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|  |  | A/HRC/53/63 |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | Distr.: General3 July 2023Original: English |

**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-third session**

19 June–14 July 2023

Agenda item 2 and 10

**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner**

**for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the**

**High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

**Technical assistance and capacity-building**

 A way forward to improve technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

 Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

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|  *Summary* |
| The present report, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/34, recommends a way forward to improve technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights. The report serves as a basis for the enhanced interactive dialogue on technical cooperation in the field of human rights at the fifty-third session of the Council. In preparing the report, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organized an inter-sessional meeting on the theme “Technical cooperation and capacity building at the Human Rights Council: taking stock of the past for a better performance of this mission in the future” which included information on national, regional and global experiences, as well as good practices of technical cooperation. |
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 I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/34. The resolution requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to hold, prior to the Human Rights Council’s fifty-third session, an inter-sessional meeting on the theme “Technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council: taking stock of the past for a better discharge of this mission in the future”, “to allow States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to identify and reflect on the achievements made and obstacles faced, and to share best practices, experiences and recommendations”[[2]](#footnote-3) in this field. The resolution also requests OHCHR “to present a report at the fifty-third session of the Council, recommending the way forward to improve technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights, taking into account the outcomes of the discussions held during the intersessional meeting, to be followed by an enhanced interactive dialogue”.[[3]](#footnote-4)

2. The mandated inter-sessional meeting was held on April 20, 2023[[4]](#footnote-5). Its outcomes were taken into account in preparation of this report.

3. The discussions during the inter-sessional meeting emphasized the importance of guiding technical cooperation by evidence-based analyses, including situational monitoring and reporting, understanding the root and structural causes of human rights violations and conflict, and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms. Some participants referred to the close collaboration with OHCHR and United Nations entities in designing and implementing technical cooperation programmes on a wide range of issues, which had strengthened national capacities and transformed realities on the ground. Good practices in multilateral and State-to-State cooperation, including south-south, north-south, and triangular cooperation projects, which have promoted multi-stakeholder partnerships and alliances between actors from different sectors at the local, regional, and global levels were highlighted. Participants underlined the need for exchanging good practices and lessons learned that facilitates State-to-State cooperation and reaches key national stakeholders, such as national human rights institutions, national statistical offices, the private sector, and academia. Furthermore, recognizing that sustainable development and human rights are mutually reinforcing and integral to each other, participants stressed the need to enhance the operationalization of human rights in development cooperation for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, facilitating partnerships between the United Nations system, international financial institutions, national institutions, development partners, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, including the need for stronger foundations to work on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. Participants also highlighted that technical cooperation needs to be inclusive and participatory as well as support an open and pluralistic civic space. Thus, programmes and projects should be designed and implemented in consultation with civil society organizations and vulnerable, marginalized, and other groups at a risk of being left behind. The participatory approach to technical cooperation will benefit from civil society’s ability to monitor the advance of human rights and bridge different actors. The dialogue during the inter-sessional meeting acknowledged the increasing demands for technical cooperation and the limited recourses available to respond to these demands. Participants underlined the need to make technical cooperation more effective, while widening the resources allocated for technical cooperation in human rights.

4. For this report, OHCHR also considered the submissions received from Azerbaijan, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, Italy, Mauritius, Mexico, Qatar, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

5. The present report contains examples of practices, developed in the context of technical cooperation in human rights programmes, implemented by Member States in cooperation with OHCHR and other United Nations entities, as well as with other international and regional organizations supporting States’ efforts to promote and protect human rights. These examples are intended to illustrate good practices and lessons learned in the design and implementation of technical cooperation programmes and projects. Under section II, the report examines (A) OHCHR’s role in providing advisory services and in coordinating the activities of the UN System; (B) the international delivery and financing of technical cooperation; (C) partnerships to ground sustainable development in human rights; (D) actions to mainstream technical cooperation in human rights in the United Nations system; and (E) the inclusion of national stakeholders in technical cooperation in human rights. Section III, recommends ways to improve technical cooperation in the field of human rights.

 A. Current situation

6. The Human Rights Council is mandated to “promote […] advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, to be provided in consultation with and with the consent of Member States concerned”.[[5]](#footnote-6)It fulfils its mandate through a variety of mechanisms, instruments and forums such as the Universal Periodic Review, the Special Procedures, and the Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. The Council also contributes to technical cooperation through the reports it produces, its regular and extraordinary sessions, and the annual thematic discussions, including those under Agenda Item 10, which are specifically focused on “Technical assistance and capacity-building”.

7. The monitoring, guidance, findings, and recommendations of human rights mechanisms provide a foundation for technical cooperation. For example, the Universal Periodic Review is an important cooperation forum that promotes dialogue and exchange of practices between Member States, the UN system, and national stakeholders. Recommendations received by States under Review provide a framework for technical cooperation to address the most pressing human rights challenges and identify those at risk of being left behind.[[6]](#footnote-7)

8. The General Assembly resolution A/RES/48/141 (par. 4(d)), mandated OHCHR to “provide […] advisory services and technical and financial assistance, at the request of the State concerned and, where appropriate, the regional human rights organizations, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights”. OHCHR fulfils this mandate through direct engagement with Member States, upon their request, with civil society organizations, human rights defenders, business, and other relevant stakeholders. OHCHR assists in developing the capacities of Member States and other stakeholders to engage with the Universal Periodic Review and other human rights mechanisms. The same resolution also mandated OHCHR to “coordinate the human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system” (par. 4(i)). To that aim, OHCHR builds partnerships to facilitate the advance of human rights at country level, including joint work with United Nations Country Teams, Resident Coordinator’s Offices, and individual UN agencies, funds, and programmes as well as with the Development Coordination Office.

