from a human rights perspective. Notwithstanding, the Act was still not compliant with international human rights norms and standards, and shortly after adoption struck down in part by the Constitutional Court of Chile. The Court echoed concerns of rights violations that had been raised by the CMW Committee in its letter before and also shortly after the Constitutional Court decision in the review of the State party's report. The dialogue of the CMW Members with the Chilean Senate was facilitated by the OHCHR field office Regional Office for South America (ROSA). It was the first time the CMW Committee provided direct technical assistance to a legislative body of a State party. This example of an impact on a legislative procedure also provides a good example of joint action by OHCHR Field operations colleagues and the branch of the Secretariat that coordinates the treaty bodies.</p> <p>UN Committee on Migrant Workers issues findings on Chile OHCHR</p>		
<p>Committee on Migrant Workers and Committee on the Rights of the Child intervene in Argentina's deportation cases of mothers, families reunite in both cases</p> <p>CMW & CRC, Argentina, 2019 & 2020</p>	<p>In 2019, the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) expressed concern about new Argentinian legislation on expulsion procedures for irregular migrants with a criminal conviction. It also raised an individual case of a Peruvian mother of three, who was deported with her two-year old child and leave behind the other two with Argentinian citizenship. The mother had lived for more than fifteen years in Argentina, where her three children were born. She had received a prison sentence, which she served in full. The mother was nonetheless deported with her two younger children, and a re-entry ban was imposed on her. A few months after the dialogue with the CMW, the Argentinian National Migration Office decided to lift the re-entry ban for the mother and her child and permitted return to Argentina to be reunited with her other two children.</p> <p>In 2020, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) applauded Argentina's decision not to deport another Peruvian mother of three young children who had already completed her sentence for a drug offence. The mother of was subjected to a deportation order, but the</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change -Relief to victims</p>	 






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	<p>deportation was suspended after interim measures issued by the CRC in the context of an individual communication brought by the three children. While the case was still pending with the CRC, Argentinian authorities reopened the case and granted her permanent residence.</p>		
<p>Canadian Government removes sexual discrimination from a federal law dealing with Indigenous peoples, implementing recommendations from the CEDAW and the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences</p> <p>CEDAW, Canada, 2019</p>	<p>On 15 August 2019, the Canadian Government introduced a bill which removes sexual discrimination from a federal law dealing with Indigenous peoples. Prior to the entry into force of the S-3 Bill, provisions within the Indian Act meant women lost their status when they married non-Indigenous men, while men who married non-Indigenous women kept their status.</p> <p>Removal of all discriminatory provisions of the Indian Act was recommended by the CEDAW in November 2016 concerning Canada's 8th and 9th periodic reports. In the same recommendation, the CEDAW added that the Canadian Government should "ensure that indigenous women enjoy the same rights as men to transmit their status to their children and grandchildren." This recommendation was echoed by the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences during a visit to Canada in April 2018. The UN Special Rapporteur praised Canada's initiative, saying that "the removal of the sex-based hierarchy entrenched in the Indian Act is a pivotal step toward achieving gender equality, and finally brings to an end the long story of discrimination and violence that Indigenous women and girls have faced in the country."</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change -Engagement/outreach</p>	 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>





