

# HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SESSION

49TH SESSION

28 FEBRUARY 2022 - 1 APRIL 2022

**SUMMARY BY AFGHANISTAN**



EMBASSY & PERMANENT MISSION *of*  
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN  
**Geneva - Switzerland**

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# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

## a. Adopted 35 resolutions

### i. Including:

1. Recognizing the Contribution of Human Rights Defenders, Including Women Human Rights Defenders, in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations, to the Enjoyment and Realization of Human Rights;
2. Right to Work;
3. Promotion of the Enjoyment of the Cultural Rights of Everyone and Respect for Cultural Diversity;

## b. Extended 10 mandates

### i. Including:

1. The Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism;
2. The Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

## c. Appointed 11 mandate holders

### i. Including:

1. Richard Bennett (New Zealand), Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Afghanistan

# AFGHANISTAN'S INVOLVEMENT

Afghanistan attended all sessions, and repeatedly spoke and was mentioned in the following.

## *Item 2: Interactive Dialogue on the Report of the High Commissioner on the Situation on Human Rights in Afghanistan*

### Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

“The Afghan people face a devastating the humanitarian and economic crisis that severely impacts their enjoyment of the full range of economic, social and cultural rights . . . [and] [a]n increase in child labour, child marriage and the sale of children has been observed.” Additionally, for Afghan women and girls, the de facto authorities have severely curtailed fundamental rights and freedoms. Moreover, “[h]uman rights defenders have been killed, arbitrarily detained, or subjected to other attacks and threats since August. The first two months of [2022] have seen a number of disturbing cases of enforced disappearances and incommunicado detention of civil society activists and protestors. While I am reassured that some have been released, I remained concerned about the erosion of civic space.” Despite repeated promises of amnesty and respect for human rights, the Taliban’s actions have shown a complete disregard for international norms and customs.

## Afghanistan

While the country faces a multitude of crises, the protection of human rights of the people of Afghanistan must remain of a priority and the cornerstone of international community's engagement with the Taliban . . . Far from the promises of general amnesty, and empty assurances during the Doha peace talks, the Taliban have resumed a cycle of retribution and violence. As the HC report also indicates, they have committed a litany of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law with full impunity, which in most cases have gone unreported and undocumented. The stark and fearful picture on the ground, is one of abuses of the right and liberties. It is a picture 1) where the voices of women, education of girls, and avenues for redressing the acts of gender-based violence and discrimination have been taken away; 2) where minorities are forcibly displaced and face discrimination on ethnic linguistic bases; 3) where the work of brave human rights defenders and journalists is responded with threats, intimidation, and violence, with torture, arbitrary arrests, abductions and forced confessions; 4) where children are recruited; and where TB keeps promoting its suicide squad in the National TV, 5) where enforced disappearances, targeted killings, and summary executions are commonplace; 6) where media is controlled and cultural heritages are at risk of elimination; 7) where food insecurity persists; and 8) where former members of the government and Security Forces and their families are forced to remain in hiding after years of dedicated service for their country."

Statement by European Union's Permanent Delegation to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“The rights of women and girls are increasingly denied through the imposition of restrictive gender norms, practices, and formal limitations, including the freedom of movement and access to health, education, employment, adequate standards of living and social protection. Former laws and institutions for the advancement of gender equality and women’s and girls’ rights have been dismantled, leaving women and girls more vulnerable to exploitation and sexual and gender-based violence. The participation of women in political and economic life has been systematically eroded.”

Statement by United States' Permanent Delegation to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“The United States remains concerned about reports that Taliban members have engaged in widespread human rights abuses as well as reports of backsliding in freedoms of peaceful assembly, association, expression, movement, education, employment, and political participation, particularly impacting women, children, journalists and media workers, human rights defenders, and members of minority groups.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of France to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“Unfortunately, your report confirms what we already knew: these requirements are not being met. On the contrary: the Taliban are increasing the number of human rights abuses, particularly against women and girls, denying the lack of representativeness of their government, having in no way driven terrorist groups out of Afghan territory, and in particular maintaining close links with Al Qaeda.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of Qatar to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

" We condemn all human rights violations, attacks and attacks against civilians, and stress the importance of preventing discrimination against women and enabling them to play their active role in society, as well as the need to ensure investigation, accountability and equitable access to those affected.”

*Item 2: General Debate on the Oral Update by the  
High Commissioner*

Afghanistan

“All girls still cannot attend school and are sold as brides; victims of gender-based violence and discrimination have nowhere to turn; women’s voices have been systematically erased; minorities face displacement and persecution; human rights defenders, former government officials have fled or remain in hiding; journalists and activists face threats, intimidation, arbitrary arrest, and torture; media is controlled; children are at risk of exploitation and recruitment; cultural heritage is destroyed; and enforced disappearances, targeted killings, and summary executions continue unabated.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of France  
to the United Nations Office and Other  
International Organisations in Geneva.