9. The 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review ([A/RES/75/233](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2Fres%2F75%2F233&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)) “recognizes the United Nations’ contribution to the promotion of all human rights for sustainable development, calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them, in their efforts to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind.” (par. 28). Similarly, the Secretary-General has emphasized that the international human rights framework provides a critical foundation for sustaining peace, calling on the United Nations human rights system to help identify the root causes of and responses to conflict, and for the peace and security and development pillars to make better use of the existing human rights mechanisms, and their recommendations in support of Member States.[[7]](#footnote-8) Twin resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council in 2016 encouraged Member States to consider the human rights dimensions of peacebuilding in their participation in the Universal Periodic Review, for example.[[8]](#footnote-9)

10. Technical cooperation in the field of human rights that facilitates long-lasting transformations on the ground requires strong coordination, complementarity, analyses, advocacy, and programmatic engagement between all the actors involved, including the United Nations system, donors, international financial institutions, national human rights institutions and data offices, regional organizations, Member States, civil society, rights holders, and other national stakeholders. The relevance of complementarity and partnerships was highlighted in the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights and Our Common Agenda. The Human Rights Council Agenda Item 10 is an essential forum to strengthen those partnerships, exchange experiences with critical perspective, provide timely and tailored assistance to solve the most pressing human rights issues, and prevent the occurrence of human rights violations.

 B. Normative and policy framework

11. The Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action place human dignity and freedoms at the centre of all United Nations efforts, and recognize the nexus between human rights, peace and security, as well as social and economic development.[[9]](#footnote-10) The universal, interdependent, and indivisible nature of human rights, and the realisation of human dignity require a comprehensive approach to technical cooperation in human rights that considers all rights, including the right to development and to a healthy environment; [[10]](#footnote-11) is firmly based in an understanding of the root causes of human rights violations; and recognizes that the violation of certain rights encompasses the violation of others. Such comprehensive approach needs to be aimed at strengthening the ability to promote and protect the full spectrum of rights.

12. An approach to technical cooperation in human rights that takes into account universality, indivisibility and interdependence facilitates the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals through the operationalization of all rights in development policies, programmes and projects and ensures that no one is left behind. As stated in the resolution by which Member States established the 2030 Agenda: “The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development.”[[11]](#footnote-12)

13. A human-rights based approach[[12]](#footnote-13) to sustainable development allows understanding the inequalities that lie behind development problems and the discriminatory practices and marginalization that impedes progress and prevents the long-lasting transformations sought. This approach is especially relevant in the face of ongoing multiples crises and unprecedented levels of economic inequality, and debt distress, including the high cost of living and slow progress in recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, that disproportionately affected the world’s poorest countries and right-holders.[[13]](#footnote-14) The COVID-19 pandemic underpinned the need to strengthen cooperation and partnerships to respond to other current global challenges such as climate change and to contribute to the progressive realisation of economic and social rights.[[14]](#footnote-15)

14. Technical cooperation for human rights is also an effective mechanism for prevention. Enhancing capacities to implement human rights enables the identification of root causes of conflict and addresses grievances around exclusion from decision-making, lack of opportunity, and insecurity.[[15]](#footnote-16) Technical cooperation that takes into consideration a risk and opportunity analysis grounded in international human rights law and international humanitarian law improves capacity for Member States to prevent and manage conflict.[[16]](#footnote-17) To do so effectively, it needs to involve civil society, the private sector, regional and international organizations in strengthening preventive efforts.[[17]](#footnote-18)

 II. A way forward to improve technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

15. Technical cooperation in the field of human rights encompasses the design and implementation of initiatives and programmes to support and advance processes aimed at building and strengthening national and regional institutions, legal frameworks, policies and services, and capacities of stakeholders that will have positive long-term impacts on the implementation of international human rights obligations.[[18]](#footnote-19)

 A. OHCHR’s role in providing technical cooperation to promote and protect the effective enjoyment of all human rights

16. Technical cooperation provided by OHCHR offers solutions to complex problems that countries face at local, national, and regional levels. OHCHR presence in the field is crucial to its capacity to deliver technical cooperation that adequately addresses the most pressing human rights issues, in a way that is tailored to the specific national and regional contexts, and fosters collaborations between Member States, United Nations entities, civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and other stakeholders to enhance the enjoyment of human rights. Evidence of this can be found in numerous examples.

17. In 2022, OHCHR established an office in Burkina Faso, following the close collaboration that the Human Rights Adviser had with State authorities and other stakeholders. The Country Office has provided technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission, civil society and other counterparts on the development and implementation of strategies and programmes to foster and uphold regional and international human rights standards. For instance, OHCHR established a working group on hate speech within the United Nations Country Team and organized briefings on the issue for the Protection Cluster of the Humanitarian Country Team. The Office also organized an awareness-raising session with 33 journalists on hate speech, which led to the establishment of an information-sharing mechanism for journalists.

18. Last year, OHCHR’s Regional Office in the Pacific, in partnership with United Nations entities, organized an online and in person hybrid capacity building events for judges in Fiji and Papua New Guinea to increase participants’ awareness of global and region-specific environmental issues (e.g., climate change), environmental law and legal principles, the nexus between human rights and the environment, climate change litigation, and the role of courts in environmental protection.

