Updates on activities on the promotion and realization of the right to development

 Supplementary information to the report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

1. This document contains an overview of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) relating to the promotion and realization of the right to development, covering the period from 1 June 2021 to 31 May 2022.

2. In implementing its mandate to promote the realization of the right to development, OHCHR is guided by the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, and conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group on the Right to Development.

 A. Support for human rights mechanisms

 1. Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development

3.OHCHR supported the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development in implementing his mandate to prepare a revised convention on the right to development, which was submitted to the twenty-third session of the Working Group.[[1]](#footnote-1) OHCHR organized the twenty-second session of the Working Group, held from 22–26 November 2021, and the twenty-third session of the Working Group, on 16-20 May 2022. The Working Group held interactive dialogues with the Special Rapporteur on the right to development and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the right to development, and considered feedback on the draft convention on the right to development.[[2]](#footnote-2)

 2. Expert Mechanism on the right to development

4. The Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (EMRTD) held its fourth and fifth sessions in November 2021 in Geneva and in March 2022 in New York. It presented an annual report[[3]](#footnote-3) to the 48th session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Third Committee of the 76th session General Assembly. The EMRTD also presented the final version of its first thematic study on “Operationalizing the right to development in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”[[4]](#footnote-4) at the 48th session of the HRC.

5. During its fourth session, the EMRTD discussed the impact of racial discrimination[[5]](#footnote-5) on the wellbeing of racialized groups by denying them equitable access to social services (health, education, social protection, etc.), economic opportunities, justice, safety, and security. At both its fourth and fifth sessions, the EMRTD discussed a proposal to develop Commentaries to the Declaration on the Right to Development[[6]](#footnote-6). These aim to encourage a broad range of actors to use the right to development in their work. The EMRTD Commentary No. 1 will address the first operative provision of the Declaration, which contains the definition of the right to development. The EMRTD also discussed the concept of social protection systems[[7]](#footnote-7) as one embracing all human rights, providing civil and political security as well as economic, social and environmental security.

6. At its fifth session, the EMRTD discussed the role of the right to development in international investment law[[8]](#footnote-8), identifying progress and challenges in incorporating Sustainable Development Goals and human rights in international investment agreements since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. It also dedicated one meeting at discussing the right to development and peace and security with non-governmental organizations. [[9]](#footnote-9)

7. On 21 October 2021, the Expert Mechanism held an Online Dialogue with Civil Society Organizations and Movements[[10]](#footnote-10) aiming to provide a platform to engage on promoting and operationalizing the right to development.

 3. Special Rapporteur on the right to development

8. On 9 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, together with five other Special Procedures, issued a statement[[11]](#footnote-11) calling on leaders of the world’s largest economies to ensure equal access to COVID-19 vaccines by people in the Global South and not to allow the profit motive to undermine global health and equity.

9. On 6 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur participated in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development[[12]](#footnote-12), where he highlighted the urgent need to include marginalized members of society, such as women, racial, religious and ethnic minorities, internally displaced persons, migrants, persons with disabilities and persons living in poverty, in decision-making processes related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

10. In his thematic report to the UN General Assembly[[13]](#footnote-13), the Special Rapporteur examined the relationship between the right to development and climate action at international level. He found, among others, that the significant public investments in COVID-19 recovery plans are a historical opportunity to reorient climate change processes towards more equitable and sustainable production and consumption patterns and a more democratic global governance of economic and financial systems.

 4. Other mandate holders of the Human Rights Council

11. On 9 August 2021, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order presented his report to the HRC,[[14]](#footnote-14) concluding that it is essential that renewed multilateralism be embraced with a more effective and more inclusive approach.[[15]](#footnote-15) On 8 September 2021, the Independent Expert participated in an online roundtable, entitled ‘Solidarity, Equity and the Global COVID-19 Experience’,[[16]](#footnote-16) organized by the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board to better understand the context of systemic global inequity in the global response to COVID-19, and identify actionable, forward-looking solutions to improve equity and solidarity in the global health emergency ecosystem.

