

## SDG 1: No Poverty

MANDATE	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group of Experts on people of <b>African Descent</b>	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the Working Group's 20th session held in Geneva, Switzerland from 3 to 7 April 2017, which focused on the theme "Leaving No One Behind: People of African Descent and the Sustainable Development Goals" and which addressed SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/60</a> ).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the "impact of the implementation of the SDGs on persons with albinism" elaborating, among others, SDG 1 in the context of the rights of persons with albinism, in particular <b>Target 1.3</b> and <b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> , and recommending that States prioritize persons with albinism in its implementation ( <a href="#">A/73/181</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the root causes of attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism, concluding that poverty, among other things, contributes to attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism and recommending that States "[c]ontinue adopting measures to address poverty, in light of the 2030 Agenda..." ( <a href="#">A/71/255</a> ).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business enterprises</b>	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on integrating a gender perspective in implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, recommending, among other things, that measures to implement SDG 1 should be gender-responsive ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/43</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left behind under Cambodia's new localization development plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 1 and some of its targets ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/60/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the human rights situation in Cambodia, analysing the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the 2030 SDGs, including SDG 1 and some of its targets ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/60</a> ).
	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia from June 2017 to June 2018, addressing social protection relevant to <b>Target 1.3</b> and recommending that Cambodia's SDG localization plan should also include an action plan for implementing SDG 1 and that returning children to their families should address several SDG targets, including <b>Targets 1.2</b> and <b>1.3</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/39/73</a> ).

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	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, noting that ending poverty under SDG 1 is especially relevant to protecting the rights of women in the vulnerable situation of surrogacy, and recommending that Cambodia develop an action plan for implementing SDG 1 and that its plans to return children to their families should address, among others, <b>Targets 1.2 and 1.3</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/61</a> ).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, discussing, among other things, SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/33/62</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the explicit link between the right to development and disaster risk reduction and its practical implications, noting that the 2030 Agenda includes several SDGs and targets that can contribute to reducing disaster risk and building resilience and thus at the same time contribute to achieving the Goals by reducing disaster risk, including targets on reducing poverty under SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/74/163</a> ).
	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 presenting guidelines and recommendations on the practical implementation of the right to development, including, among other things, that States should examine the multidimensional <sup>8</sup> elements of poverty in assessing progress towards achieving SDG 1 and its targets ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/38</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b>	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the requirements to establish disability-inclusive social protection systems that promote active citizenship, social inclusion, and community participation of persons with disabilities, noting that social protection is a fundamental tool for achieving the proposed targets and goals of, among others, SDG 1 and recommending that SDG 1 “should be addressed in the short term by mainstreaming disability in all social protection and poverty reduction programmes...” ( <a href="#">A/70/297</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the right to breathe clean air, noting, among other things, that improving air quality would benefit human rights related to other SDGs, such as SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/55</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic,

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Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b> <b>(continued)</b>	social and cultural rights, noting that the SDGs reflect the importance of access to land for poverty reduction under indicators to implement SDG 1; that 2030 Agenda recognizes that zero hunger (SDG 2) and poverty reduction (SDG 1) must be tackled together; and that many States have significantly expanded and reinforced social protection coverage consistent with <b>Target 1.3</b> ( <a href="#">A/74/164</a> ).
	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on fishery workers' rights concluding that small-scale fisheries are integral to, among other things, poverty alleviation as called for by SDG 1 and calling on States to fulfill their commitments under SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/40/56</a> ).
	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Zambia from 3 to 12 May 2017, discussing the situation of poverty in Zambia and noting that Zambia's 7th national development plan (2017-2021) includes pillars on poverty reduction and the alignment of human development with the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/37/61/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the structural, cultural, legal, economic and ecological barriers that women face in their fulfilment of the right to food, noting that climate change is a key ecological barrier and that "many of the climate-related SDGs include gender-specific targets, including those related to ownership and control over land and access to new technology" under SDG 1, <b>Target 1.4</b> ( <a href="#">A/HRC/31/51</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b>	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the impacts of violations to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on sustainable development, noting restrictions to civic space also adversely affects the resilience to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters of impoverished and marginalized group, including as promised under <b>SDG Target 1.5</b> and that focusing on closing civic space is also required by its link to certain economic outcomes, as outlined in SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/74/349</a> ).
	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the linkages between the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, providing several case studies relating to the achievement of, among others, SDG 1, and noting that the contribution of development and humanitarian civil society organizations to achieving the SDGs, including SDG 1, "cannot be overstated" ( <a href="#">A/73/279</a> ).