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<p>Spain admits to school Moroccan children born in Melilla, Spain, to irregular migrants, in compliance with CRC recommendations following individual communications filed by the children</p> <p>CRC, 2020-2022</p>	<p>A total of 15 children filed eight separate individual communications before the Committee on the Rights of the Child requesting to be immediately admitted to school in the city of Melilla, Spain. They had been born and raised in Melilla to irregular migrants but were excluded from the public school system because of administrative requirements which, either in law or in fact, tied the access to their regular migration status. The Committee requested the State party to immediately school them until the communications had been examined on the merits. Two of the individual communications involving five children were discontinued early in the proceedings after Spain schooled them shortly after the interim measures had been issued. In five of the communications involving nine children the Committee found a violation given the delay in schooling them (around 2 years). The last communication involving one child is still pending in the Committee. All children have now been schooled in the city, along with dozens of others who were in identical situations. UN Committee welcomes Spain's decision to allow Moroccan child to attend public school OHCHR</p>	<p>-Relief to victims</p>	 
<p>The Constitutional Court of Colombia instructs the authorities to provide basic health services to Venezuelan migrants, irrespective of their legal status, referring to CESCR's general comments.</p> <p>CESCR, Colombia, 2018</p>	<p>In 2018, the Constitutional Court of Colombia decided that the authorities should provide basic health services to Venezuelan migrants, irrespective of their legal status, and to make all efforts, including by requesting international assistance, to progressively provide these persons with the full range of health services that Colombians receive. The decision was based on arguments of non-discrimination in the enjoyment of the right to health and of the obligation to use the maximum available resources, referring to the CESCR's general comments, in particular general comment No. 14 on the right to the highest attainable standard of health, concluding observations, and the statement adopted in 2017 on the duties of States towards refugees and migrants under the International Covenant.</p>	<p>- Contributions to judicial processes (for example, when COBS or views are used for legal reasoning in court cases)</p>	  



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<p>Women freed by her kidnappers after an Urgent Action requested by Committee on Enforced Disappearances to Mexico</p> <p>CED, Mexico, 2015</p>	<p>During the visit to Mexico, the CED met with civil society organizations and victims from 31 of 32 Mexican states. In one of the meetings, the CED expert gave the floor to those present, asking who would like to take the floor. A woman stood up and said: “I really want to thank the Committee for being here today, for listening to us. But I also want to thank them because I am here and alive. I was disappeared by security agents in 2015. My partner requested an Urgent Action and within 24 hours, she got a letter saying that the Urgent Action had been registered. 48 hours later, those who were keeping me pulled me out of the room and made me enter into a car. They said: ‘You are lucky bastard. We got instruction to kick you out of here.’ After driving some time, they threw me on the way, leaving me handcuffed and face covered in a ditch. A man found me a few hours later and took me with him. And here I am, today. And I want to thank you.”</p> <p>To date, over 400 persons have been located as a result of the urgent actions procedure of CED.</p>	<p>-Relief to victims (petitions, individual cases, UAs/ALs etc)</p>	 
<p>Seychelles adopts national domestic violence bill and legislation criminalising other forms of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, following CEDAW Recommendations.</p> <p>CEDAW, Seychelles, 2020</p>	<p>In 2019, the CEDAW recommended that Seychelles expeditiously adopts the national domestic violence bill and legislation criminalising other forms of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment. In 2020, Seychelles implemented the recommendation by adopting the Domestic Violence Act 2020.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change</p>	  




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<p>Angola enacts free birth registration and free identification cards for all children and adults following CCPR recommendations</p> <p>CCPR, Angola, 2013</p>	<p>In 2013, the Human Rights Committee recommended that Angola should finalize the adoption of the new decree on free birth registration for all children and adults, and improve its official system of birth registration. It should also conduct awareness-raising campaigns on birth registration procedures within communities, in particular in rural areas. As a result, Angola implemented the recommendation by adopting a Presidential Decree 80/13 and the Executive Decree 309/9 on free birth registration and free identification card for all children and adults. Following the Committees recommendations, the Government of Angola took positive measures and worked in collaboration with civil society organizations that resulted into improvement in birth registration.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change</p>	 
<p>Eswatini adopts the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act following recommendation from the CCPR to adopt legislation to effectively criminalise and combat sexual and domestic violence</p> <p>CCPR, Eswatini, 2018</p>	<p>In 2017, the Human Rights Committee recommended that Government of Eswatini should “promptly adopt legislation to effectively criminalise and combat sexual offences and domestic violence”. In response, the Kingdom of Eswatini adopted the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act 2018.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change</p>	  






