



# THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

INPUT FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2023

23 February 2023

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

The following submission is a contribution to the 2023 United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to be convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) from 10 to 19 July 2023. The General Assembly in resolution 75/290 B defined the theme of the 2023 HLPF to be *“Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”*.

The 2023 HLPF will review in-depth Goals 6 on clean water and sanitation, 7 on affordable and clean energy, 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals. The forum will also consider the different and particular impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic across these SDGs and the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals.

The President of the ECOSOC invited the President of the Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide an input to the thematic review of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2023.

This document provides substantive input to the HLPF regarding the Human Rights Council’s contribution to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), and in particular the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets most relevant to its mandate.

## 1.2. Scope

This submission is an analytical overview of initiatives and actions presented at the Human Rights Council that are directly related to the 2030 Agenda and to the SDGs.

It covers all outcomes of regular sessions of the Human Rights Council that took place after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, namely from the 30th session (September 2015) to the 51st session (September 2022), with a particular focus of sessions during 2022.

The Human Rights Council is a human rights inter-governmental body of the United Nation. Given the established links between human rights and the 2030 Agenda, virtually all activities and outcomes of the Council may be understood as contributing to the overall aim of “leaving no one behind”. However, this research focuses on Council texts and documents that refer explicitly to the 2030 Agenda or the SDGs.

This document is accompanied by a separate Annex containing a summary of relevant data that may be useful for further analysis. Detailed information and disaggregated data are available for consultation upon request.

## 1.3. Methodology

Data for this research was collected from the following sources:

- All resolutions, decisions (excluding the UPR adoptions) and President’s statements adopted by the Council.
- All reports submitted by the Secretary-General (SG), the High Commissioner for Human Rights (HC), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) following a mandated request.

Search keys include direct mentions of the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2030 Agenda) and the “Sustainable Development Goals” including each Goal/Target.

Mentions in adopted Council resolutions were classified by their location either in the **title** or in the **body** of the document.

This analysis was carried out exclusively on the basis of official documents of the Human Rights Council. Other sources emanating from such activities as panel discussions, side events, the Universal Periodic Review, the work of special procedures, and the Advisory Committee, were not considered, unless they were produced in the form of an SG/HC/OHCHR report. This selection was intention to ensure the highest possible degree of objectivity and transparency.

In relation to the thematic focus and specific SDGs of the 2023 HLPF, this analysis also includes mandated activities of the Council, such as panels, interactive dialogues and intersessional meetings.

## 2. FINDINGS

### 2.1. Resolutions citing the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda

Between September 2015 and February 2023 (time of writing), the Human Rights Council held 22 regular sessions. It adopted a total of 707 resolutions, decisions and President’s statements (excluding decisions on Universal Periodic Review outcomes) under all of its 10 agenda items.<sup>1</sup>

A total of **313 resolutions** mentioned the 2030 Agenda and/or the SDGs, representing **44%** of all adopted texts. Of those resolutions, **10** referred to the 2030 Agenda/SDGs in the title (1% of all texts) and **303** in the body of the text (43% of all texts).

Reference to the 2030 Agenda and/or the SDGs were made in **502 preambular paragraphs** and in **336 operative paragraphs** of these resolutions. The number of references in preambular paragraphs has increased, while those in operative paragraphs have stayed relatively level ([Figure 8](#)).

Regarding their classification under the Human Rights Council agenda, most SDG references appear in resolutions adopted under the **thematic agenda item 3 (87%)**, “*Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development*”. Some references to the 2030 Agenda have also appeared in resolutions relating to States, under the technical cooperation agenda item 10 (4%) and the

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<sup>1</sup> Session-specific disaggregated data is included in the Annex document.

country situations agenda item 4 (3%). A minor number of references were seen in resolutions under the agenda items relating to human rights bodies; racism; reports of the HC/OHCHR/SG; and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1-2% under each item) ([Figure 11](#)).

States have taken a (voluntary) approach to adopt reoccurring thematic resolutions during particular sessions. As such, references to the 2030 Agenda varies between the three regular sessions in a year. The number of resolutions referring to SDGs/2030 Agenda adopted during June sessions tends to be higher on average (66% of all adopted resolutions), compared to September sessions (39%) and March sessions (35%) ([Figure 4](#)).

## 2.2. Resolutions in 2022

In 2022, the Council adopted **42 resolutions** referring to the SDGs/2030 Agenda (42% of all adopted texts). This is similar to the number of resolutions adopted in 2021. In relative terms, the percentage of resolutions referring to SDGs remains on average around **44%** of all adopted resolutions ([Figure 1-2](#)).

Resolutions adopted in 2022 mention the SDGs in the context of a variety of topics. In relation to **economic, social and cultural rights**, the SDGs/2030 Agenda were mentioned in resolutions relation to education, housing, health, climate change, water and sanitation, health and medicines, food, and work.

SDGs were referred to in resolutions concerning the human rights of **various groups** such as women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, children, older persons, youth, minorities, internally displaced persons, journalists, and the legal profession.

Other **thematic** resolutions referring to the SDGs were on good governance, cyberbullying, COVID-19 recovery and vaccines, local government, slavery, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, transitional justice, international solidarity, civilian use of firearms, unilateral coercive measures, and foreign debt.

**Country-specific** resolutions referring to the SDGs were on the following States: Belarus and the Marshall Islands (the latter in the context of nuclear legacy). Resolutions on the Universal Periodic Review, national human rights institutions, and technical cooperation also referred to the SDGs.

## 2.3. Reports by the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Since 2015, a total of **291 Council reports** referred to the 2030 Agenda and/or the SDGs, where prepared by the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, or the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. This represents **54%** of the overall number of reports submitted by the SG, HC or OHCHR. The trend suggests an **increasing integration of the 2030 Agenda/SDGs** in such Council reports. ([Figures 9-10](#)).