19. OHCHR has found that to deliver tailored and effective solutions to challenges, and truly enhance the human rights capacities of States and other stakeholders, it is essential that technical cooperation in human rights is grounded in a thorough and continuous, evidence-based analysis of the national and regional contexts, trends, including on frontier issues, and root causes of human rights violations.

20. In Cambodia, OHCHR supported the State through legal analysis on draft laws on access to information, and the creation of the national committee against torture, to ensure their compliance with human rights standards. In Ecuador, OHCHR provided technical assistance to carry out a baseline analysis of the penitentiary crisis. Findings helped establish priority areas of action and informed the creation of the new Public Policy on Social Rehabilitation, which was launched by the President in early 2022.[[19]](#footnote-20)

21. During 2022, in Libya, OHCHR monitored trends in online hate speech and incitement of violence, and reported cases to authorities and other stakeholders. The Office also engaged with Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter to remove online content that incited violence against women and youth activists.

22. OHCHR also operationalizes human rights in peacebuilding efforts and participates in humanitarian clusters, enhancing their capacity to coordinate the human rights promotion and protection at country level. Early warning and early action have allowed OHCHR to provide support for rapid response and adaptability as well as to prevent violations of human rights through better protection of human rights defenders. OHCHR collaborated with the South AfricanHuman Rights Commission to integrate a human-rights based approach in the humanitarian response to the devastating floods in the in KwaZulu-Natal province. In Colombia, OHCHR assisted the formulation of six risk assessments for human rights defenders and five public policy documents to guarantee their work in different municipalities of the country.

23. OHCHR also engages with regional organizations to provide technical cooperation. Coordination and collaboration between OHCHR, the United Nations system and regional organizations is vital to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coherence of efforts to promote and protect human rights, as well as to adapt technical cooperation to local needs.[[20]](#footnote-21) OHCHR has worked with the Inter-American System of Human Rights, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, and other institutions to facilitate information exchange. OHCHR has undertaken joint technical cooperation activities with these regional institutions to strengthen their capacities to assist states and other stakeholder on diverse human rights issues, such as youth rights, combating corruption, capacity-building for the Universal Periodic Review and reporting mechanisms. OHCHR, the African Union, the African Court and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights have reviewed the existing memorandums and, in 2022, developed a comprehensive outcome document detailing priorities and joint activities to be undertaken to strengthen synergies and to avoid duplication.[[21]](#footnote-22)

 B. International delivery and financing of human rights technical cooperation

24. Technical cooperation programmes and projects in human rights, such as those directed to support the work of executives, judiciaries, parliaments, and national human rights institutions, and to enhance their ability to implement and follow-up recommendations of human rights mechanisms, are by their nature complex and long-term endeavours. They also require complementary actions, such as supporting rights-holders to develop and improve their capacity to exercise rights; formulate claims; hold duty-bearers accountable; and seek redress. It is consequently important to ensure sufficient and predictable funding for technical cooperation from regular and voluntary contributions to adequately respond to these increased demands, and to confront the urgency of enhancing prevention, response, and recovery from the multiple crises the world is facing today.

25. The United Nations Secretary-General has emphasized the centrality of human rights in the work of the entire United Nations system;[[22]](#footnote-23) and technical cooperation is understood as an essential tool to ensure such centrality. For example, in his report A/HRC/49/68, the Secretary General recommended to further support OHCHR’s capacity-building program as well as the Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights through additional contributions.

26. Despite the Secretary General’s calls, the regular budget submission for OHCHR for 2023 only amounts to $ 178 million, which represents just over five percent of the total United Nations regular budget.[[23]](#footnote-24) By April 2023, OHCHR voluntary contributions constituted 64 per cent of OHCHR overall budget and supported the development of critical technical cooperation activities. Evidently, the current funding of technical cooperation is insufficient to match the large and increasing demands for support by Member States.

27. By the end of 2022, the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights provided resources for technical cooperation programs aimed to build strong human rights frameworks in 69 regions, countries, and territories[[24]](#footnote-25), through Human Rights Advisers, country presences, human rights mainstreaming projects and human rights components in peace missions.[[25]](#footnote-26) The Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, however, noted the growing demand from Member States for assistance in adopting a human rights-based approach to policies and programmes, as well as the need to expand OHCHR's work in the field to sustain the achievements made, and respond adequately to Member States and other stakeholders needs for capacity development in human rights. [[26]](#footnote-27)

28. The Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (Voluntary Fund for implementing the Universal Periodic Review) also encountered limitations in providing seed funding to activities that can help mobilize additional resources and build partnerships, particularly with the wider United Nations system, to support the implementation of recommendations emanating from the Universal Periodic Review. In 2022, contributions to the Voluntary Fund for implementing the Universal Periodic Review increased in comparison to the previous year,[[27]](#footnote-28) however, the level of funding of this Voluntary Fund is not enough to respond to the growing number of proposals submitted, especially in the onset of the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review.[[28]](#footnote-29) In 2023, of the 33 project proposals, the Voluntary Fund for implementing the Universal Periodic Review has only been able to fund eight projects and planned regional events for the exchange of good practices. The implementation of these events depends on further funding availability.

29. The future deployment of Universal Periodic Review focal points in OHCHR regional offices and the UN Country Team will strengthen technical cooperation in human rights through the integration of Universal Periodic Review recommendations.[[29]](#footnote-30) Additional voluntary contributions and a widening of the donor base are necessary to design multi-year projects for the implementation of Universal Periodic Review recommendations, and further strengthen regional OHCHR presence.