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<p>Mauritius makes mandatory for police officers dealing with cases of juvenile justice to undergo professional and psychological training on child-related offences following CCPR recommendations</p> <p>CCPR, Mauritius, 2015 – 2018</p>	<p>In November 2017, the Human Rights Committee recommended the Government of Mauritius to train police officers to handle cases relating to juvenile justice; and to ensure that children in conflict with the law are systematically assisted by a lawyer or counsel and appear for trial with their legal representatives. Consequently, Mauritius implemented the recommendation. During the period 2015–2018, some 1,958 police officers underwent training at the Police Training School in integrated approaches in detecting, investigating and prosecuting child-related offences. Moreover, in 2018, psychologists from the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare conducted 16 training sessions with police officers at the Police Training School. The Human Rights Committee evaluated the Government’s initiatives as “satisfactory”.</p>	<p>-Development of projects and programmes</p>	 
<p>South Africa ratifies the OP-CAT and establishes a national preventive mechanism with the mandate to monitor all places of detention following recommendations from the CCPR</p> <p>CCPR, South Africa, 2019</p>	<p>The Human Rights Committee recommended that South Africa should “speed up the preparations for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and should establish a system for the regular and independent monitoring of all places of detention.” In 2019, South Africa ratified the optional Protocol and established a national preventive mechanism with the mandate to monitor all places of detention.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change -Institution-building (e establishment of NHRIs, or expansion of their mandates to deal with certain issues)</p>	
<p>Sierra Leone abolishes death penalty after recommendations from the UPR & CAT</p> <p>UPR & CAT, Sierra Leone, 2021</p>	<p>In July 2021, Sierra Leone’s Parliament officially abolished the death penalty. On 8 October 2021, the president signed the abolition bill during a ceremony in the capital Freetown. Sierra Leone became the 23rd country on the African continent to end capital punishment.</p> <p>The abolition of the death penalty has been recommended by the CAT back in 2014. Then, in May 2021, Sierra Leone made a voluntary pledge during the 3rd UPR cycle to abolish the death penalty, based on recommendations supported by Sierra Leone in the UPR 2nd cycle and resulting from long-term considerable efforts at national level, involving many actors, including national authorities, the UN Resident Coordinator’s office, OHCHR, Embassies and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change</p>	




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<p>Child participation in the first review of Hungary by the CRC under the SRP</p> <p>CRC, Hungary, 2020</p>	<p>A group of Hungarian children participated in the first State party review of the CRC (Committee on the Rights of the Child) under the Simplified Reporting Procedure in 2020 and children are working on follow-up to the concluding observations in Hungary. These processes are supported by Child Rights Connect and show the impact of both child participation in the work of the human rights mechanisms and the support by a civil society organization. Specifically, the story demonstrates: 1) real empowerment of children, 2) efforts made by CRC members to be child-friendly and outreach to children on the ground, and 3) linkages between national and international NGO work.</p>	<p>-Engagement/outreach</p>	 
<p>Mexican Supreme Court rules penalizing abortion is unconstitutional following the CCPR & CEDAW recommendations</p> <p>CCPR & CEDAW, Mexico, 2021</p>	<p>On 7 September 2021, Mexico's Supreme Court unanimously ruled that penalizing abortion is unconstitutional. The Court declared the unlawfulness of Article 196 of the Penal Code of Coahuila, which established a prison sentence for a woman who voluntarily performed an abortion or have an abortion with her consent. In addition, it also extended its decision to Article 198 of the Penal Code of Coahuila, with regard to the provision, which prevented a woman from being assisted by health personnel in a voluntary abortion. Although the decision derives from a case of 2018, which challenged a criminal law on abortion in Coahuila, it sets a precedent that would force judges across Mexico to hand down similar rulings and expands early abortion for women in Mexico's 32 states. This is a major decision following the recommendation of the Human Rights Committee in 2019 and the CEDAW in 2018.</p>	<p>- Contributions to judicial processes (for example, when COBS or views are used for legal reasoning in court cases)</p>	 
<p>CAT calls for strengthening accountability for torture in Portugal and the United Kingdom</p> <p>CAT, UK & Portugal, 2020 & 2021</p>	<p>The Committee Against Torture (CAT) sent two different follow-up communications to the United Kingdom and Portugal on 4 September 2020 and 1 March 2021, respectively.</p> <p>Concerning Portugal, CAT addressed the individual publicized case of Mr. Ihor Homeniuk. He was a Ukrainian national and his death was caused by severe beating and suffocation by three Portuguese border officers, who later received prison sentences of between seven and nine years.</p> <p>Concerning the United Kingdom, CAT followed up on the Overseas Operation (Service Personnel and Veterans) Bill to express its</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change -Relief to victims (petitions, individual cases, CEDUAs/ALS etc)</p>	