In 2022, pursuant to a Council mandate, OHCHR published the report, “Best practices, challenges and lessons learned concerning **integrated approaches to the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** at the national level” ([A/HRC/51/9](#)). The report covers six themes: (a) integrated approaches to inequalities, non-discrimination and disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind; (b) the role of integrated approaches in designing inclusive and transformative social protection; (c) leveraging human rights to budget for the Sustainable Development Goals; (d) a rights-based approach to debt management; (e) rights-based strategies for financing the Sustainable Development Goals; and (f) the role of civil society in promoting integrated approaches.

The following list is of all SG/HC/OHCHR reports that focus specifically on the 2030 Agenda/SDGs:

- OHCHR report: Best practices, challenges and lessons learned concerning **integrated approaches** to the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the national level ([A/HRC/51/9](#))
- OHCHR report: Summary of the **fourth** intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/49/59](#))
- OHCHR report: Central role of the State in **responding to pandemics** and other health emergencies, and the socioeconomic consequences thereof, in advancing sustainable development and the realization of all human rights ([A/HRC/47/23](#))
- OHCHR Report: Summary of the **third** intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/46/48](#))
- OHCHR Report: Summary of the **second** intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/43/33](#))
- OHCHR Report: Intersessional seminar on the role of **good governance** in the promotion and protection of human rights and best practices in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16 in this regard ([A/HRC/43/34](#))
- OHCHR Report: Consultation on the experiences and practices of **national human rights institutions** in working to support the establishment and maintenance of inclusive societies and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/41/30](#))
- OHCHR Report: Summary of the intersessional meeting for **dialogue and cooperation** on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/40/34](#))
- HC Report: Intersessional expert meeting to consider gaps in, challenges to and best practices aimed at the full enjoyment of human rights by all **women and girls** and the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/39/34](#))

- OHCHR Report: Supporting effective and inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through effective, coherent and coordinated **technical cooperation and capacity-building** ([A/HRC/38/28](#))
- SG Report: Question of the realization in all countries of **economic, social and cultural** rights in building sustainable and resilient societies for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/37/30](#))
- HC Report: Protection of the **rights of the child** in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/HRC/34/27](#))

#### 2.4. Top SDGs mentioned in resolutions and reports

**Goal 16** (peace, justice and strong institutions) is by far the most cited SDG, as seen in 65 resolutions and in 108 reports. **Goal 5** (gender equality) is the second most cited SDG, seen in 27 resolutions and 38 reports ([Figure 5](#)).

In resolutions, **Goals 3, 8** and **4** are the next most cited SDGs (21-24 references). This is followed by **Goals 17, 10** and **1** (13-15 references). **Goals 7, 9, 14** and **15** have had minimal or no references in resolutions (0-1 references) ([Figure 6](#)).

In reports, **Goals 4** and **10** are cited 35 and 34 times respectively, while **Goals 3, 8** and **17** are cited an average of 29 times. **Goals 7** and **14** were only mentioned once in reports ([Figure 7](#)).

#### 2.5. Council activities relating to the thematic focus of HLPF 2023

*“The HLPF in 2023 will also review in-depth **Goals 6** on clean water and sanitation, **7** on affordable and clean energy, **9** on industry, innovation and infrastructure, **11** on sustainable cities and communities, and **17** on partnerships for the Goals. The forum will take into account the different and particular impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic across these SDGs and the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals.”*

Regarding the other focus SDGS, **Goals 7** and **9** have a minimal prevalence at the Council. Goal 7 was quoted in a summary report of a discussion on women and girls. Goal 9 was cited in two reports in relation to internet shutdowns. Neither goal was directly cited in a Council resolution. However, the Council resolutions on the ‘human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment’ ([48/13](#)<sup>2</sup>) and on the ‘Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change’ ([48/14](#)) can be considered linked to Goal 7. The Council resolutions on ‘adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living’ ([43/14](#)) can be considered linked to Goal 9, though noting the mandate predates the SDGs.

**Goals 6, 11, and 17** were more comprehensively cited within the work of the Council. In January 2023, the Council held its **fifth intersessional meeting on human rights and the 2030 Agenda**. The intersessional meeting based its discussions on the theme of the HLPF 2023, in

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<sup>2</sup> See also General Assembly resolution [76/300](#)

particular **Goals 6, 11 and 17**. A summary report of the meeting will be separately submitted for the HLPF 2023.

*A. Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation*

Since 2015, Goal 6 and its targets have been cited in **4 resolutions and 7 reports**.

The Council **biennially adopts a thematic resolution on ‘The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation’** most recently in September 2022 ([51/19](#), see also [45/8](#), [39/8](#)). The resolution reaffirms the 2030 Agenda, in particularly Goal 6, and recalls the importance of “integrated approaches” in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. It expresses alarm of the risk of displaced persons by 2030 due to water scarcity and stressed the importance of monitoring and reporting on Goal 6 implementation. The resolution calls on States to “accelerate the cross-sectoral implementation of the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 6, on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, including by working collaboratively with all stakeholders in a coordinated manner, consistent with their obligations under international law and taking into account the outcome of the United Nations 2023 Water Conference”.

In 2022, during its September session, the Council held its **annual interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation**. The Council considered the annual report of the mandate holder, which focused on Indigenous peoples and lessons from ancestral cultures ([A/HRC/51/24](#)).

In earlier sessions, Goal 6 was cited in an OHCHR report relating to good national policy practices ([A/HRC/41/21](#)) and a SG report on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights ([A/HRC/40/29](#)). Summary reports of discussions on gender mainstreaming ([A/HRC/39/34](#)) and on local government ([A/HRC/38/22](#)) also cited Goal 6.

*B. Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities*

Since 2015, Goal 11 and its targets have been cited in **7 resolutions and 19 reports**.