“We also call on the international community not to forget the Afghan people, especially Afghan women. The Taliban are flouting their own commitments and increasing their abuses. A political solution cannot ignore the issue of human rights.”



Statement by Permanent Delegation of the  
Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office  
and Other International Organisations in  
Geneva.

“Meanwhile, the situation in Afghanistan is still worrisome. My delegation is alarmed by reports of significant violations and abuses of human rights across the country, such as extra-judicial killings, torture and ill-treatment. My delegation stresses that the fundamental rights and freedoms of all Afghans, including women and girls, should be fully respected, and the activities of human rights defenders, journalists, and media workers should be protected from threats, intimidation, and harassment.”

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special  
Rapporteur in the Field of Cultural Rights.*

Afghanistan

Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children, Including Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Other Child Sexual Abuse Material.

## Afghanistan

“Since the Taliban’s military takeover, poverty, hunger, insecurity, and conflict have paved the way for the sale and exploitation of children. The Taliban’s continuous and systematic efforts to exclude women and girls from social, economic, and political spheres across the country have only multiplied the risk of exploitation of children . . . We must undertake practical measures for prevention, protection, and rehabilitation to protect children’s rights and dignity.”

### *Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief*

## Afghanistan

“Since the Taliban took control of Afghanistan, religious freedom has dramatically worsened. They have made empty promises to uphold human rights, but the people of Afghanistan have been subject to human rights abuses, violent attacks, and killings at the hands of extremist organisations, including the Taliban and ISKP. Religious minorities are unable to freely express their beliefs, facing systematic discrimination and violence. They live in constant fear of harassment, intimidation, and persecution.”

Statement by the Delegation of the United States of America to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“We are concerned about vulnerable religious minority groups in many countries . . . [including] Christians in Afghanistan[.]”

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on Torture, and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Punishment*

Afghanistan

“Since their military takeover, the Taliban have conducted a pattern of threats, intimidation, violent assaults, arbitrary arrests, unlawful detentions, abductions, enforced disappearances, excessive uses of force, targeted killings, and summary executions, against journalists, human rights defenders, protestors, and former members of the government and national security forces. This pattern of inhumanity and brutality are still the reality of today and will be the reality of tomorrow as long as we do not act.”

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders*

Statement by Mary Lawlor, the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders

“I have been talking to Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine for many months, including over the last two weeks, I know some now feel abandoned by the UN, as do so many defenders in Afghanistan and elsewhere . . . To date, I have received no invitations from any State to explore ways of preventing such killings. And since I presented my report a year ago, my mandate has led or joined over 30 communications to States about further killings of human rights defenders. Today I repeat my request to States to engage with this mandate to explore ways stop these killings. Please do not let Geneva feel so far from defenders whose lives are at risk, please do not fail them.”

## Afghanistan

“Since the Taliban’s takeover by force, the rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly have been significantly curtailed. Today, human rights defenders in Afghanistan are living under a climate of fear, threat, intense insecurity, and growing desperation. Human rights defenders and their families have been forced into hiding, forced to flee the country, threatened, harassed, intimidated, arbitrarily arrested, abducted, tortured, and made the subjects of targeted killings by the Taliban and other groups. For some, destinies remain uncertain, some fates still unknown.”

### Statement by UN Women Liaison Office in Geneva

“We are committed to creating a safe and enabling environment for all women human rights defenders to do their essential work. From Colombia to Afghanistan, UN Women supports women human rights defenders and their networks . . . Women human rights defenders must be protected. Women human rights defenders play a critical role in efforts to eliminate corruption, and to establish inclusive and accountable governance institutions. UN Women is ready to partner with all of you to amplify their voices and create a safe space for their work.”

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special  
Rapporteur on the Right to Food*

Afghanistan

“Human rights are inseparable from the right to food. Hunger and famine are increasingly being used by the Taliban against the people of Afghanistan. We support the report’s call for humanitarian support structures to describe and frame problems and solutions in terms of human rights. Respect for human rights must be ensured in the humanitarian delivery process.”

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special  
Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of  
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While  
Countering Terrorism*

Afghanistan

“Continuing to abandon the people of Afghanistan to the Taliban, to legitimize them, and allow them to consolidate their power will only set a dangerous precedent for terrorist groups to take over countries around the globe. We call instead for support for an inclusive government that reflects women and all ethnic and religious minorities. A government that advances a stable, sustainable, and peaceful Afghanistan. A government that faithfully promotes and protects the rights of its citizens.”