30. The Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund supports the United Nations Development System’s efforts to respond to the call by Member States to assist country initiatives to fulfil their human rights obligations, including to operationalize the 2030 Agenda’s pledge to leave no one behind. Since its creation in 2010, the Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund has supported inter-agency initiatives contributing to enhance policy coherence, and expand support to Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to put human rights at the centre of their work through the Human Rights Adviser programme, remote support to United Nations Country Teams like the Surge Initiative[[30]](#footnote-31) economists and the design and implementation of 26 country seeding projects.[[31]](#footnote-32) However, the Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund has been critically under-resourced, putting the continuation of this key inter-agency initiative at risk. In 2023, seven Human Rights Advisers posts were put on hold and eight requests for the deployment of new Human Rights Advisers had to be declined due to a lack of funds.

31. Other sources of funding for technical cooperation in human rights come from overlapping mandates, including the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Peacebuilding Fund. The latter, through the integration of human rights as a core part of peacebuilding, has supported projects on the human rights dimensions of peacebuilding in different regions.[[32]](#footnote-33) Further reflections to advance the Peacebuilding Fund’s human rights-related efforts are an opportunity to enhance coordination within the United Nations system, and the complementarity between funding bodies.

32. Mandates to provide advisory services, technical assistance, and capacity-building[[33]](#footnote-34) are the foundation of the Human Rights Council’s work under Agenda Item 10. The mandated activity and resolutions adopted under this Item constitute an opportunity to exchange best practices and collaboration between Member States, as well as to strengthen the funding allocated for specific technical cooperation programmes and OHCHR activities in the field.

33. Likewise, there are opportunities for funding technical cooperation from the development funds. For example, Official Development Assistance provided by members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development directly supports human rights capacity-building. As highlighted during the Human Rights Council inter-sessional meeting, the Development Assistance Committee members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have identified the global human rights regime, as a normative and operational framework for development actors. [[34]](#footnote-35) Thus, the Development Assistance Committee’s Network on Gender Equality and on Governance had provided guidelines and tools, including the gender equality policy marker to deepen the impact of development cooperation on reducing inequality and reinforcing democratic rights and freedoms, a practice that needs to be expanded to other human rights aspects.

34. In 2021, Development Assistance Committee members gave more than USD 1 billion in Official Development Assistance to technical assistance towards human rights, women’s rights, and ending violence against women.[[35]](#footnote-36) The amount does not seem small, however, when compared to total net Official Development Assistance flows, which amounted to $177.6 billion in 2021, representing 0.33 per cent of donors’ combined gross national income, suggests that further assistance can be directed to human rights. Increasing Official Development Assistance flows to meet the 0.7 per cent Sustainable Development Goal 17 target provides space to strengthen technical assistance in human rights.[[36]](#footnote-37) The implementation of projects to support the fulfilment of human rights sets an opportunity for collaboration between international actors to strengthen complementarity and effectiveness. Establishing a link between Universal Periodic Review recommendations received by Member States and the Development Assistance Committee’s peer reviews could enhance the incorporation of human rights into development cooperation.

 C. A global partnership for sustainable development grounded in human rights

35. The 2030 Agenda[[37]](#footnote-38) represents the current global policy consensus on sustainable development. Over 90 per cent of the 169 targets in the Sustainable Development Goals correspond to the content of international human rights.[[38]](#footnote-39) It reiterates the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of human rights, encompassing the full range of human rights. Its 17 Goals are a commitment to achieving equality and non-discrimination, leaving no one behind, and reaching the furthest behind first.[[39]](#footnote-40) Technical cooperation in human rights should support the operationalization of the full spectrum of human rights, including the right to development, and the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, into Member States’ economic policies and efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

36. The Human Rights Council has adopted resolutions on the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.[[40]](#footnote-41) The inter-sessional meetings organized in implementation of those resolutions highlighted the relevance of using the outputs of the Universal Periodic Review, the treaty bodies, and the special procedures, to guide the planning, follow-up and reporting on achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Universal Human Rights Index,[[41]](#footnote-42) which links the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms with the Sustainable Development Goals, constitutes a key step in that direction. Recently, the Council, through the resolution A/HRC/52/L.20, requested OHCHR to increase the support, technical assistance, and capacity building, to Member States, upon their request, to implement approaches that integrate the promotion and protection of human rights and the realization of 2030 Agenda.

37. Further examples show that OHCHR has supported Member States strengthening the interconnection between human rights, development, and economic policies, particularly proving advise to ensure the progressive realization of economic, social, and cultural rights. In Jordan,OHCHR and the Human Rights Adviser, collaborated with the United Nations Country Team and the Jordan national Economic and Social Council, to place people at the centre of public financial policies through engagement with various state and non-state stakeholders including through the development of a policy brief on “Domestic revenue collection- a human rights-based approach to tackling inequalities”. The policy brief highlights the importance of mobilizing the necessary resources to invest in economic, social, and cultural rights, and to position public expenditure to prioritize people’s needs and rights. This project follows up on relevant human rights recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Committee against Torture related to human rights-based budget allocations and financing.