The Council **biennially adopts a thematic resolution on ‘Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context’** most recently in March 2022 ([49/17](#), see also [43/14](#)). The resolution reaffirms the principles and commitments with regard to adequate housing and **underlines the importance of target 11.1** (By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums). The resolution calls on States to integrate the human right to adequate housing into the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda and implement target 11.1 through inclusive and cross-sectoral strategies with a particular emphasis on the needs of persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable.

In 2022, during its March session, the Council held its **annual interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing**. The Council considered the annual report of the mandate holder, which focused on spatial segregation ([A/HRC/49/48](#)).

Goal 11 was cited in multiple reports relating to the rights of **persons with disability** ([A/HRC/43/29](#), [A/HRC/43/29](#)). Goal 11 was also cited in High Commissioner reports on local

government ([A/HRC/51/10](#)) and the rights of Indigenous peoples ([A/HRC/39/37](#)), an OHCHR report relating to good national policy practices ([A/HRC/41/21](#)), and on SG reports on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights ([A/HRC/43/29](#) and [A/HRC/40/29](#)). Summary reports of discussions on gender mainstreaming ([A/HRC/39/34](#)) and on the right to peace ([A/HRC/39/31](#)) also cited Goal 11.

### *C. Goal 17: Global partnership for sustainable development*

Since 2015, **Goal 17 on partnerships** has been mentioned in 15 resolutions and in 27 reports.

In June 2022, the Council adopted its **triennial resolution on ‘Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health’** ([50/13](#)), which reaffirmed the 2030 agenda and recalled **target 17.2** on the full implementation of official development assistance commitments by developing countries. In September 2022, the Council adopted its **annual resolution on technical cooperation and capacity-building** ([51/34](#)), in which it reaffirmed Goal 17.

**Goal 17** is also referred to in resolutions on the right to education, the right of the child, technical cooperation, international solidarity, and on foreign debt. In resolutions on equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities, the right of **persons with disabilities** to access to justice, and the participation of persons with disabilities in sport, **Goal 17** is mentioned in the context of its **target 17.18** (availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by, inter alia, disability).

In 2022, Council activities related to **Goal 17**, included the **annual oral presentation** of the High Commissioner on the overview of and successes, best practices and challenges in **technical assistance and capacity-building** efforts, particularly those provided by OHCHR and relevant United Nations agencies, highlighting the contribution of human rights technical cooperation and capacity-building to the attainment of the SDGs.

In March 2022, the Council held a meeting on enhancing technical cooperation and capacity-building in promoting and protecting the human rights of persons in vulnerable and marginalized situations in **recovery efforts during and after the COVID-19 pandemic**.

In September 2022, the Council held **interactive dialogues** with the **Special Rapporteur** on the right to development and with the **Expert Mechanism** on the Right to Development, and also held a **biennial panel discussion** on the right to development.

At the same session, the **President of the Economic and Social Council** briefed the Council on the 2022 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

In 2022, **target 17.2** was cited in a joint SG-HC report on the right to development ([A/HRC/51/22](#)). **Target 17.6** was cited in a HC report on the lack of access to COVID-19 vaccines ([A/HRC/49/35](#)). **Targets 17.9 and 17.16** were cited in an OHCHR summary report on regional consultations on national mechanisms for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights obligations ([A/HRC/50/64](#)).



## 2.6. 2022 Council activities relating to COVID-19 recovery and the SDGs

### A. Resolutions

In 2022, the COVID-19 pandemic was referred to in 43 resolutions (43% of all resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council). This is significantly below the average number of COVID-19 references in 2021 (65% of all resolutions) suggesting a decreasing level of focus on the issue.

HRC session	COVID-19 related resolutions	% of total resolutions
HRC44 (June 2020)	14	61%
HRC45 (September 2020)	21	60%
HRC46 (March 2021)	16	53%
HRC47 (June 2021)	19	70%
HRC48 (September 2021)	18	72%
HRC49 (March 2022)	19	54%
HRC50 (June 2022)	8	35%
HRC51 (September 2022)	16	39%

In 2022, 60% of resolutions mentioning COVID-19 were adopted under the thematic agenda item 3, while 30% were adopted under items 2, 4 and 10, traditionally dedicated to country-specific issues.

**Country-specific resolutions** mentioned COVID-19 in the context of the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Georgia, Mali, Myanmar, Occupied Palestinian Territory, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

**Thematic resolutions** mentioning COVID-19 included resolutions on a wide variety of issues.

In the resolution on ‘**economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the COVID-19 recovery**’ ([49/19](#)) the Council expressed deep concern of the societal impacts of COVID-19, which has exacerbated inequalities. The Council emphasized the importance of strengthened international assistance and stressed the importance of protecting economic, social and cultural rights during COVID-19 recovery. COVID-19 was also referred to in resolutions on the **right to food** ([49/13](#)), **adequate housing** ([49/17](#)), the **right to work** ([49/11](#)), and **cultural rights** ([49/7](#)).

In the resolution on ‘**equitable, affordable, timely and universal access to vaccines** in response to COVID-19’ ([49/25](#)) the Council expressed serious concern at the disparity between developed and developing countries for COVID-19 vaccine distribution. The Council called on States to remove barriers to distribution and facilitate production and trade. Resolutions on capacity building ([51/34](#)), international cooperation ([50/4](#)), and the right to development ([51/7](#)), also highlighted the need for urgent COVID-19 vaccine access. The Council also emphasized COVID-19 in resolutions on the **right to health** ([51/21](#)), access to medicines ([50/13](#)), and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation ([51/19](#)).

In relation to **particular groups**, COVID-19 was referred to in resolutions on persons with disabilities ([49/12](#)), Indigenous Peoples ([51/18](#)), women and girls ([50/18](#)), youth ([51/17](#)), journalists ([51/9](#)), the legal profession ([50/5](#)), and local government ([51/12](#)).

