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**Human Rights Council**

Fifty-sixth session

18 June–12 July 2024

Agenda items 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**

 **Enhancing coordination for technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights to implement universal periodic review recommendations**[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

 **Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

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|  *Summary* |
|  The present report, submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 54/28, focuses on technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in order to enhance the implementation of recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review. The report serves as a basis for the discussion to be held during the annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights at the fifty-sixth session of the Council. The preparation of the report has been affected by the current liquidity crises affecting the United Nations. The present abbreviated version of the report presents the contributions of States Members of the United Nations. |
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 Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 54/28, in which the Council requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to establish and maintain, through additional dedicated capacity, an online repository of technical cooperation and capacity-building activities in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations. As mandated by the Council, the online repository will integrate voluntary contributions made by States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international and regional organizations, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations. In the same resolution, the Council requested OHCHR to submit a report to it at its fifty-sixth session, containing information on the data gathered in the online repository on a yearly basis to serve as the basis for the annual thematic panel discussion under agenda item 10, on “Enhancing technical coordination and capacity-building in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations”.

2. The current regular budget liquidity crisis[[2]](#footnote-3) is impacting the entire United Nations Secretariat, including OHCHR, impeding its capacity to fully execute its mandated responsibilities, including the mandate conferred upon it under Council resolution 54/28.

3. The financial situation has also affected the recruitment of new positions essential for the establishment and maintenance of the online repository on technical cooperation and capacity-building, as well as for the preparation of the annual report requested by the Council in October 2023. Consequently, the creation of the online repository has been deferred to 2025, in accordance with Council decision 55/115. The current abbreviated version of the report underscores the commitment of OHCHR to ensuring the continuity of mandated activities, albeit at a reduced scale.

4. Within existing resources, OHCHR met with the sponsors of resolution 54/28, representatives of other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Development Coordination Office, and representatives of civil society organizations. OHCHR also drafted a note verbale, which was circulated on 15 January 2024, calling for submissions by Member States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations.[[3]](#footnote-4) The annex to the note verbale set out detailed criteria intended to initiate the conceptualization of the online repository and to guide stakeholders in gathering information and developing their initial contributions both for the repository and the present report. It also presented guidelines for the identification of technical cooperation interventions that are effective, sustainable and replicable and encourages the exploration of complementarity, including recommendations from treaty bodies and special procedures. OHCHR expresses gratitude for the contributions received from Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Italy, Lebanon, Maldives, Paraguay, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), as well as from UNDP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

 I. Current situation and policy framework

5. The universal periodic review is a unique peer-review process that examines the human rights records of Member States. The mechanism, founded on the principles of equal treatment for all States and universality, derives its substance from the work of the United Nations, including international human rights mechanisms. Contributions from other stakeholders, such as regional human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations are essential to ensuring that all significant protection concerns are addressed in the universal periodic review recommendations.

6. The universal periodic review process offers States the opportunity to showcase actions taken to enhance human rights situations and to address challenges in guaranteeing human rights. Through a nationally owned process, the universal periodic review relies on cooperation and constructive dialogue, building on the commitment of Member States to implement recommendations made during the reviews and supported by the States under review.

7. The universal periodic review began its fourth cycle in November 2022, with an emphasis on the enhanced implementation of recommendations and their impact at the national level. The cycle, thus far, has been distinguished by more diverse and gender‑balanced delegations participating in the working group sessions of the universal periodic review and Human Rights Council agenda item 6 adoptions. The delegations include representatives from all branches of government, including parliaments and the judiciary, along with representatives of the executive. An increasing level of engagement from all types of stakeholders has been observed.

8. Greater synergies and complementarities with special procedures, treaty bodies and regional human rights mechanisms are being fostered, resulting in more robust and consistent engagement with all human rights mechanisms. Such enhanced collaboration leads to a more nuanced understanding of complex human rights situations across different regions, yielding more targeted and coherent recommendations. Member States routinely provide recommendations during interactive dialogues, including issuing standing invitations to special procedure mandate holders, ratifying international and regional human rights instruments and establishing national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow‑up.