38. Technical cooperation in human rights also facilitates the fulfilment of the promise to leave no one behind. The incorporation of a human rights-based approach to development allows addressing the inequalities that lie behind development problems and seek redressing discriminatory practices and marginalization that impede progress and prevent the long-lasting transformations sought. In response to a request from the Serbian Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue, the Human Rights Adviser, supported by the Surge Initiative, led the development of a guidance tool on leave no one behind through an inclusive and participatory process. It provides concrete advice on how to ensure that the most marginalized and excluded groups are identified, recognized, and meaningfully involved, including disadvantaged women and girls. This example shows that addressing those left behind is a mechanism to prevent further violations of human rights. The tool has been included in the Action Plan for the implementation of the new Antidiscrimination Strategy.[[42]](#footnote-43)

39. OHCHR has also delivered assistance aimed to build economies that promote people’s rights and their well-being, which is a critical element for achieving long-lasting development progress. In Kenya, OHCHR provided technical cooperation through a comprehensive human rights-based budget analyses of the national budgets for the 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 fiscal years which examined social sector allocations and expenditure trends in recent financial years. It was followed by a dialogue by the United Nations Country Team with the Parliamentary Caucus on Sustainable Development Goals to reinforce their capacity on human rights-based approaches to budgeting, discuss strategies towards ring-fencing social sector allocations at a time of shrinking fiscal space and risks of austerity measures, for example in view of the County Integrated Development Plans. Efforts are also underway to support county-level development and budget processes, to promote citizen participation through civil society and community participation to advocate for allocations to meet key development priorities.

40. Furthermore, technical cooperation that addresses all human rights strengthens root and structural cause analyses, by identifying economic and other inequalities and discrimination as potential triggers of failed development, instability, conflict and violence.[[43]](#footnote-44) In 2022, a human rights-based root causes analysis of the herders and farmers conflicts in Chad helped understand the violent conflicts over access to food resources (particularly land and water) that lead to intra- and inter-community violence and, numerous human rights violations. It found that demographic pressure, the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, and the effects of climate change are exacerbating confrontations. The study analysed the conflicts between these two communities in the country, focusing on the right to food as their root cause, and examining socio-cultural, judicial, budgetary, and other structural issues and presented recommendations. The main recommendations were included in the final outcomes adopted at the National Inclusive and Sovereign Dialogue held in 2022.

41. Despite all these achievements, challenges remain for technical cooperation to guarantee that sustainable development is rooted in human rights. Achieving the 2030 Agenda’s goals will require a significant scaling up of the technical cooperation provided by OHCHR and other actors that have incorporated a human rights-based approach to development. OHCHR will also need to scale up its capacity to provide technical assistance in building economies that promote people’s rights and their well-being.

 D. Mainstreaming of human rights technical cooperation in United Nations work and programmes

42. Sustainability of transformations towards peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, and resilient societies requires placing human rights at the centre of any initiative. Mainstreaming technical cooperation in human rights strengthens the actions undertaken by the United Nations system to support Member States and other stakeholders. The mainstreaming process demands identifying and understanding the deep interconnections between human rights violations and problematics that afflict society, including poverty, inequality, widespread violence, and crises such as the current climate crisis.

43. The reform of the United Nations development system[[44]](#footnote-45) introduced the new generation of Common Country Analysis as the basis for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. This facilitated the incorporation of human rights in projects and programmes to achieve Sustainable Development, including to leave no one behind, also promoting better partnerships between OHCHR, the Development Coordination Office and other development partners. By 2022, 20 per cent and 40 per cent of country level joint programmes integrated human rights and leave no one behind, respectively.[[45]](#footnote-46)

44. In Azerbaijan, the 2021-2025 Cooperation Framework built on the leave no one behind analysis from the Common Country Analysis to identify groups left behind in the country (children, women and other groups including persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons living in rural areas), as well as the root causes of discrimination against these groups, to better address these issues. A joint working group created in 2022 between the Ombudsman and the Resident Coordinator will support the integration of human rights, the rule of law, gender equality, prevention of discrimination and good governance in the Cooperation Framework.[[46]](#footnote-47) The 2021-2025 Cooperation Framework of Tunisia included specific measures for enhancing the capacity of civil society and people, particularly of the most marginalized, to participate in decision-making. The aim is to engage civil society in defining and implementing reforms, as well as to equip civil society actors with tools and capacities for equitable and participatory governance of natural resources and environmental issue.

45. Recommendations, findings, and guidance of human rights mechanisms are also increasingly being taken into account in the Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks. By 2022, 92 per cent of Common Country Analyses incorporated recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review, 83 per cent of the treaty bodies, and 69 per cent of the special procedures. In the same year, 71 per cent of the Cooperation Frameworks incorporated recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review, 66 per cent of the treaty bodies, and 50 per cent of the special procedures. This promotes coherence and efficiency, while recognizing Members States’ needs for assistance reflected in the recommendations. There are numerous examples that show the usefulness of this approach.

46. As part of the 2021 preparation of their Common Country Analysis in Lao PDR, the United Nations Country Team undertook an assessment of human rights risks, mainly based on the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms including with respect to the rights of ethnic minorities, freedom of expression and assembly, and freedom of religion. The Universal Periodic Review recommendations accepted by the Government were included in the Common Country Analysis and integrated into technical cooperation under the Cooperation Framework. The 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework of Guatemala integrated the recommendations provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2019. That led to the creation of task forces and other mechanisms to involve representatives of indigenous communities in the design and monitoring of United Nations programmes and in project steering committees, establishing a permanent forum for dialogue on this issue.