Fionnuala D. Ní Aoláin (Ireland), the Special Rapporteur, in her closing statements.

“Let me thank Afghanistan and acknowledge the extraordinary and profound humanitarian catastrophe that is unfolding in that jurisdiction, and stress our continued obligation to the thousands of victims of terrorism on the territory of Afghanistan. I want to underscore what the United Kingdom has said, effective counter-terrorism is human rights compliant counter-terrorism. Without human rights, you neither do counter-terrorism nor human rights protection well.

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children*

Afghanistan

“Since the takeover by the Taliban, the country has seen a surge in the exploitation of children and their recruitment in criminal and armed groups. The Taliban has recruited over 200 boys into combat roles. The Taliban have also conducted deliberate attacks on girls’ schools, denying them access to secondary and higher education, while young brides remain at risk of violence. Afghanistan remains particularly concerned about the rights and safety of migrant children. Children in families of human rights defenders, former members of government and national security forces, journalists and activists face multiplied risk.”

*Item 3: Interactive Dialogue with Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict*

Afghanistan

Afghanistan remains committed to the rights of children. Before August 2021, Afghanistan worked diligently to prevent the recruitment of children to the National Army and National Police. Following the criminalization of child recruitment, establishment of child protection units, and implementation of the Action Plan and roadmap, the National Police and National Army were listed as parties who put in place measures aimed at improving the protection of children. Today, one only has to look to the ranks of the Taliban to see children. The Taliban jeopardized Afghanistan's policies, procedures, and legislative gains on child protection, putting children on the front lines."

Statement by Permanent Delegation of Spain to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

"We share your grave concern at the scale and gravity of violations against the human rights of children in conflict zones. Unfortunately, attacks on schools and hospitals continue . . . more recently Afghanistan and Ukraine are just a few worrying examples of a long list. You pointed out that education is an absolute necessity. Not just for children, but for the peace, prosperity and global stability of us all." We could not agree more."



*Item 3: General Debate on Promotion and Protection of All Human Rights, Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Including the Right to Development.*

Afghanistan

“If the international community gives the Taliban permission to consolidate their power through silence, legitimization, or recognition, the rights of 30 million people will be under threat. This includes all rights - from civil and political to economic, social, and cultural. To abandon these rights, so many worked tirelessly to defend, and so many bravely continue to stand up for is to abandon universal human rights. We call on the international community to support an inclusive government that allows for meaningful participation of women and minorities. Fear has not displaced our courage, despair has not displaced our hope for the day all citizens of Afghanistan can enjoy their rights and freedoms.”

*Item 4: General Debate on Human Rights  
Situations that Require the Council's Attention*

Afghanistan

“As arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearances of women activists, journalists and human rights defenders spike; torture and killings of former members of the government and national security forces rise; the freedoms of women, girls, and minorities remain restricted; and culture is being erased, now is the time to rise from the dark indication of Taliban rule to the path of light – where women have a voice, minorities are free from discrimination, girls are attending school, culture is thriving, and civil society is protected.”

Statement on behalf of the European Union

“The European Union remains committed to peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the support of its people. It condemns in the strongest terms the systematic limitation of the rights of Afghan women and girls.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of Germany to  
the United Nations Office and Other International  
Organisations in Geneva.

“In Afghanistan, we are deeply concerned by violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in particular against women and girls, the protection of Afghan women’s and girls' human right inter alia the rights to education work and freedom of movement must be an integral part of the country's future.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of Luxembourg to  
the United Nations Office and Other International  
Organisations in Geneva.

“In Nicaragua, Myanmar, and Afghanistan, Luxembourg deplores the enforced disappearances, arrests and arbitrary detentions of journalists, political opponents and human rights defenders. In Afghanistan, we particularly regret the dramatic setback in women's rights since the Taliban took power.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of France to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“In Afghanistan, since taking power, the Taliban have multiplied violations of human rights, particularly of Afghan women. Respect for human rights, including women's rights, is non-negotiable.”

Statement by Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“In Afghanistan, the Netherlands is gravely concerned that civil society actors, especially women, continue to be subjected to violence, detention, intimidation and forced disappearances and killings. We urge the Taliban to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions, ensure justice for victims and prevent further violations and abuse. Madam President, this worrisome trend of shrinking civic space is feasible in too many countries around the world.

Statement by Delegation of the United States of America to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“In Afghanistan, we must continue to press the Taliban to respect the rights of all Afghans, [including by stopping unjust detentions of women protestors and journalists, ending retaliations, and allowing all Afghans access to education and to work in every sector.]”