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Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Kyrgyzstan from 22 to 31 May 2018, providing national data on the country's progress toward achieving SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/34/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on SDGs and the right to health highlighting the mutually reinforcing complementarities between nearly all of the SDGs and the right to health, including SDG 1, in particular <b>Targets 1.3 and 1.A</b> ( <a href="#">A/71/304</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on indigenous peoples and self-governance, in particular as it relates to achieving the 2030 Agenda, noting that <b>Target 1.4</b> has one of the highest percentage of links to recommendations by Special Rapporteurs on the rights of indigenous peoples since 2005 ( <a href="#">A/73/176</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	Report presented to 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, discussing, among other things, SDG 1 in relation to internally displaced persons ( <a href="#">A/HRC/29/34</a> ).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b>	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the impact of the financial and economic policies pursued by international organizations and other institutions, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, on a democratic and equitable international order, noting that the World Bank has emphasized that measures to make income distribution more equal are a necessary condition" for achieving <b>Target 1.1</b> and that it has also endorsed universal social protection as call for by <b>Target 1.3</b> "in conformity with its support for the SDGs" ( <a href="#">A/HRC/36/40</a> ).
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visit to Sweden from 23 to 27 April 2018, discussing that Sweden's Global Deal Initiative, which was launched in 2016, has the potential to contribute to achieving SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/41/44/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the country visit to Cuba from 10 to 14 July 2017, noting that, while the Independent Expert was unable to fully assess SDG 1 due to the absence of relevant statistics, "social inequalities are increasing due to a number of factors, such as tourism, among others" and that Cuba views the 2030 Agenda as a "roadmap" to eliminate poverty and hunger ( <a href="#">A/HRC/38/40/Add.1</a> ).
	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the country visit to Norway from 19 to 23 September 2016, noting that Norway "prioritized efforts to achieve <b>Target 1.5</b> ...by supporting the Global Framework for Climate

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	<p>Services and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” and that it “considers that achieving most of the Goals will require building resilience and capacity for climate adaptation” (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/35/Add.1</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 providing a proposed draft declaration on the right to international solidarity focusing on three areas of concern relevant to the yet to be adopted SDGs, including ending poverty in relation to proposed SDG 1, in particular <b>Target 1.3</b> (<a href="#">A/69/366</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on the inclusion of the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda and current migration trends, proposing targets and indicators to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, in particular in relation to migrants ( <a href="#">A/69/302</a> ).
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights	<p>Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021, on Global fund for social protection: international solidarity in the service of poverty eradication, focusing on <b>Target 1.3</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/47/36</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020, on the parlous state of poverty eradication, affirming that “the SDG 1 targets are patently inadequate to actually end poverty, and the prospects of achieving them are rapidly receding.” (<a href="#">A/HRC/44/40</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the country visits to the Lao People’s Democratic Republic from 18 to 28 March 2019 outlining initiatives and reforms that the country could undertake to support people in poverty and enhance respect for their human rights (<a href="#">A/HRC/41/39/Add.2</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its impact on social protection, discussing, among other things, the commitment to social protection under <b>Target 1.3</b> (<a href="#">A/HRC/38/33</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the civil and political rights of people living in poverty in the context of, among other things, the 2030 Agenda (<a href="#">A/72/502</a>).</p> <p>Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on universal basic income as a social protection measure, discussing SDG 1, in particular <b>Target 1.3</b>, in this context (<a href="#">A/HRC/35/26</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on whether current anti-slavery efforts are fit for purpose to respond effectively to the contemporary forms of slavery

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causes and its consequences	<p>which are widespread today as well as to address future forms and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery, stating that anti-slavery efforts must become more sustainable, in the sense that they must be better integrated into broader efforts to achieve sustainable development because inhibit the drivers of contemporary forms of slavery involves action to achieve other aspects of sustainable development, including SDG 1 (<a href="#">A/HRC/42/44</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the SDGs and slavery eradication efforts, noting that implementing SDG 1 “has the potential to address the socioeconomic drivers of the contemporary forms of slavery” and concluding that States must shift towards a model of global governance based upon, among other things, freedom from poverty (<a href="#">A/72/139</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on debt bondage, recommending, among other things, that States, “[i]n the context of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, continue and expand targeted poverty reduction programmes that reduce the vulnerability of the individual to debt bondage” (<a href="#">A/HRC/33/46</a>).</p>
	<p>Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the country visit to El Salvador from 18 to 29 April 2016, recommending, among other things, that the Government should, “[i]n the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, continue and increase targeted poverty reduction programmes that mitigate the need for families to have their children engage in the worst forms of child labour, including by investigating how current conditional cash transfer programmes can be further utilized to prevent the worst forms of child labour” (<a href="#">A/HRC/33/46/Add.1</a>).</p>
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and <b>wastes</b>	<p>Report presented to 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on “Acceptable levels of exposure to hazardous substances” explaining the link between the mandate on toxic wastes and SDGs and concluding that the issue of hazardous wastes is connected to, among others, SDG 1 because people living in poverty “often bear the brunt of toxic pollution” (<a href="#">A/73/567</a>).</p>

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Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on access to water and sanitation in spheres of life beyond the household, particularly in public spaces, noting the particular relevance of <b>Target 1.4</b> under which States are called upon to ensure that men and women, particularly those who are vulnerable and poor, have access to, inter alia, basic services, without specifying a restriction on access exclusively at the household level ( <a href="#">A/HRC/42/47</a> ).
	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on gender equality in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, noting that gender equality is central to achieving the SDGs and that gender quality in water, sanitation, and hygiene will have a positive impact on other SDGs, including SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/33/49</a> ).
	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 outlining the priorities of the Special Rapporteur during the period 2014–2017 and discussing proposed SDG 6 and that water and sanitation are essential to, among others, SDG 1 ( <a href="#">A/HRC/30/39/Add.1</a> ).