Finally, COVID-19 recovery was referred to in resolutions in the context of the **financial impact** of foreign debt ([49/15](#)) and unilateral coercive measures ([49/6](#)).

### *B. Reports*

In 2022, the following mandated reports specifically focused on COVID-19:

- The OHCHR summary report of the panel on **deepening inequalities exacerbated by COVID-19** ([A/HRC/51/11](#)) which emphasized the pre-existing structural and economic inequalities and the need for urgent action within the human rights framework.
- The HC report on **civil society space and COVID-19 recovery** ([A/HRC/51/13](#)) which highlighted the challenges faced by civil society and the call for inclusive participation free from reprisal.
- The OHCHR report on the intersessional panel on **corruption in the context of COVID-19** ([A/HRC/51/14](#)) which highlighted how COVID-19 had amplified existing corruption issues and call on the need for good governance and anti-corruption practices, including in support of civil society.
- The HC report on the **human rights implications of COVID-19 on young people** ([A/HRC/51/19](#)) highlighted systemic barriers to the human rights of youth, particularly with regard to education, employment, social security, health and participation.
- The HC report on **economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the COVID-19 recovery** ([A/HRC/51/20](#)) highlighted inadequate investment in housing, education, and health systems, gaps in social protection, structural inequalities, and environmental degradation.
- The HC report on the **impact of COVID-19 on girls' education** ([A/HRC/50/50](#)) highlighted the challenges in relation to school closures and distance learning, and recommended girls' safe and non-discriminatory return to school.
- The HC report on the **human rights implications of the lack of COVID-19 vaccine access and the deepening inequalities between States** ([A/HRC/49/35](#)) highlighted that vaccine delays were resulting in sharply divergent economic recoveries and reversing progress on the SDGs.

### *C. Dedicated dialogues and panels*

At HRC49, three [debates](#) focused on COVID-19: the meeting on technical cooperation for the protection of vulnerable persons during and after COVID-19; the panel on access to COVID-19 vaccines; and the panel on public policies on economic, social, and cultural rights to contribute to COVID-19 recovery.

During the **meeting on technical cooperation**, the Deputy High Commissioner said COVID-19 had increased **global unemployment** and pushed people to extreme poverty. Participants highlighted the **disparity in delivering vaccines and providing social protection**, and called

for more effective multilateralism that delivers for the vulnerable. During the **vaccines panel** discussion, the High Commissioner said a **failure to administer the COVID-19 vaccines in a fair and equitable manner was prolonging the pandemic**, noting the disparity between developed and developing countries. Participants highlighted the improving vaccination rates but the ongoing inequalities, with calls for **reforms to the global health system**. During the **public policies panel** discussion, the Deputy High Commissioner human rights offered guidance for **inclusive long term public policies and services and a move away from temporary measures**. Participants highlighted school closures, increased unemployment, and the need to leave no one behind.

At HRC50, the Council held a [panel](#) discussion on **good governance** and human rights during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. The participants discussed the **use of technologies** to protect human rights and achieve the SDGs. This includes benefits from remote working and learning, as well as the risks in relation to digital disinformation, invasive surveillance systems and exacerbating inequalities where there is no digital access.

At HRC51, the Council held a [panel](#) discussion on the COVID-19 recovery **impact on Indigenous Peoples, with a special focus on food security**. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights said the **gains of many Indigenous Peoples had been reversed** by COVID-19 and that meaningful participation needed to be an overarching principle. Participants highlighted the food security risks and the need to protect **Indigenous food and knowledge systems**, in particular the traditional knowledge of Indigenous women.

In February 2022, a Council mandated workshop was held on **economic, social and cultural rights and addressing inequalities in the COVID-19 recovery**. The workshop focused on progress and challenges relating to economic, social and cultural rights, measurements of poverty and inequality, social spending investments, and opportunities for the Council to strengthen efforts.

#### *D. Future activities*

COVID-19 will continue to be considered by the Council through the following mandates:

- At HRC51, the annual **interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities** with a focus on **support systems** to ensure community inclusion as a means to build forward better after COVID-19 ([49/12](#)).
- At HRC51, the **HC report and interactive dialogue** on the human rights implications of **COVID-19 vaccine access and the right to health** ([49/25](#)).
- Ahead of HRC54, the one-day **intersessional workshop on the right to participate in public affairs** in the context of COVID-19 recovery ([48/2](#)).
- At HRC54, the **HC report and interactive dialogue** on OHCHR work on **economic, social and cultural rights** within the context of **addressing inequalities in COVID-19 recovery** ([49/19](#)).