9. Greater involvement of resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in all phases of the universal periodic review is a defining feature of the fourth cycle, in alignment with the Secretary-General’s call to action for human rights. Coordinated efforts within the United Nations system to support engagement by Member States with the universal periodic review and the implementation of its recommendations are critical for advancing human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is important to note that over 90 per cent of the 169 Sustainable Development Goal targets reflect corresponding international human rights and labour standards.[[4]](#footnote-5) Recommendations from human rights mechanisms, including those emanating from the universal periodic review, are increasingly being integrated into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and related United Nations planning and programming, which are developed by United Nations country teams in close collaboration with stakeholders. In line with a recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the High Commissioner will begin engaging with United Nations country teams on reporting back to OHCHR on how the teams plan to integrate the recommendations of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review into their country programming. The initiative aims to track the support provided to countries in implementing recommendations, as part of the work of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, as highlighted by the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund.[[5]](#footnote-6)

10. Good practices demonstrating the positive impact of engaging with the universal periodic review have been documented and tested by OHCHR and the United Nations system, in collaboration with Member States and civil society organizations. Such practices hold significant potential for systematization and replication.[[6]](#footnote-7)

11. Recommendations have increased since the beginning of the fourth cycle,[[7]](#footnote-8) a trend that should be accompanied by stronger and more sustained investment in the design and delivery of assistance within the framework of multilateral collaboration and constructive engagement for their implementation and follow-up. In that context, the efforts of the international community to strengthen technical cooperation must be intensified, including in 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, services and the capacities of stakeholders, which will have positive long-term impacts on the implementation of international human rights obligations.[[8]](#footnote-9)

12. The Council adopted resolution 51/30 by consensus as part of efforts to enhance the implementation of recommendations from the fourth cycle. In that resolution, the Council called for increased contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. The latter fund provides financial and technical assistance to help countries implement recommendations from the universal periodic review process, in consultation with, and with the consent of, the concerned country. In that resolution, the Council also requested OHCHR to establish dedicated capacities for the universal periodic review mechanism in each of its regional offices during the fourth cycle. Such dedicated capacities would support the universal participation of all States Members of the United Nations and provide financial and technical support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, for the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, in consultation with, and with the consent of, the concerned country. The efforts of OHCHR to deploy regional advisers of the universal periodic review are ongoing, despite the temporary hiring restrictions implemented within the Secretariat in July 2023, with the aim of finalizing the deployment of all regional advisers by the end of 2024.

13. In recent years, the demand for technical cooperation and capacity-building has increased, including requests to facilitate the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations.[[9]](#footnote-10) However, financial and coordination gaps persist, as available resources are insufficient to meet the growing demand. Enhanced coordination is required among United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as with development actors, to provide adequate and timely technical support to Member States for the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations. Effectively addressing financial and coordination gaps creates a pathway for advancing human rights, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and fulfilling the pledge to leave no one behind, while reinforcing cooperation, universality and the principle of equal treatment for all States.

 II. Technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights to enhance the implement recommendations of the universal periodic review

14. In its contribution, Azerbaijan emphasized that technical cooperation provides a valuable opportunity for States to share concrete experiences regarding the assistance needed to implement human rights commitments, in accordance with national priorities and needs, including universal periodic review recommendations. Azerbaijan reported providing information on the financial and humanitarian support provided to 80 countries, from 2019 to 2023, related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as on donations made to United Nations agencies to address human development and humanitarian needs within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

15. Maldives reported on the process and related steps taken to implement universal periodic review recommendations received during the third cycle, specifically to accelerate efforts towards establishing a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow‑up of recommendations on human rights. Maldives detailed activities carried out with OHCHR support, aimed at conceptualizing and defining the structure of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, emphasizing the facilitation of experience-sharing and good practices from other countries, as well as technical support to enhance the capacity of the national mechanism. Maldives reported the successful creation of the national mechanism, including institutional frameworks established to ensure the clarity, sustainability and efficient continuity of its work.

16. Paraguay reported on the implementation of a technical cooperation programme for the establishment of its Recommendations Monitoring System on human rights (known by its Spanish acronym, SIMORE), led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme focuses on transferring expertise to establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, based on two essential components: technological capacity and infrastructure (an accessible online platform); and the creation of a network of focal points from relevant institutions responsible for operating the software. Additionally, the national mechanism includes an engagement platform for civil society organizations.