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	<p>concerns that the draft bill as presented would have limited accountability for torture and other serious international crimes allegedly committed by members of the United Kingdom’s armed forces overseas. Subsequently, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, issued a statement also urging that international crimes for which the UK has an obligation to investigate and prosecute be excluded from the restrictions in Bill, in which she specifically referenced the intervention by CAT. Prior to receiving Royal Assent and entering into force on 29 April 2021, the Bill was amended to exclude torture and other serious international crimes.</p>		
<p>Mexico expresses full readiness to implement recommendations following CED visit</p> <p>CED, Mexico, 2021</p>	<p>In November 2021, the CED visited Mexico and presented concerns over issues including the process of the search for disappeared persons; the investigation of their disappearance; impunity; identification of dead bodies and forensic crisis in Mexico; protection of victims, witnesses, human rights defenders, journalists and judicial actors; reparation; State responsibility and involvement of organized crime.</p> <p>In December 2021, Mexico’s Ministry of Interior highlighted the full readiness to implement concerns raised by the CED. The State party also underlined its willingness to work together with the CED in the future.</p>	-Engagement/outreach	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>  <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 
<p>A wife of disappeared person shares testimony and urges CED to support better laws and practices</p> <p>CED, Pakistan, 2021</p>	<p>In 2021, Amina Masood, a wife of a disappeared person shared her testimony in the CED session. She told the CED that in Pakistan, enforced disappearances have become a "widespread social evil" and explained that among the people disappeared are activists, human rights defenders, writers, poets, journalists, students and lawyers. In her statement, Ms. Masood and her association Defence of Human Rights highlighted the importance that the Pakistan Government take advantage of the momentum to ratify the International Convention. She also urged the CED to support the process, to provide guidance to authorities and help victims.</p>	- Engagement/outreach	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>  <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 

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<p>Equatorial Guinea abolishes death penalty after CCPR recommendations</p> <p>CCPR, Equatorial Guinea, 2022</p>	<p>In 2022, a new penal code was adopted in Equatorial Guinea abolishing the death penalty. Equatorial Guinea has not carried out a death sentence since January 2014 when a temporary moratorium on the death penalty was imposed. With the signing of the new penal code by the President, Equatorial Guinea becomes the 25th African State to abolish the death penalty, further bolstering the global trend towards universal abolition and contributing to the enhancement and development of human rights.</p> <p>Abolition of death penalty was recommended by the Human Rights Committee in a review of initial periodic review submitted by Equatorial Guinea in 2019. The Committee further recommended ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.</p>	<p>-Legislative or policy change</p>	
<p>Slovakia introduces regular inspections in social care institutions following a decision by CAT on a communication brought up by grantees of UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</p> <p>CAT & UNVFVT, Slovakia, 2021</p>	<p>In October 2022, Slovakia passed a law introducing regular inspections in social care institutions. This comes in response to a decision the CAT had adopted on 19 November 2021 on an individual communication brought up with support of Validity Foundation and Forum for Human Rights, grantees of the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. The CAT found that restraint of a mentally disabled woman in a cage-bed by a social care facility amounted to ill-treatment within the meaning of article 16(1) of the Convention against Torture. In addition, CAT found violation of several other provisions of the Convention due to the fact that a criminal complaint filed by the victim was suspended, no effective investigation was conducted, and the victim did not receive effective redress.</p>	<p>-Relief to victims (petitions, individual cases, UAs/ALs etc)</p>	