## Graphs and tables

Figure 1. HRC resolutions referring to SDGs per year

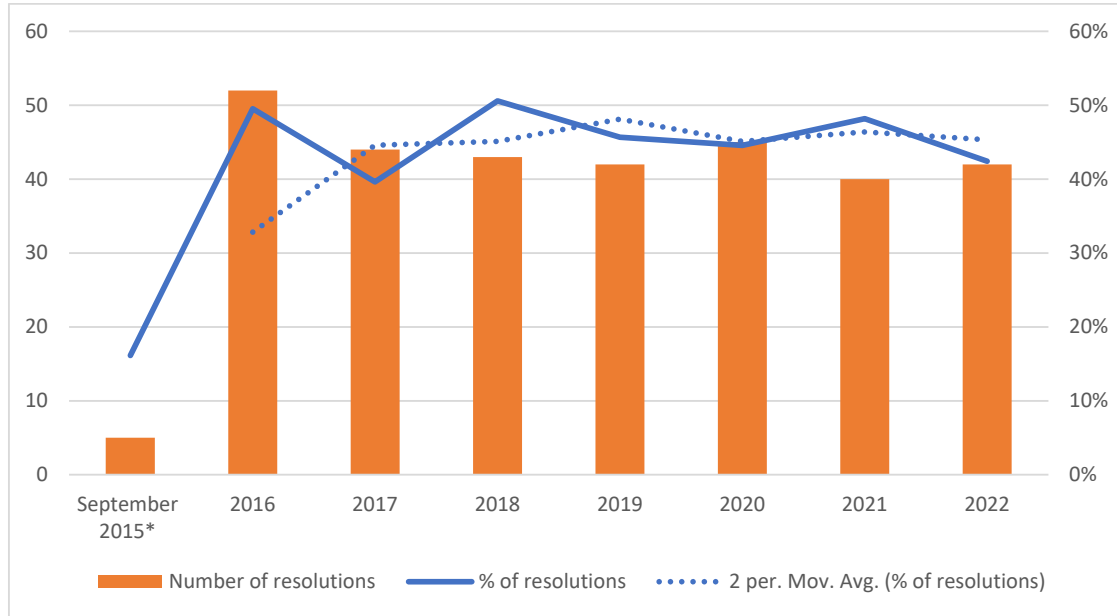


Figure 2. HRC resolutions referring to SDGs per Council session

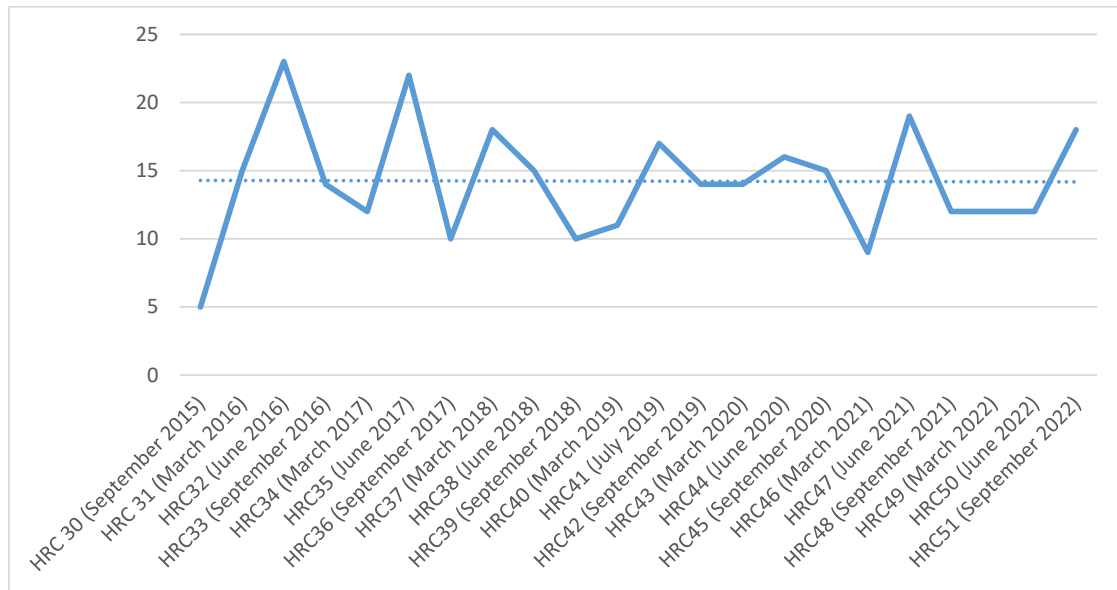


Figure 3. % of HRC resolutions referring to SDGs per Council session

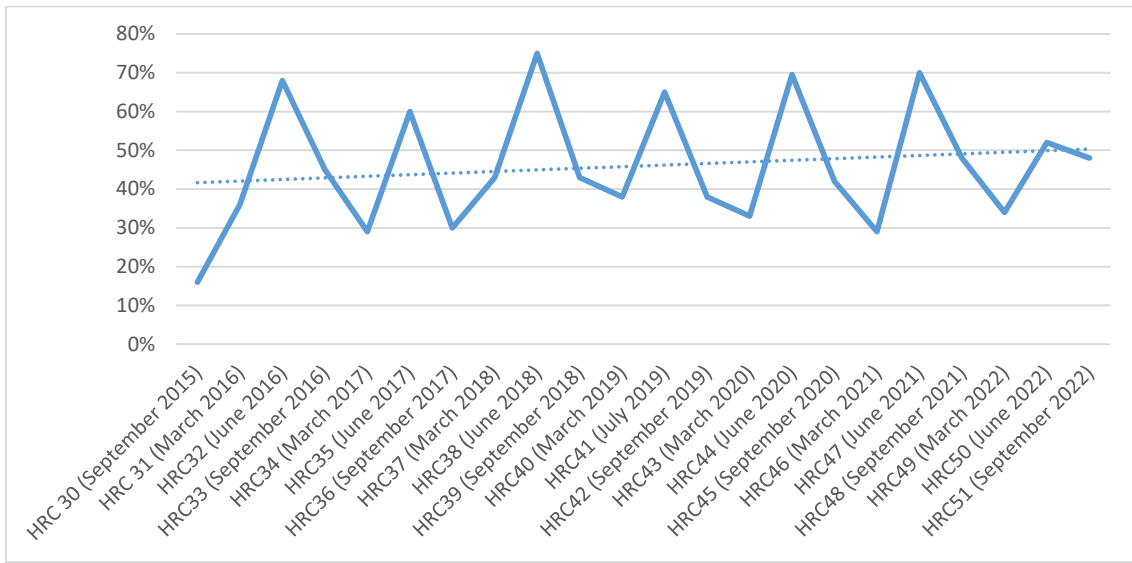
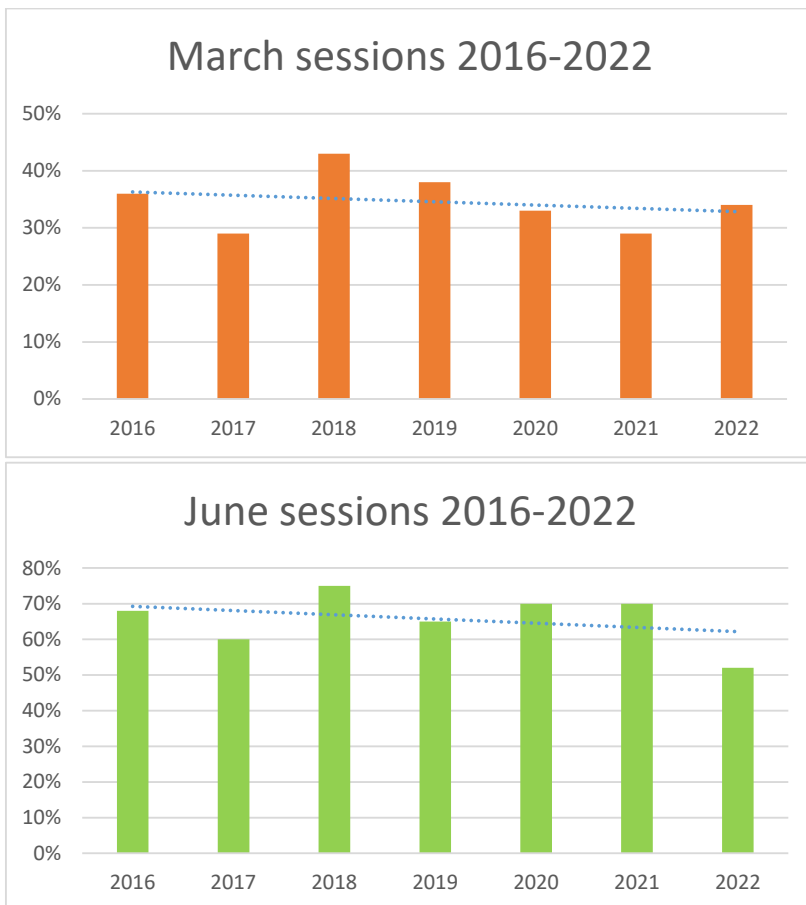