*Item 5: General Debate on Human Rights Bodies and Mechanisms*

Afghanistan

“The Taliban operates through secrecy and intimidation. Their abuses of human rights must be brought out into the open. We call on human rights mechanisms to closely scrutinize the ongoing human rights crisis through necessary monitoring and reporting. This is even more critical as the ability of national and international human rights bodies to operate has been severely restricted.”

## Statement by the Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development

“The spotlight has faded, but Afghanistan remains in crisis. After the West’s failure to fulfill women’s right to participate in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the noose around the neck of Afghan women and girls tightens with each passing day . . . Women’s right to freedom of movement has been dismantled, their right to education, work and health has been disregarded. Women human rights defenders have been abducted and killed . . . The Taliban’s animosity towards women has clearly not abated. I urge this Council to hold the Taliban accountable for their grave human rights violations in Afghanistan. If rhetorical commitments are not followed by practical implementation, this inaction will be interpreted as hypocrisy by courageous Afghan human rights defenders.”

*Item 8: General Debate on the Follow-Up to and the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and the Programme of Action*

Afghanistan

“The Taliban have acted in complete contradiction to the calls of the Declaration - to prioritize the full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, to allow all members of society to exercise fully and effectively all their rights without discrimination, to give due consideration to the best interest of the child, and to strengthen a pluralistic civil society . . . Just two days ago, the Taliban broke their promise to reopen schools for girls above sixth grade, denying them their fundamental right to education . . . So far, engagement with the Taliban did not serve to advance human rights values reflected in the Declaration, rather it only served to legitimize them, allowed them to consolidate their power, and gave them an open license to continue their brutal and inhumane pattern of crimes, abuses, and oppressive rule.”

## Statement by Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement

“Today, the people of Afghanistan face a harrowing reality. Contrary to every principle of the Vienna Declaration, the Taliban keeps killing and disappearing human rights defenders, arbitrarily detain and disappear women activists and members of civil society, violate the rights of women and children by erasing them from public life, and turn back the clock in Afghanistan to a time when people lived in fear . . . We cannot let the efforts of former generations to protect these fundamental rights go to waste. All human rights are of equal importance and turning our backs on the people of Afghanistan is to turn our backs on the very purpose for which the United Nations was built for: peace and justice.”



*Item 9: General Debate on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Forms of Intolerance, Follow-Up to and Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action*

Afghanistan

“With their extremist interpretation of Islam, the Taliban have failed to uphold their promise of universal respect for human rights, which this Council is mandated to promote. By legitimizing, or worse recognizing the Taliban, the international community will continue a disturbing global trend of excluding the voices of minorities from governments, while normalizing impunity for violations and abuses against them . . . The fate of minorities in Afghanistan will remain one of discrimination, violence, and oppression if we do not act. We urge the IC to support an inclusive, representative government that reflects the country’s rich multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society. This is vital in order to pave the way for the promotion and protection of the rights of all.”

## *Item 10: General Debate on Technical Assistance and Capacity Building*

### Afghanistan

“Over the past two decades our nascent human right professionals, activist and institutions grew into a mature and committed human rights community inside Afghanistan. Institutions have been disrupted but these highly motivated human resources and invaluable institutional memories still exist inside Afghanistan, in the neighboring countries and some were relocated here in Europe. Therefore, what they need is a coordinated and cohesive strategy to focus their capacity and energy toward preventing the reversal of human rights, increasing awareness and monitoring and above all keeping the hope and aspiration for restoration of rights and liberties alive. I would like to conclude by emphasizing that, respect and protection of the human rights, freedoms, and well-being of all Afghan people are essential elements of an inclusive, stable, and prosperous society. The realization of human rights values around the world is at stake.”

Statement delivered by the Permanent Representative of Denmark on behalf of the Nordic-Baltic countries: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden

“As the report makes clear, the Taliban deprives Afghan women and girls of their rights and fundamental freedoms, such as the rights to work, education, freedom of movement and peaceful assembly. This stands directly opposed to 20 years of hard-won progress made by Afghans on gender equality and non-discrimination. We deplore the Taliban’s failure last week to adhere to commitments to reopen schools for girls above the sixth grade, in spite of repeated commitments towards girls’ education. As stressed by the High Commissioner, such structural discrimination is deeply damaging for Afghanistan’s prospects of future recovery and development. We echo her call on the Taliban to respect all girls’ right to education and to open schools for all students without discrimination or further delay.”

Statement by Delegation of Qatar to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations in Geneva.