12. On 24 November 2021, the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, sent a letter to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Director[[17]](#footnote-17) requesting information about human rights issues that arise in the context of IMF operations. In a joint communication sent to the IMF[[18]](#footnote-18) by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, and the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, they noted that prescription of austerity measures affected investment in areas particularly affecting women and girls[[19]](#footnote-19), especially in the context of COVID-19, calling for the prioritisation of a fully gender-responsive strategy[[20]](#footnote-20). They stressed that human rights impact assessments should be conducted on austerity measures, structural adjustments, securities and trade and investment agreements.[[21]](#footnote-21)

13. The Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt also addressed the Human Rights Council Panel discussion on ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic[[22]](#footnote-22), stressing that States require adequate financial resources to comply with their human rights obligations in a timely manner and calling for a human rights-based reform of the international debt architecture.

14. On 14 October 2021, the Working Group on business and human rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to physical and mental health, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, the Independent Expert on international order, and the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity sent 44 letters to G7 and G20 States, the European Union, and the World Trade Organization, as well as pharmaceutical companies that produce or are preparing to produce COVID-19 vaccines, and their home States, calling for urgent collective action to achieve equal and universal access to COVID-19 vaccines.[[23]](#footnote-23) As of March 2022, the communication has been replied by the European Union[[24]](#footnote-24), the governments of Argentina[[25]](#footnote-25), Australia[[26]](#footnote-26), Brazil[[27]](#footnote-27), Canada[[28]](#footnote-28), China[[29]](#footnote-29), France[[30]](#footnote-30), India[[31]](#footnote-31), Indonesia[[32]](#footnote-32), Italy[[33]](#footnote-33), Japan[[34]](#footnote-34), Mexico[[35]](#footnote-35), the Russian Federation[[36]](#footnote-36), Saudi Arabia[[37]](#footnote-37), Spain[[38]](#footnote-38), Turkey[[39]](#footnote-39) and the pharmaceutical company Pfizer[[40]](#footnote-40).

 5 Human Rights Council panel discussions

15. On 8 December 2021, OHCHR convened an intersessional seminar on good practices, key challenges and new developments relevant to access to medicines and vaccines, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/10 and Council decision 45/113[[41]](#footnote-41). The recommendations focused on ways to improve universal access to medicines and vaccines in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the need to treat COVID-19 vaccines as global public good to ensure a global response and universal and equitable access to medicines and vaccines.

 B. Activities to support the realization of the right to development, including inter-agency coordination

16. OHCHR organised and contributed to numerous activities to operationalise the right to development.

17. OHCHR researched and advocated[[42]](#footnote-42), published reports[[43]](#footnote-43), produced tools[[44]](#footnote-44), and supported all stakeholders on the right to development, international cooperation and solidarity. The Office raised awareness, built capacity[[45]](#footnote-45), and promoted dialogue[[46]](#footnote-46) on operationalizing the right to development in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, in collaboration with the University for Peace and the UN University’s International Institute for Global Health. It highlighted the duty to cooperate, free, active and meaningful participation in development and fair distribution of the benefits of development. The Office enhanced efforts to mainstream the right to development aimed at redressing asymmetries between countries in COVID-19 response, recovery, preparedness and prevention, including through revitalizing global partnership and strengthening the means of implementation. Advocacy focussed inter alia on effective multilateralism, global access to COVID-19 vaccines, sustainable finance, policy coherence, fiscal and policy space, debt relief, illicit financial flows, investment agreements, access to energy and technology, South-South, Triangular Cooperation, and cooperation with least developed countries. The High Commissioner participated in the World Leaders’ Dialogue on Inequality at UNCTAD XV[[47]](#footnote-47) and in public events on vaccine multilateralism. In close cooperation with OHRLLS and UN Women, OHCHR participated actively in the preparatory process for the Fifth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries,[[48]](#footnote-48) calling for ambitious goals related to the realization of the right to development and other human rightin the draft Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries.[[49]](#footnote-49)

18. OHCHR organized related events including the Social Forum[[50]](#footnote-50) in October 2021, a meeting on mutually beneficial cooperation in March 2022[[51]](#footnote-51); and Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogues[[52]](#footnote-52).

19. OHCHR produced policy briefs[[53]](#footnote-53) for States, international organizations, civil society and the private sector on illicit financial flows and on international investment agreements.

20. OHCHR collaborated with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, to guide an Applied Research Project on the theme of the 2021 Social Forum[[54]](#footnote-54), with specific reference to 4 sub-themes: Democratic Freedoms, Racism and Xenophobia, Vaccine Access and Development, and Access to the Internet.