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<p>Spain violated the inclusive education right of a child with disabilities, UN Committee finds</p> <p>CRPD, Spain, 2020</p>	<p>Spain violated the right to inclusive education of a child with Down syndrome who was sent to a special education centre by national authorities, despite his parents' objections, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has found.</p> <p>In its first decision on the right to inclusive education, the Committee concluded that Spain failed to assess the child's specific requirements and to take reasonable steps that could have allowed him to remain in mainstream education. Thus, the State party failed to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The child, Rubén, was in a mainstream school in León. With the support of a special education assistant, he had good relations with his classmates and teachers until 2009, when he entered grade four. The situation deteriorated, and serious allegations of ill-treatment and abuse by his teacher surfaced. In June 2011, the Provincial Directorate of Education authorized Rubén's enrolment in a special education centre in the face of his parents' objections. Rubén's parents denounced the abuses he suffered before domestic judicial authorities, but no effective investigation was conducted. His parents also unsuccessfully challenged the education authority's decision to enrol him in a special education centre. Rubén and his father eventually took their case to the Committee in 2017.</p> <p>After examining the allegations presented by both sides, the Committee concluded that Spain violated Rubén's right to inclusive education. The Committee requested that Spain ensures Rubén, who is currently in a private special education centre for students with special needs, is admitted to an inclusive vocational training programme, that he is given compensation, and that his allegations of abuse are effectively investigated. The Committee also urged Spain to eliminate any educational segregation of students with disabilities in both special education schools and specialized units within mainstream schools, and to ensure that parents of students with disabilities are not prosecuted for claiming their children's right to inclusive education.</p>	<p>-Relief to victims (petitions, individual cases, UAs/ALs etc)</p>	  

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<p>The Chilean National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (OPCAT) appointed members after CAT & SPT recommendation</p> <p>CAT & SPT, Chile, 2020</p>	<p>On 5 May 2020, the Chilean National Preventive Mechanism under the OPCAT (National Human Rights Institute) informed the Committee against Torture that the selection process for the appointment of its members had been completed. The information received included the names of the four newly elected members and their areas of responsibility. This was a long-standing recommendation by the CAT and the SPT, since Chile ratified OPCAT in 2008. The CAT also followed up on the implementation of the recommendation later in November 2019.</p>	<p>-Development of projects and programmes</p>	 
<p>Adoption of General Comment No. 25 on Science and economic, social and cultural rights provides guidance on compliance with freedoms, entitlements, obligations and principles related to science</p> <p>CESCR, 2020</p>	<p>At the 67th session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee adopted the General Comment No. 25 on science and economic, social and cultural rights on 6 March 2020. The General Comment provides guidance on compliance with the freedoms, entitlements, obligations and principles related to science in article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). It highlights ‘the right to participate in and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications’, based on the strong participatory component found both in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the ICESCR. Besides outlining the applicability of the obligations of the respect, protect and fulfil, the General Comment lays out some ‘core obligations’ that States have to implement as a matter of priority.</p>	<p>- Engagement/outreach</p>	
<p>Brazil Supreme Federal Court invalidates Presidential decree that would have dismantled the Brazil national preventive mechanism</p> <p>SPT, Brazil, 2022</p>	<p>In 2019, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture issued views (CAT/OP/8), stating that a presidential decree adopted earlier this year made it impossible for Brazil’s national preventive mechanism (MNPCT) to operate in compliance with the Optional Protocol and was a breach of the country’s international human rights obligations. In January 2022, a SPT delegation visited Brazil to meet with all the authorities concerned to advocate that this decree should be repealed.</p> <p>In May 2022, the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil ruled that the presidential decree adopted in 2019 was unconstitutional, in a unanimous decision. This decision prevented that the NPM of Brazil effectively ceased to operate, hence allowed it to continue its work</p>	<p>- Contributions to judicial processes (for example, when COBS or views are used for legal reasoning in court cases)</p>	 