47. More efforts are needed, however, to ensure that the incorporation of human rights in Common Country Analyses is later transferred to Cooperation Frameworks’ strategic priorities,[[47]](#footnote-48) and that both instruments consider recommendations of human rights mechanisms. Access to disaggregated data of the local context and additional expertise on human rights indicators and data analysis is critical to the implementation of a human rights-based approach on the ground. An Online Tool with two Checklists was launched in 2022 by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group Human Rights Focal Points Network. It aims to help Resident Coordinator’s Offices and United Nations Country Teams to integrate human rights, leave no one behind, and gender equality and women’s empowerment in Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks. These tools have great potential to further integrate human rights into development programming and increase technical cooperation in human rights.

48. Mainstreaming of human rights technical cooperation should also be included at the level of joint programmes. During the Human Rights Council inter-sessional meeting, the Resident Coordinator in Philippines demonstrated how he had facilitated building consensus and partnerships, which have enabled the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolution 45/33. Making use of his convening role, the Resident Coordinator brought together the capacities of the Country Team for technical cooperation and established a United Nations Joint Programme on human rights to provide technical cooperation with a problem-solving perspective that promoted partnerships, inclusiveness and participation, and accountability.

49. Mainstreaming human rights technical cooperation should be also considered in preventive and recovery initiatives as it enables the recognition of drivers of conflict and risk factors. Human rights have demonstrated to be effective tools to solve conflicts, help build resilient societies, and prevent grievances from arising.[[48]](#footnote-49) It is contingent, however, on establishing a culture of respect for human rights, good governance, and the rule of law, and a vibrant civic space and free press.[[49]](#footnote-50) Examples include Sri Lanka, where the Human Rights Adviser assisted the United Nations Country Team to apply the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in all activities involving the security forces or entities with security components and supported the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka screening candidates for peacekeeping operations.

50. OHCHR, in collaboration with the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peacekeeping Operations, and other actors, also enhanced the integration of human rights in resolutions for the renewals of 12 peace mandates and coordination between key actors. As part of the G5 Sahel compliance framework project, OHCHR continues to conduct capacity-building sessions for the G5 Sahel Joint Force officers on International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.[[50]](#footnote-51) The work has demonstrated the value of human rights in providing practical and effective advice to prevent and address human rights and international humanitarian law violations by security forces. Also, the Human Rights Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq has worked with the Government and civil society to raise awareness and protect human rights.[[51]](#footnote-52)

51. In humanitarian settings, the inclusion of human rights in humanitarian assessments has demonstrated the effectiveness of human rights to prevent and protect those affected by violent conflict, the effects of climate crisis, and poverty and exclusion.[[52]](#footnote-53) In Haiti, for example, OHCHR has co-led the Protection Sector with the national human rights institution “Office de la Protection du Citoyen” since 2018. OHCHR was able to effectively mainstream a human rights-based approach to protection and to humanitarian intervention, particularly in areas affected by armed violence. In 2021, OHCHR led a protection assessment in gang-controlled areas that highlighted, inter alia, the use of sexual violence by armed gang members to terrorize local population, exacerbated by a political vacuum and increase proliferation of weapons. This assessment was issued as a protection update by the Global Protection Cluster.

 E. Inclusion of national stakeholders in human rights technical cooperation

52. Assistance delivered to implement recommendations of human rights mechanisms, or actions to comply with ratified international human rights instrument could also be understood as the State’s acceptance and its recognition of areas where improvement is needed. Also, when different State entities, including legislative authorities, the judiciary, and national human rights institutions, request technical cooperation to address their needs, this could be seen as a way of building ownership for the whole-of-society response required to address complex human rights challenges.

53. In Costa Rica, the Human Rights Adviser supported the Judiciary to conduct a participatory assessment of the access to justice of indigenous people in 11 indigenous territories (Abrojo Montezuma, Altos de San Antonio, Boruca, Cabagra, China Kichá, La Casona-Coto Brus, Maleku, Rey Curré, Salitre, Térraba and Ujarrás). The meetings gathered more than 300 indigenous leaders and authorities; this assessment will be the foundation of the Judiciary's institutional policy on access to justice for indigenous peoples.[[53]](#footnote-54) In Lesotho, the Human Rights Adviser guided the Ministry of Education to hold two public consultations with civil society and the private sector on the Lesotho Inclusive Education Policy, which promotes the provision of quality education to all learners, including learners with disabilities, on an equitable basis.[[54]](#footnote-55) In Somalia, the Human Rights and Protection Group of the United Nations Assistance Mission, in collaboration with a nongovernmental organization, trained members of the South West State Parliament and parliamentary staff in promotion and protection of human rights. The training contributed to deepening the engagement between the local parliamentarians and the Ministry of Human Development and to providing tools for attendees to later build local capacity in human rights. UNICEF reported the nine-year long engagement with woman parliamentarians in Kyrgyzstan to advocate and support the passage of legislative amendments. This resulted in the reform of the Criminal Code increasing the legal age of marriage to 18 and raising the level of penal sanction for bride-kidnapping.[[55]](#footnote-56)

54. During 2022, several countries, including Guyana, Malaysia, and Mozambique, established national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up. OHCHR has provided technical cooperation to enhance the capacity of this type of mechanisms to engage with international human rights mechanisms, coordinate of reporting and follow-up, and carry out consultations and information sharing with relevant national actors and the public. For example, OHCHR supported the Government of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to prepare and submit reports to treaty bodies. In Mauritius, OHCHR, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, held a training programme on “the right to participate in Public Affairs and the United Nations (UN) Participation Guidelines” in which included the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up Committee. UN Women assisted the creation of a Concluding Observations Monitoring Framework in Nepal, which has enabled the National Women’s Commission to collect data on the implementation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women’s concluding observations across the Government.[[56]](#footnote-57)