21. OHCHR continued to actively take part in the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[[55]](#footnote-55). The Network analysed the first generation of Common Country Analysis and cooperation frameworks from the perspective of addressing racial discrimination and protecting minorities. In October, under WHO leadership and with the involvement of trainers and experts from OHCHR, OASPG, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNODC, the Network convened a month-long training course for UN Country Teams worldwide.

22. In her report[[56]](#footnote-56) to the Economic and Social Council, the High Commissioner for Human Rights focused on the recent work of the OHCHR in operationalizing the Secretary-General’s call for a new social contract. She highlighted the work of the ‘Surge Initiative’[[57]](#footnote-57) to demonstrate the value of the human rights framework (particularly economic and social rights and the right to development) in guiding States and national stakeholders’ policies and efforts to address the impact of the pandemic and strengthen social justice, fostering a transformative and human rights-enhancing economy that addresses pre-existing inequalities and avoids creating new ones.

23. The OHCHR contributed to regional and in-country inter-agency efforts to provide guidance on integrating human rights and gender into COVID-19 responses. On 21 and 22 September 2021 in Sudan, OHCHR, and UN Women, conducted a two-day training workshop on the human rights-based and gender mainstreaming approach for staff of the UN.

24. Between 6 and 7 December 2021, OHCHR East Africa Regional Office in partnership with the African Union Commission, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the UN Development Program, the GIZ, the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the Africa Trade Policy Centre organized a virtual dialogue on National Action Plans (NAPs) on business and human rights in the East and Horn of Africa Region. This event was organized in collaboration with the Kenya Department of Justice, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the Tanzania Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance. It raised awareness on the importance of elaborating NAPs on Business and human rights to strengthen protection and promotion of human rights in the context of business operations. The dialogue also explored the opportunities presented by the ongoing operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for implementation of business and human rights.

25. The joint OHCHR-UNDP project entitled “Enhanced Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team strategic engagement with the UPR and other human rights mechanisms (global and regional) and with National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) and NHRI’s to achieve the SDGs”, provided support to six countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, and Uruguay) in their targeted efforts on specific human rights and Sustainable Development Goals issues aimed at strengthening systems coherence and integration, and to two additional countries to support the NHRI’s engagement in VNR/SDG processes.

26. The High Commissioner continued her advocacy to addressing the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures to the enjoyment of human rights, calling for a major re-think on this matter.[[58]](#footnote-58) She expressed concerns on the concrete impact of certain sanctions to the enjoyment of human rights in countries including Iran[[59]](#footnote-59), Cuba,[[60]](#footnote-60) Afghanistan, [[61]](#footnote-61) and Venezuela.[[62]](#footnote-62)

 1. Some examples of OHCHR work in the operationalization of the right to development at regional and country levels

27. Between January and September 2021, OHCHR provided advice, technical support and analytical input concerning 49 Common Country Assessments (CCA) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) documents and processes, covering 79 countries in all regions[[63]](#footnote-63). As part of the Peer Support Group established by the Development Coordination Office in Africa, OHCHR provided technical support in review of CCAs and CFs for Tanzania, Uganda and Chad. OHCHR East Africa Regional Office supported mainstreaming of human rights perspectives in UN Development Systems frameworks and programming processes in Djibouti, Tanzania and Ethiopia to anchor planning in human rights-based approaches and Leave No One Behind Principle. OHCHR Uganda and the Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group provided an analysis of and briefings on opportunities to increase the number of gender-sensitive indicators in the UNSDCF indicator matrix.

28. In Tunisia, OHCHR implemented a pilot project supporting municipalities in adopting participatory human rights-based approaches to budget, with a special focus on vulnerable groups. Under its Litigation Programme (2018-2021), OHCHR deployed a series of trainings about means of recourse to international and national laws when faced with ESCR violations.

29. OHCHR in Kenya undertook a human rights-based analysis of the national budget for the 2021/2022 fiscal year, supporting the implementation of recent Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations (2020) to increase budget allocations and resources to alleviate poverty and realize the Sustainable Development Goals with focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

30. The OHCHR supported the UN Country Team in Tunisia in the development of a set of early warning indicators for social unrest placing human rights at its heart. Human rights-sensitive indicators have been used by UN agencies to continuously monitor events that may trigger human rights violations.