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	for the prevention of torture, ill-treatment and better conditions of detention.		
<p>Costa Rica closes a non-compliant center for psychiatric patients after SPT recommendation</p> <p>SPT, Costa Rica, 2019</p>	<p>During its visit in 2019, the SPT visited a “Center for the Care of Persons with Mental Illness in Conflict with the Law”. The conditions of detention of those patients were far from the rehabilitation they needed and resembled incarceration with police forces guarding the center. The SPT carried out numerous interviews in this center, with the patients as well as with the staff present and concluded that the center should be closed, and patients transferred to an appropriate institution.</p> <p>This recommendation was shared with the Government at the end of the visit as an urgent matter. Following this recommendation, in July 2021, this center was closed and a new center for persons with Mental illness in conflict with the law was inaugurated in Costa Rica.</p>	<p>-Engagement/outreach -Development of projects and programmes</p>	
<p>Enforcing international standards for solitary confinement (Mandela rules)</p> <p>SPT, several visits</p>	<p>Solitary confinement is prohibited if it exceeds 15 consecutive days, in accordance with the Mandela rules. During many visits, the SPT finds detainees that have been in solitary confinement for more than 15 consecutive days, some of them for several weeks, and request their immediate release.</p>	<p>-Engagement/outreach -Relief to victims (petitions, individual cases, UAs/ALs etc)</p>	 

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<p>Humanitarian action in face of serious and urgent health situation of detainees</p> <p>SPT, several visits</p>	<p>While visiting places of deprivation of liberty (PDL), the SPT often face health situation that require urgent action, such as detainees that should be brought to the medical center of that PDL or event to an outside hospital, as a matter of urgency or even of life or death. This is immediately communicated, with the persons' consent (if possible), to the responsible of the place visited for action as well as to the Government at the end of the visit.</p>	<p>- Engagement/outreach -Relief to victims (petitions, individual cases, UAs/ALs etc)</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>  <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 
<p>Implementing prior SPT recommendations</p> <p>Establishing national preventive mechanisms</p> <p>SPT, several visits</p>	<p>After receiving the notification that a State party will be visited by an SPT delegation, some of them,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the SPT recommendations made following the previous visits, in order to comply with them. <p>Decide to make to fulfil their obligations under the Optional Protocol and make the necessary legislative changes to designate their national preventive mechanism.</p>	<p>-Engagement/outreach -Development of projects and programmes -legislative or policy change</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>  <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 
<p>UN Committees issue groundbreaking decisions on adverse impacts of climate change</p> <p>CRC & CCPR, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany and Türkiye, 2021 & 2022</p>	<p>In 2021, in a historic ruling on the harmful effects of climate change on children's rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) found that a State party can be held responsible for the negative impact of its carbon emissions on the rights of children both within and outside its territory. The children claimed that Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany and Türkiye were historic emitters and had failed to take necessary preventive measures to protect and fulfil children's rights to life, health, and culture. The CRC determined that five countries had effective control over the activities that are the sources of emissions that contribute to the reasonably foreseeable harm to children outside their territories. It concluded that a sufficient causal link had been established between the harm alleged by the 16 children and the acts or omissions of the five States for the purposes of establishing jurisdiction, and that the</p>	<p>-Relief to victims -standard setting -international jurisprudence</p>	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 

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	<p>children had sufficiently justified that the harm that they had personally suffered was significant.</p> <p>In 2022, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) found that Australia's failure to adequately protect indigenous Torres Islanders against adverse impacts of climate change violated their rights to enjoy their culture and be free from arbitrary interferences with their private life, family and home. In their complaint brought to the Committee, the Islanders claimed that changes in weather patterns have direct harmful consequences on their livelihood, their culture and traditional way of life. The HRC found that Australia's failure to take timely and adequate measures to protect the indigenous Islanders against adverse climate change impacts led to the violation of their rights to enjoy their own culture and to be free from arbitrary interferences with their private life, family and home. As remedies, the Committee asked Australia to compensate the indigenous Islanders for the harm suffered, engage in meaningful consultations with their communities to assess their needs, and take measures to continue to secure the communities' safe existence on their respective islands.</p>		