17. Among key results and impacts, Paraguay highlighted that the national mechanism has enhanced the visibility of human rights and strengthened and institutionalized a human rights approach within State institutions. It has facilitated uncomplicated access to updated information on progress and challenges in implementing recommendations from the human rights mechanisms and made tangible contributions to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 16.

18. Paraguay reported that the Recommendations Monitoring System has been implemented since 2016, covering Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Uruguay. The system was also reported to be ongoing in Brazil and El Salvador.

19. Despite limited budgetary implications, the costs of the technical cooperation programme are shared between the recipient country and Paraguay; the user-friendliness of the platform has notable advantages for replication. Paraguay has highlighted the need to address challenges, including changes in public administration, maintaining commitment and motivation among the network of focal points and ensuring continuity and ongoing strengthening of their capacities. Key lessons learned include the importance of establishing normative frameworks and institutionalizing the mechanism within the State through regulatory acts, providing adequate space for inter-institutional coordination, allocating budgetary resources for permanent human resources and technical capacity, enhancing the involvement and political support of central and local governments in the complex implementation of recommendations and fostering stronger synergies with monitoring mechanisms for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Paraguay recommends the involvement of all State institutions, including the legislative and judicial branches, in the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

20. Paraguay emphasized the high potential for replicability and adaptability of the Recommendations Monitoring System to various country contexts, needs and interests and stressed that the political and institutional commitment of authorities at the highest level is crucial for ensuring its sustainability.

21. Ecuador reported on the establishment of a human rights information system (called “SiDERECHOS”) in response to a universal periodic review recommendation received in 2012. The system was built around four pillars: a standards finder; a library; human rights reports under construction; and monitoring of recommendations. Developed with technical assistance from OHCHR, the system was launched in 2014 and has been jointly administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat of Human Rights.

22. Ecuador highlighted several challenges, including constraints in financial and human resources, in supporting updates for the human rights information system, as well as significant delays by the service provider. Continuous updates are necessary to ensure reliable and traceable monitoring of the implementation of recommendations. In addition, a number of difficulties were reported, including the lack of institutional standing of the mechanism, which has an undefined mandate and insufficient independence from the Government. Ecuador recommended the establishment of a standardized national mechanism, prioritized and adequately supported, to report and follow up on recommendations.

23. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reported on its efforts to follow up on the universal periodic review recommendations received during the third cycle, aligning with one of the priority areas outlined in the 2019 memorandum of understanding signed with OHCHR, that is, to improve capacities for following up on recommendations from human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, the treaty bodies and special procedures. Those efforts included capacity-building activities conducted by OHCHR for key public officials to enhance engagement with the universal periodic review and to strengthen follow-up to recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms.

24. In addition, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that OHCHR had been providing technical cooperation to facilitate the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting, implementation and follow-up on recommendations from human rights mechanisms, in line with a universal periodic review recommendation received during the third cycle review. It identified challenges, including a lack of knowledge among public officials regarding the universal periodic review and treaty bodies, which were addressed through the capacity-building programme and resulted in increased awareness and positive engagement during the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review held in 2022. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reported that unilateral coercive measures had hindered the establishment of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, specifically in acquiring a digital platform. It recommended the implementation of a mechanism to ensure the transfer of acquired knowledge within public institutions, along with a consistent dissemination of knowledge.

25. The contribution of Lebanon outlined actions taken to implement the accepted universal periodic review recommendations. It reported the establishment of a human rights section within the security apparatus, tasked with compiling information on the human rights situation related to juveniles, domestic violence and human trafficking. The human rights section contributes to reports for human rights mechanisms and provides training for personnel, among other activities. Lebanon also established a complaint mechanism to investigate complaints against internal security officers and a committee to monitor detention and prisons. The human rights section was delegated to oversee measures such the segregation of women and juveniles in specialized cells. In addition, the Lebanese army established a dedicated office of international humanitarian law and human rights law to disseminate relevant information within its ranks. Legal advisers were deployed for military operations and measures were taken to ensure detainee rights at military detention facilities. The contribution underscored the role of OHCHR in providing technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of military personnel in protecting and promoting human rights.