31. The OHCHR supported the collection of disaggregated data in national statistical frameworks to realise the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle and the Sustainable Development Goals. On 28 April 2021, OHCHR Tunisia organized a consultation with civil society organizations working with minorities and discriminated groups, which led to the inclusion of significant LNOB data into the Voluntary National Review (VNR). In Uganda, OHCHR conducted a workshop for staff members of Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Uganda Human Rights Commission, and the National Planning Authority on human rights-based approach to statistics, human rights indicators and the LNOB principle. OHCHR Uganda also developed a booklet on human rights based-approach principles aimed at assisting UN Agencies and partners in their programming, plans and activities, and provided inputs to the human rights based-approach tool developed by the National Planning Authority of Uganda. In Sudan, from 14-16 September 2021, OHCHR organized a training workshop in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development on the human rights-based and “leave no one behind” approach in the context of planning and programming for government officials.

32. OHCHR in Sudan, taking into account the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, continued its advocacy with the Government and other stakeholders to embark on targeted actions, to progressively achieve a universal and comprehensive social protection system, leaving no one behind. OHCHR provided inputs on a draft National Social Protection Strategy initiated by the Ministry of Social Development with the support of UNICEF, ILO and the World Bank.

33. OHCHR launched campaigns encouraging vaccination against COVID-19, countering rumours and misinformation, and raising awareness on the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable groups. These included messaging to indigenous peoples in Latin America; public information notes in Cambodia on how addressing inequalities requires a human rights economy that invests in people, social security, and the realization of economic, social and cultural rights; a ‘Mask up Campaign’, posters in minority languages, and social media campaign in Iraq; and the ‘Ena Bdit’ project in Tunisia[[64]](#footnote-64) to promote human rights-based initiatives at community level throughout the twenty-four governorates of the country. In Senegal, OHCHR successfully advocated for the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the National Deployment of Vaccine Plan, stressing the need for COVID-19 vaccination programmes to be inclusive of all groups.

34. In Tunisia, OHCHR continued an LNOB study initiated in September 2020 in cooperation with the Resident-Coordinator’s Office (RCO) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) to assess the impact of the epidemic on the realization of ESCR, including for vulnerable groups. The study looks at governmental measures taken to handle, mitigate, recover from the crisis, and build back better, as well as their effects on vulnerable populations and groups traditionally left behind. The findings are being disseminated in 2022.

35. On 17 January 2022, the East Africa Regional Office delivered a workshop covering International and regional instruments on modern-day slavery and its impact on right to a healthy environment and the right to development. The workshop was jointly co-organized by five civil societies organizations as part of a three-year project entitled “Combatting modern slavery” in Ethiopia, funded by Norwegian Development Cooperation. Outcomes from the workshop included recommendations on the need to establish a multistakeholder roadmap to guide government, private sector, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders to fully combat modern-day slavery taking into account measures to advance the promotion and enjoyment of collective rights such as the right to a healthy environment and the right to development.

36. On 10 March 2022, OHCHR EARO participated in a Technical Working Group meeting in Ethiopia organized by UN Environment Programme and the World Food Programme to develop a proposed joint Programme on environment and climate change in line with priorities under the UNSDCF for Ethiopia and the Ten Years Perspective Development Plan elaborated by the Government. OHCHR emphasized the need for mainstreaming human rights and the right to development in the proposed joint programme on climate change policy, adaptation and mitigation actions.

37. In April 2022, OHCHR coordinated a session on human rights, including a focus on the right to development, during the online course “Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity in Somalia” organized by the Berlin Center for international Peace Operations in cooperation with the European Union Civilian Training Initiative.

38. In Brazil, the Project of the Voluntary Fund for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review supported public hearings by the UPR Parliamentary Observatory Fund. This led to the approval of three laws addressing economic, social and cultural rights and right to development during the COVID-19 pandemic.

39. In Cameroon, OHCHR, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, carried out a series of information sessions to raise awareness on the situation of vulnerable groups and COVID-19 with representatives of the government and civil society. The Centre also organised events including on the integration of a human rights in development planning, risk assessments, early warning and prevention; and in the socio-economic response to COVID-19.