55. National human rights institutions that comply with Principles Relating to the Status of National Human Rights Institutions (Paris Principles)[[57]](#footnote-58) play a critical role in preventing human rights violations, accessing those furthest behind, and assisting the State to better meet human rights commitments.[[58]](#footnote-59) In Qatar, the National Human Rights Committee supported the preparation of the draft development strategies and incorporated proposals to respect and promote human rights within these strategies, such as taking into account the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly, while emphasizing the inclusion of social protection.[[59]](#footnote-60)

56. National human rights institutions, as national actors acting on the mandate conferred by national authorities, have the ability to assess needs and request technical cooperation to improve human rights situation in country. Technical cooperation provided in response to their needs assessments builds national ownership. Consequently, creating and strengthening national human rights institutions constitutes a critical task.[[60]](#footnote-61) For instance, as part of the implementation of Universal Periodic Review recommendations, in Belize, the OHCHR assisted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Immigration in conducting a participatory dialogue regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles. The process led to a proposal to the Government regarding gradually strengthened the current Office of the Ombudsman into a fully functional national human rights authority. OHCHR provided technical advice on the transition and the plan will be submitted to the government cabinet for consideration during 2023.[[61]](#footnote-62)

57. Technical cooperation to strengthen national human rights institutions is also provided by a partnership between the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, UNDP and OHCHR, under the framework of the Tripartite Partnership. In 2022, this Partnership organized a global symposium aimed at providing a platform for national human rights institutions to share good practices and experiences on the protection of environmental human rights defenders.[[62]](#footnote-63)

58. Civil society organizations and other actors, including human rights defenders and journalists, monitor and assess human rights situations, bridge different sectors of society, leverage transformations by supporting States to fulfil their human rights obligations and enabling rights-holders to claim their rights. As addressed in the inter-sessional meeting, strengthening civil society organizations, human rights defenders, journalists, and activists is an important element of technical cooperation programmes. They should be consulted from the early stages of the design of technical cooperation programmes and their participation should be pursued in conjunction with the protection and expansion of civic space.[[63]](#footnote-64) In line with this, Italy in its engagement with third countries through the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and its diplomatic network, has emphasized a high degree of interaction with civil society.[[64]](#footnote-65)

59. In Bahamas OHCHR facilitated sessions with civil society organizations to strengthen their capacities in relation to human rights reporting and engaging with the international human rights mechanisms. During 2019, OHCHR conducted a diagnosis of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists in Mexico. Currently, OHCHR is working with the Government of Mexico to advance in the completion of the recommendations to enhance the Mechanism.[[65]](#footnote-66)

60. Partnerships with the private sector are a good practice in view of the critical role they play in society. It also promotes coherence and complementarity of the initiatives carried out to advance human rights and connects local and global good practices. In Liberia, support was provided for the development of the country’s National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. Also, OHCHR convened a technical working session, which was led by the National Steering Committee on Business and Human Rights and co-chaired by the Ministries of Justice and Labour. The session was attended by civil society organizations and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and resulted in the finalization of a draft National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. In Chile, OHCHR has supported the implementation of the First National Plan for Human Rights and Business and, in partnership with other United Nations entities and development actors, provided technical assistance to the State to carry out consultations with citizens for drafting the second version of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.[[66]](#footnote-67)

 III. Recommendations

61. **Technical cooperation in the field of human rights plays a critical role in renewing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, in preventing crisis, in building more resilient societies, and in sustaining peace, as well as supporting efforts by the United Nations to reflect this understanding throughout its partnerships and joint programming.**

62. **In this regard, it is critical to support efforts by OHCHR to expand and strengthen its capacities to deliver technical cooperation on the ground and meet the range of demands for assistance.**

63. **Based on the above findings, the Office recommends to Member States the following:**

64. **Supporting a holistic approach to technical cooperation, that:**

 (a) **takes into account the universality and indivisibility of all human rights – civil, political, economic, social, cultural, as well as the right to development and the right to a healthy environment;**

 (b) **addresses the root causes of human rights violations and abuses, and;**

 (c) **advances countries towards removing the structural obstacles that lie behind inequalities, discrimination, and marginalization.**

65. **Ensuring that the design of technical cooperation in the field of human rights:**

 (a) **be guided by evidence-based analyses of the context in identifying key issues, priorities for engagement, and relevant actors to work with;**

 (b) **include a clear formulation of the short, medium and long-term results sought, including on the basis of disaggregated data, and the allocation of roles and responsibilities to achieve these, and;**

 (c) **be guided by sustainability, by providing tailored solutions to national and regional human rights situations.**

66. **Promoting the adoption of a human rights-based approach to development, peace and security, and humanitarian programming, including by:**

 (a) **explicitly linking programme and project outcomes and outputs to the national implementation of country-specific recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms, and**

 (b) **enhancing the capacity of key national actors, including national human rights institutions, national follow-up and reporting mechanisms, civil society organizations and human rights defenders to participate in the design and implementation of technical cooperation.**

67. **Increasing OHCHR’s funding for technical cooperation allocated from the regular budget and from voluntary contributions, through predictable, multi-year and long-term funding, including by:**