26. The contribution of Thailand centred on the approaches of the Thailand International Cooperation Agency, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The mission of the agency, based on development diplomacy and global partnerships, has engendered South-South cooperation with countries members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and with countries in South Asia, Africa and Latin America, focusing on sharing knowledge, experience and best practices in socioeconomic development, science, technology, education, agriculture, public health and culture, in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The submission referred to development cooperation projects implemented by the Thailand International Cooperation Agency, in alignment with universal periodic review recommendations, notably: in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic in the area of justice, which led to the establishment of an administrative court chamber; in Cambodia and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic in the area of public health, leading to the development of a response to outbreaks of communicable and emerging diseases; in Bhutan, in the area of infrastructure and capacity-building, leading to improved access to medical services; in Kenya, at the request of the Government, technical support to develop universal health coverage; in Burundi and Senegal, knowledge, innovation and technology sharing on health services for persons with disabilities; in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Maldives, in the area of inclusive education; and in Myanmar, assistance in the area of agriculture to enhance preparedness and capacity to facilitate voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons.

27. Thailand underscored the relevance of triangular cooperation in cooperation with agencies and development partners to mobilize resources and share expertise and knowledge. In conjunction with the United States Agency for International Development, Thailand has implemented programmes focused on public health, namely malaria eradication, HIV-related stigma and discrimination reduction and preparedness for emerging and re-emerging diseases. In cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability, the Government provided technical assistance through capacity-building on disability inclusive development and disability inclusive disaster risk reduction to seven member States of ASEAN.

28. UN-Women submitted a contribution emphasizing its promotion of engagement and collaboration with human rights mechanisms, including its longstanding support for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as its engagement with the universal periodic review and special procedures. It also provided examples of support and cooperation with Member States in the implementation of the recommendations from the universal periodic review process, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other human rights mechanisms, including their integration into national laws, policies and programmes and alignment with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UN-Women also reported on related activities to promote recommendations on women’s rights in various countries, including Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Jordan, Nepal, the Republic of Moldova, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam. UN-Women referred to inter-agency collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund and OHCHR as partners in providing such support.

29. UNICEF, jointly with UNDP and the European Union, supported the efforts of the Government of Montenegro to advance the recommendations of the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies, focusing on child welfare and child protection systems, which had resulted in reforms to the social welfare and childcare system, with a social inclusion perspective. A new law on social and child protection was adopted, prohibiting the institutionalization of children under 3 years of age and providing that the institutionalization of children must be used as a last resort. Other outcomes included the establishment of an institute for social and child protection, a new case management system, the reform of the national centres for social work (responsible for the well-being of over 18,000 children with various vulnerability profiles) and the development of services aimed at minimizing recourse to childcare institutions. As a result, between 2010 and 2019, the number of children placed in institutional care declined by 50 per cent, and by 2017 no child under the age of 3 was in institutional care.

30. UNDP supported the development of initiatives to promote and protect the rights of women and girls, to improve their status in national legislation and to reduce gender-based violence in Uzbekistan. The initiatives contributed to the implementation of several universal periodic review recommendations, including on the alignment of new laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the criminalization of domestic violence and gender-based violence and the continuation of public policies to promote and protect the rights of women and facilitate their empowerment. The initiatives, carried out jointly with OHCHR, involved the Ombudsperson and civil society. Key outcomes included the adoption of a presidential decree on “additional measures to strengthen the family and increase women’s activism” and a law on strengthening the protection system for women and children, adopted in 2023. Through the adoption of the law, a new article on domestic violence in the family was introduced as part of the criminal code. UNDP recommended creating conditions that allow civil society organizations to participate in oversight mechanisms, including monitoring court cases and trials.