40. In Honduras, OHCHR promoted the integration of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development of people in vulnerable situations, in the State’s response to humanitarian emergencies, including its COVID-19 response, reconstruction and recovery phases. OHCHR provided technical advice, monitored social unrest, undertook advocacy actions, and set up strategic actions, promoting and protecting the rights indigenous peoples, peasant, and afro-Honduran communities.

41. In April 2022, the OHCHR partnered with the Berlin Center for International Peace Operations, to mainstream the right to development and the rights of youth in a training on Conflict Analysis in Somalia to staff from the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia.

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1. Human Rights Council resolution 48/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See https://www.ohchr.org/en/events/events/2022/23rd-session-working-group-right-development [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. A/HRC/48/62 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. A/HRC/48/63 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. A/HRC/EMRTD/4/CRP.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. A/HRC/EMRTD/5/CRP.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. A/HRC/EMRTD/4/CRP.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. A/HRC/EMRTD/5/CRP.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. See https://previous.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Development/EMD/Session5/Concept-Note-Meeting-with-NGO.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. See https://www.ohchr.org/en/events/events/2022/expert-mechanism-right-development-online-dialogue-civil-society-organizations [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. See https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/06/un-experts-g7-governments-must-ensure-vaccines-access-developing-countries [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. E/HLPF/2021/7 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. A/76/154 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. A/HRC/48/58 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. See https://www.ohchr.org/en/calls-for-input/calls-input/2021/defence-renewed-multilateralism-address-covid-19-pandemic-and [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. See https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/Newsletter-DEIO-4.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. See https://previous.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IEDebt/Activities/Independent-Expert-letter-to-the-IMF.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. OL OTH 16/2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. A/73/179 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. See https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=27128 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. A/HRC/42/38 para 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/03/panel-discussion-ensuring-equitable-affordable> timely-and-0 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. See https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2021/10/information-note-experts-send-pharma-companies-states-eu-and-wto-letters?LangID=E&NewsID=27670 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Colleagues are currently uploading the reply of the EU to the publicly accessible SP COMMs database (ref.no. of communication JOL OTH 226/2021) https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36870 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36588>, https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36592 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36686 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36590 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36798 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36705 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36727 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36587 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36720 [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36814 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36683 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36662 [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36634 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36825 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36692 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36661 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadFile?gId=36721 [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. A/HRC/49/34 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. See https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/DevelopmentIndex.aspx. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. See A/HRC/48/26; [A/HRC/47/47](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/47/47); A/76/249. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. See https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/InformationMaterials.aspx; https://www.ohchr.org/en/training-materials-online-course-right-development-and-sustainable-development-goals [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. See https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/intro-training-on-rtd-and-sdgs.aspx; https://www.upeace.org/departments/e-course-on-the-right-to-development. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Including online: https://www.facebook.com/groups/righttodevelopment/permalink/697777361396969/. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. See https://unctad.org/meeting/fifteenth-session-united-nations-conference-trade-and-development-unctad-15 [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. [https://www.un.org/ldc5/. Se](https://www.un.org/ldc5/.%20Se)e, for example, OHCHR’s presentation during the discussion “OHCHR’s presentation during the UN Future Forum Panel “Delivering dignity: human development and well-being in LDCs”, <https://www.un.org/ldc5/ldc-future-forum-programme-panel2>. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. [A/CONF.219/2022/3](https://undocs.org/A/CONF.219/2022/3) [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. A/HRC/49/79 [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/49session/Pages/Panel-discussions.aspx. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. See https://previous.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/ESCR/Pages/hernan-santa-cruz-dialogues.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. See https://www.ohchr.org/en/development/publications-and-resources [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. See https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/IHEID\_Capstone\_Project\_report\_ARP\_OHCHR.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. See OHCHR | The UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. E/2021/77 [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. See https://waps.ohchr.org/en/sdgs/seeding-change-economy-enhances-human-rights-surge-initiative [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/09/1100142> [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/2021/06/high-commissioner-human-rights-presents-report-situation-human-rights-iran-and-oral-update> [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. https://www.ohchr.org/en/2021/07/cuba-bachelet-urges-dialogue-calls-release-detained-protesters [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/03/un-high-commissioner-human-rights-michelle-bachelet-visits-kabul-afghanistan [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/03/high-commissioner-updates-human-rights-council-venezuela [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. E/2021/77 [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. See https://www.facebook.com/EnaBdit/videos/ [↑](#footnote-ref-64)