Figure 4. HRC resolutions referring to SDGs (March, June and September sessions disaggregated)



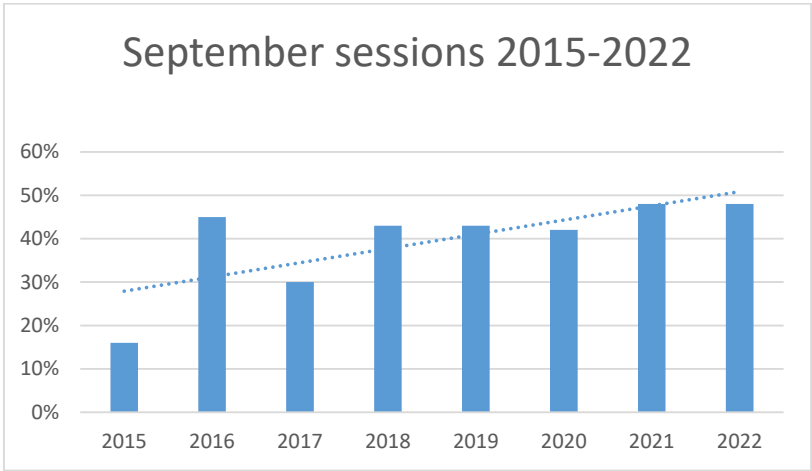


Figure 5. Mentions of specific SDGs (including targets) in resolutions and HC/SG/OHCHR reports (2015-2022)