“With regard to Afghanistan, we stress the importance of OHCHR and the international community continuing to provide the necessary support and technical assistance at this delicate and difficult period in the country's history, in accordance with its needs and priorities to enable it to meet challenges and difficulties, particularly with regard to human rights issues, improving economic and humanitarian conditions, and maintaining the achievements of the Afghan people over the past decades, particularly respect for women's rights and educating girls because they have a key role in achieving peace and development.”

# UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

- a. Council adopted the Universal Periodic Review outcomes of:
  - i. Hungary
  - ii. Suriname
  - iii. Samoa
  - iv. Greece
  - v. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
  - vi. Papua New Guinea
  - vii. Tajikistan
  - viii. Tanzania
  - ix. Eswatini
  - x. Antigua and Barbuda
  - xi. Trinidad and Tobago
  - xii. Thailand
  - xiii. Ireland
  
- b. During the UPR adoptions, 1808 recommendations were accepted in full of the 2682 in total delivered to States under Review during the 39th Session of the UPR Working Group.

# SESSION OUTCOMES

a. The Human Rights Council's 49th Session concluded after adopting 35 resolutions.

i. A/HRC/49/L.1

1. Situation of Human Rights in Ukraine Stemming from the Russian Aggression

ii. A/HRC/49/L.2

1. Freedom of Religion of Belief

iii. A/HRC/49/L.3

1. Strengthening the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council

iv. A/HRC/49/L.4

1. Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

v. A/HRC/49/L.5

1. Combating Intolerance, Negative Stereotyping and Stigmatization of, and Discrimination, Incitement to Violence and Violence Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief

vi. A/HRC/49/L.6

1. The Negative Impact of Unilateral Coercive Measures on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

vii. A/HRC/49/L.7

1. Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

viii. A/HRC/49/L.8

1. Cultural Rights and Protection of Cultural Heritage

ix. A/HRC/49/L.9

1. Recognizing the Contribution of Human Rights Defenders, Including Women Human Rights Defenders, in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations, to the Enjoyment and Realization of Human Rights

x. A/HRC/49/L.10

1. Commemoration of the Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development

xi. A/HRC/49/L.11

1. Prevention of Genocide

xii. A/HRC/49/L.12

1. Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar

xiii. A/HRC/49/L.13

1. Situation of Human Rights in Belarus in the Run-Up to the 2020 Presidential Election and in its Aftermath

xiv. A/HRC/49/L.14

1. Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism

xv. A/HRC/49/L.15/Rev.1

1. Advancing Human Rights in South Sudan

xvi. A/HRC/49/L.16

1. Right to Work

xvii. A/HRC/49/L.17

1. Right of the Palestinian People to Self-Determination

xviii. A/HRC/49/L.18

1. Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Syrian Golan

xix. A/HRC/49/L.19

1. Human Rights in the Occupied Syrian Golan

xx. A/HRC/49/L.20

1. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Nicaragua

xxi. A/HRC/49/L.21

1. Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Sport, and Statistics and Data Collection

xxii. A/HRC/49/L.22

1. Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

xxiii. A/HRC/49/L.23/Rev.1

1. Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

xxiv. A/HRC/49/L.24

1. 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

xxv. A/HRC/49/L.25

1. Promotion of the Enjoyment of the Cultural Rights of Everyone and Respect for Cultural Diversity



xxvi. A/HRC/49/L.26

1. Human Rights Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including East Jerusalem, and the Obligation to Ensure Accountability and Justice

xxvii. A/HRC/49/L.27

1. Cooperation with Georgia

xxviii. A/HRC/49/L.28

1. Promoting and Protecting Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Within the Context of Addressing Inequalities in the Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic

xxix. A/HRC/49/L.29

1. Rights of the Child: Realizing the Rights of the Child and Family Reunification

xxx. A/HRC/49/L.30

1. Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

xxxi. A/HRC/49/L.31/Rev.1

1. Roles of States in Countering the Negative Impact of Disinformation on the Enjoyment and Realization of Human Rights

xxxii. A/HRC/49/L.32

1. Ensuring Equitable, Affordable, Timely, and Universal Access for All Countries to Vaccines in Response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic

xxxiii. A/HRC/49/L.33

1. Assistance Technique et Renforcement Des Capacites Dans Le Domaine Des Droits de L'Homme au Mali

xxxiv. A/HRC/49/L.34

1. Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building for South Sudan

xxxv. A/HRC/49/L.35

1. Adequate Housing as a Component of the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, and the Right to Non-Discrimination in this Context

## IMPORTANT LINKS

- a. All Meeting Summaries
- b. Video Recordings
- c. Resolutions, Decisions, and Statements
- d. Agenda and Reports
- e. OHCHR Summary