31. UNDP, jointly with OHCHR, supported the implementation of recommendations on the rights of persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan. The initiative focused on capacity‑building, knowledge sharing and the development of skills regarding the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including international standards and best practices. The initiative focused on staff and regional representatives of the ombudsperson’s office and civil society organizations. Key results included enhanced capacity and practical skills among participants, improved knowledge of disability rights and strengthened partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

 III. Conclusions and recommendations

32. **In his report on improving technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights,**[[10]](#footnote-11) **the High Commissioner underscored the critical role that technical cooperation in the field of human rights plays in renewing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, preventing crises, building more resilient societies and sustaining peace. He also highlighted the importance of supporting United Nations efforts to integrate that understanding throughout its partnerships and joint programming. In the report, OHCHR recommended that Member States support a holistic approach to technical cooperation that “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”. Furthermore, it called for enhancing the capacities of key national stakeholders to participate in the design and implementation of technical cooperation programmes.**

33. **The guidance, findings and recommendations of human rights mechanisms provide a solid foundation for shaping technical cooperation in the field of human rights. Recommendations from the universal periodic review process, in conjunction with those from treaty bodies and special procedures, establish a framework for technical cooperation that addresses the most pressing human rights challenges and identifies those at risk of being left behind. As highlighted in the contributions from Member States and United Nations agencies, technical cooperation and capacity-building have been crucial in creating and strengthening national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up, advancing knowledge and capacities on human rights obligations of national institutions, including the security sector, and harmonizing national laws and policies with international human rights standards. In addition, technical cooperation in the context of universal periodic review recommendations promotes continued constructive dialogue and the exchange of practices among Member States, entities of the United Nations system and national stakeholders.**

34. **Technical cooperation and capacity-building to implement recommendations from the universal periodic review present an opportunity for Member States to support and promote a holistic approach to technical cooperation and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders. Sustained engagement with the universal periodic review in its fourth cycle, characterized by an emphasis on enhancing the implementation of recommendations, offers a significant opportunity to maximize the impact of its outcomes through innovative technical cooperation delivered to Member States and other key stakeholders. Such cooperation promotes the exchange of practices that are effective in responding to emerging human rights issues. The online repository of technical cooperation and capacity-building activities for the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations represents an investment in systematizing information and practices in technical cooperation, including South-South, North‑South and triangular cooperation. It links recommendations with actions taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to advance human rights. The repository will contribute to greater efficiency and visibility of existing and potential technical cooperation initiatives, including their ability to implement universal periodic review recommendations. To further contribute to the foundations of the repository and capitalizing on the deployment of universal periodic review regional advisers, it is recommended that Member States consider undertaking regional initiatives to share technical expertise in developing good practices on technical cooperation to implement universal periodic review recommendations.**

35. **To make progress in this regard, it is essential to prioritize funding for technical cooperation, increase predictable, multi-year and long-term funding and expand the donor base for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. This will enable OHCHR to provide more prompt responses to the requests of Member States, to deliver the required technical assistance and capacity-building and to develop knowledge‑management solutions, including digital tools to identify good practices, such as the online repository on technical cooperation and capacity-building.**

36. **Recognizing that sustainable development and human rights are mutually reinforcing and integral to each other, it is recommended that partnerships and coordination among the United Nations system, international financial institutions, national institutions, development partners and other stakeholders be further enhanced. This would enable OHCHR, in collaboration with relevant international, regional and national partners, to provide increasingly effective technical cooperation, linking recommendations from the universal periodic review process with the corresponding Sustainable Development Goals.**

1. \* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline so as to include the most recent information. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. See statement of the United Nations Controller on the regular budget liquidity situation, 28 December 2023; see also [A/78/574](http://undocs.org/en/A/78/574). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The note verbale was recirculated on 12 April 2024. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [A/HRC/51/9](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/51/9), para. 3. See also <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Development/SR/AddisAbaba/SDG_HR_Table.pdf>; and Danish Institute for Human Rights, “The human rights guide to the Sustainable Development Goals”, available at <https://sdg.humanrights.dk/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A/HRC/55/78 (advanced edited version), para. 57. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See OHCHR, UNDP and the Development Coordination Office, *UN Good Practices: How the Universal Periodic Review Process Supports Sustainable Development* (2022). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. The total number of recommendations received by States under review increased by 287 per cent from the end of the first cycle to the end of the third cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. See [A/HRC/52/80](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/52/80) and [A/HRC/53/63](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/53/63). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. [A/HRC/53/58](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/53/58), para. 14. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [A/HRC/53/63](http://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/53/63). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)