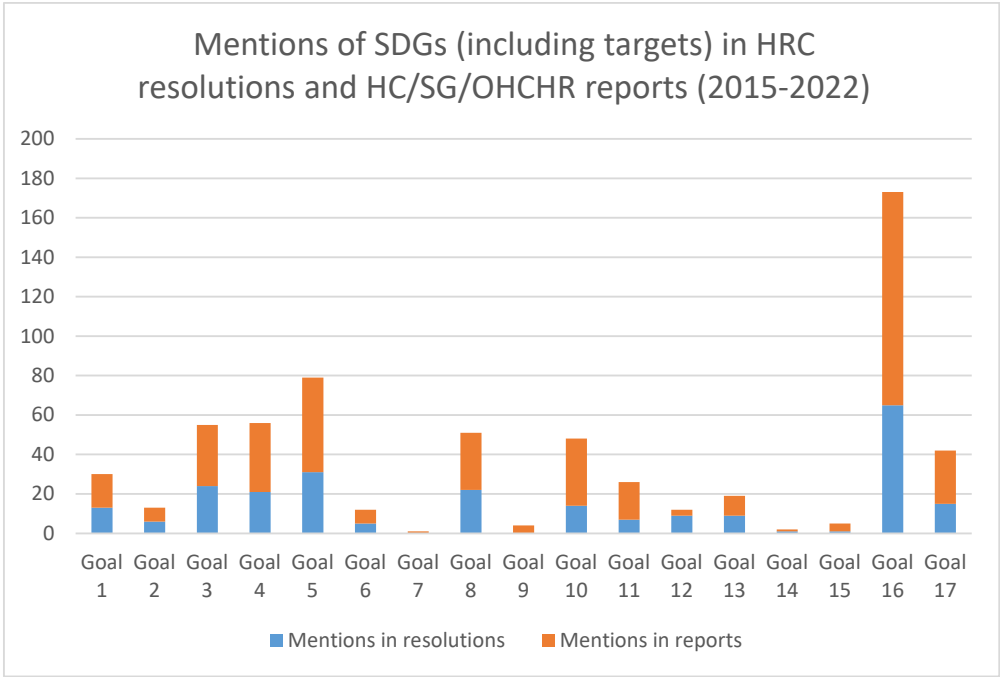


Figure 6. Top 10 SDGs (including their targets) mentioned in HRC resolutions

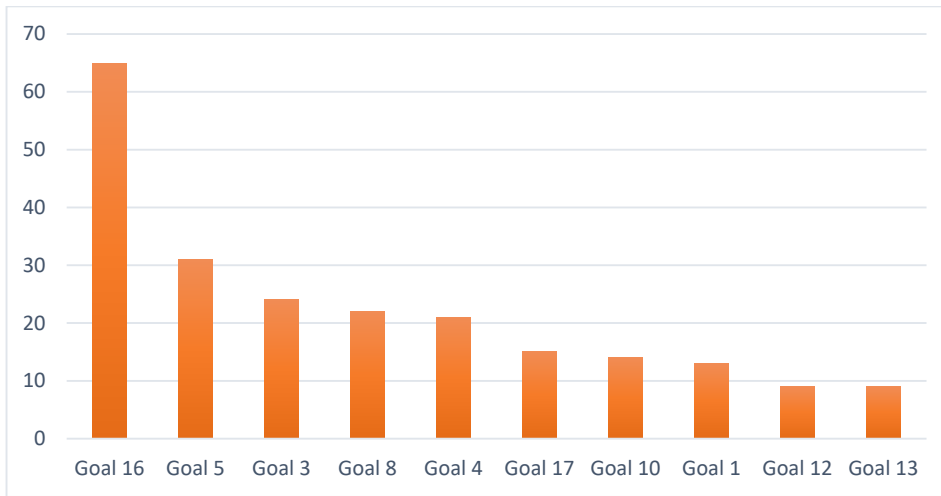


Figure 7. Top 10 SDGs (including their targets) mentioned in HC/SG/OHCHR reports

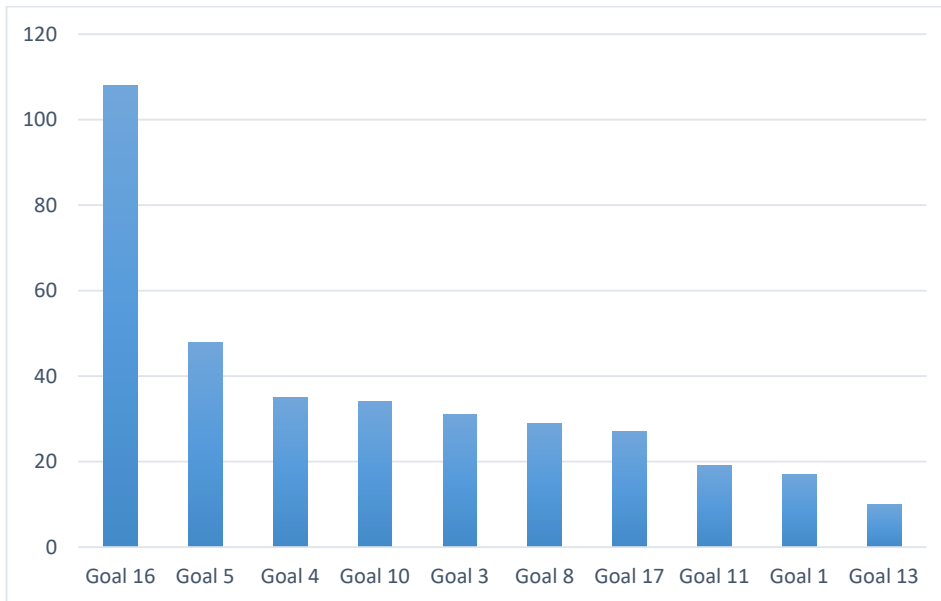


Figure 8. HRC resolution mentions of SDGs/2030 Agenda in preambular and operative paragraphs