 (a) **considering addressing this situation in their deliberations and resolutions at the Human Rights Council under item 10, including requesting additional financing for specific technical programmes as well as strengthening of OHCHR activities in the field, and/or;**

 (b) **expanding the donor base for Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and the Voluntary Fund for implementing the Universal Periodic Review.**

68. **Strengthening OHCHR’s capacity to support the exchange of best practices to realise human rights, and collaboration among Member States in the design and implementation of policies, programmes, and projects. To this end, the Human Rights Council may want to consider facilitating and supporting the development of specific tools to enable this exchange (e.g., forums to share good practices, a database of international cooperation agency focal points on specific human rights areas, etc.).**

1. \* The present report was submitted after the deadline in order to reflect the most recent developments^. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/RES/51/34 par. 11. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Ibid. par. 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. See <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k19/k19etutzgg>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A/RES/60/251, par. 5(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Ibid., par. 5(e). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. A/72/707-S/2018/43. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. General Assembly resolution 70/262 and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Universal Declaration of Human Rights preamble, art. 1; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, parr. 1 to 7 and United Nations Charter art. 1 and 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. See A/HRC/48/L.23/REV.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. A/RES/70/1, par. 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. [UNSDG | The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation Towards a Common Understanding Among UN Agencies](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/human-rights-based-approach-development-cooperation-towards-common-understanding-among-un) and [UNSDG | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <https://www.un.org/en/desa/un-secretary-general-calls-radical-transformation-global-finan-cial-system-tackle-pressing>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. A/RES/75/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. Washington, DC: World Bank (World Bank, United Nations publication, 2018), p.77. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. A/72/707 and S/2018/43. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. Washington, DC: World Bank (World Bank, United Nations publication, 2018), pp.3-7 and 276-277 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. A/HRC/52/80. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Submission Ecuador. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. See Human Rights Council resolutions 6/20, 12/15, 18/14, 24/19, 30/3 and 34/17. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. A/HRC/52/42. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. [Our Common Agenda: Report of the Secretary-General](https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/assets/pdf/Common_Agenda_Report_English.pdf), 2021; Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, *United Nations Human Rights Appeal 2023* (Geneva, January 2023). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. See A/HRC/52/80 and A/HRC/46/70. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. A/HRC/52/80. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. A/HRC/52/80. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. To December 31, 2022, 7 countries contributed to the Voluntary Fund for a total amount of USD $ 246,786.63. See A/HRC/53/57 table 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. See A/HRC/53/57. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. See A/HRC/RES/51/30 and A/HRC/53/57 parr. 64. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. The [Surge Initiative](https://www.ohchr.org/en/sdgs/seeding-change-economy-enhances-human-rights-surge-initiative), established in 2019, provides field-facing technical cooperation with an emphasis on operationalising economic, social and cultural rights, accelerating the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and preventing conflict. See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/sdgs/seeding-change-economy-enhances-human-rights-surge-initiative>. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund. See: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/hrm00>. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. United Nations, Approved projects 2022. See: <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/project-approvals>. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. A/RES/60/251, par. 5(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. World Bank & Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Integrating Human Rights into Development: Donor Approaches, Experiences and Challenges*, (Washington D.C. Third Ed. 2016) <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/f4eb6cff-8fdb-5710-81b9-7e6de74627d0>. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. OECD Stats. Creditor Reporting System <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1> and Op. cit. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022, p. 60. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. See A/RES/70/1, pars. 10, 18, 19, 67 and 74. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights Table, see: <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Development/SR/AddisAbaba/SDG_HR_Table.pdf>; The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals see: <http://sdg.humanrights.dk> and A/HRC/51/9. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. See A/RES/70/1, par. 4. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. Human Rights Council res. 37/24,43/19, 52/8, and 52/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Universal Human Rights Index. See: <https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. OHCHR, *The tool for the introduction of the ‘Leave no one behind principle’ into legislative and strategic acts of the Republic of Serbia* (Belgrade, 2022). [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. A/RES/75/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. A/RES/72/279. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. See E/2023/62 Annex II. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Submission Azerbaijan. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. 66 per cent of the common country analyses incorporate human rights assessments, and only 40 per cent of Cooperation Frameworks’ strategic priorities address the most pressing human rights issues identified. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. A/RES/75/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. See A/HRC/30/20. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. https://www.ohchr.org/en/countries/africa-region/project-supporting-g5-sahel-joint-force-implementation-human-rights-and-international-humanitarian. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. Submission Iraq. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/5fb681264/unhcrs-human-rights-engagement-strategy-2020-2023.html> and <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/98484>. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. See A/HRC/53/57 para. 14. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. See A/HRC/53/57 para. 20. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. Submission UNICEF. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. Submission UN Women. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. <https://ganhri.org/paris-principles/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. A/HRC/18/24, A/HRC/30/20 and A/HRC/39/24. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. Submission Qatar. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. Sustainable Development Goal 16a. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. See A/HRC/53/57 para. 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. <https://ganhri.org/cop27-symposium-open-letter/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. See A/HRC/18/24, A/HRC/30/20 and A/HRC/39/24. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. Submission Italy. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. Submission Mexico and [https://hchr.org.mx/wp/wp-content/themes/hchr/images/doc\_pub/190725 Diagnostico-Mecanismo-FINAL.pdf](https://hchr.org.mx/wp/wp-content/themes/hchr/images/doc_pub/190725%20Diagnostico-Mecanismo-FINAL.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. Submission Chile. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)