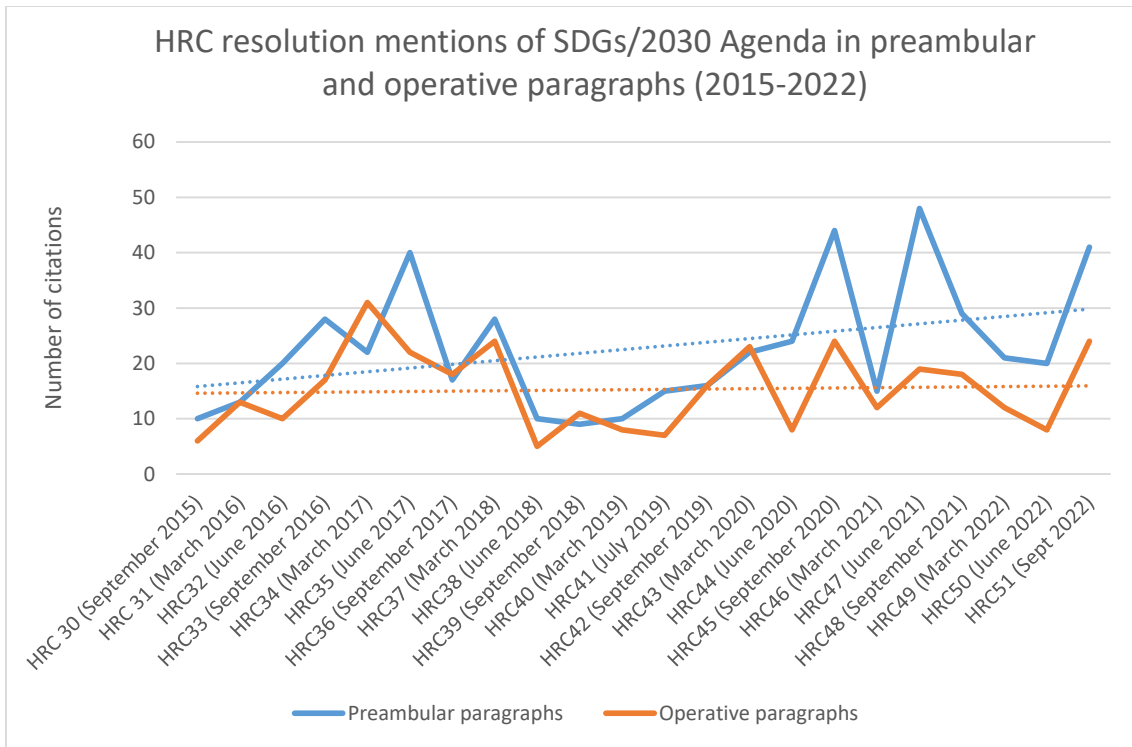


Figure 9. Number of HC/SG/OHCHR reports mentioning SDGs/Agenda 2030

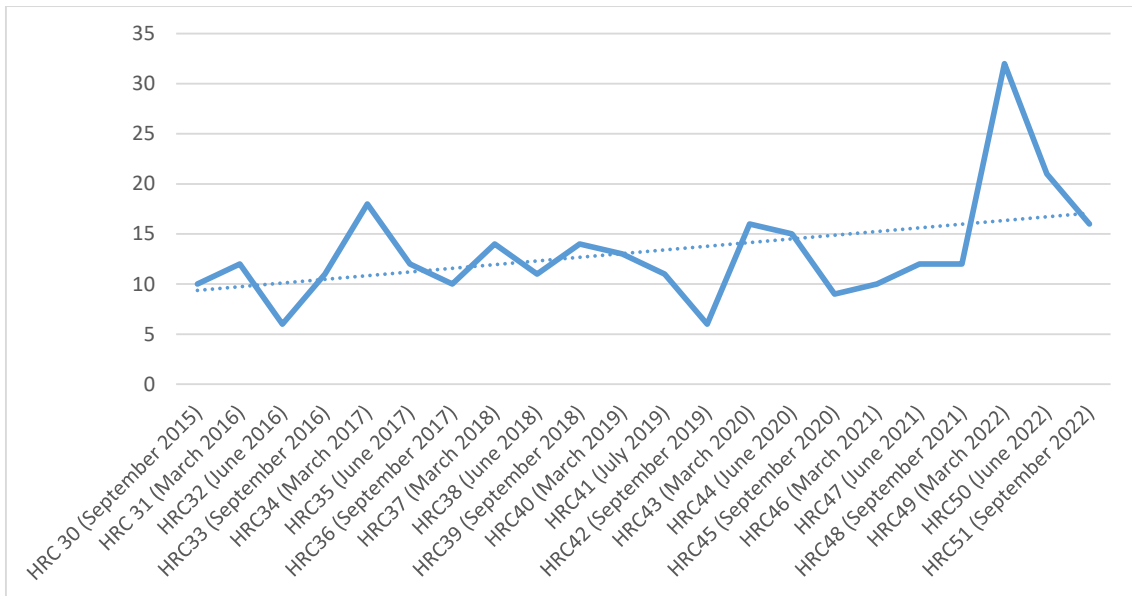




Figure 20. Percentage of total HC/SG/OHCHR reports mentioning SDGs/Agenda 2030

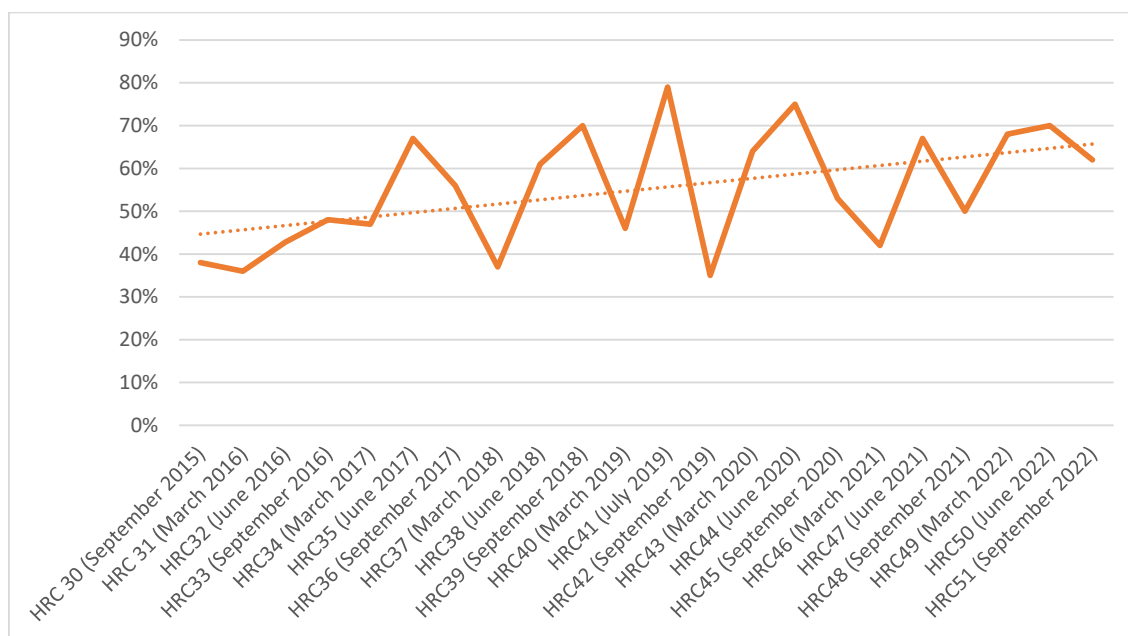


Figure 11. HRC resolutions mentioning SDGs/Agenda 2030 disaggregated by HRC agenda item

HRC Agenda item	Total number of SDG/2030 Agenda mentions in resolutions
Item 2	<b>3</b>
Item 3	<b>273</b>
Item 4	<b>10</b>
Item 5	<b>5</b>
Item 8	<b>4</b>
Item 9	<b>3</b>
Item 10	<b>15</b>