

UN MECHANISMS AND CASTE

DISCRIMINATION BASED ON WORK AND DESCENT



Asia Dalit Rights Forum

ASIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' FORUM ON DALIT CONCERNS



Regions
Refocus
2015

About the Asia Dalit Right Forum

The Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) was instituted in February 2014, by civil society leaders from Bangladesh, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to address the common challenges of socially excluded groups in South Asia. It is a platform that works to empower the socially excluded and safeguard their rights and entitlements. Formed in the aftermath of the historic World Conference against Racism at Durban, South Africa in 2001, over the last decade ADRF has become a global advocacy platform for descent and work based discrimination in the South Asia region and global diaspora.

About Regions Refocus 2015

An initiative housed at Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Regions Refocus 2015 fosters regional and feminist solidarities for justice through policy dialogue between civil society, governments, sub-regional alliances, and the UN. Through our innovative perspective on transformational regional to global policies, Regions Refocus presents a unique intervention into the post-2015 and Financing for Development intergovernmental spaces. We refocus the conversation of the new development agenda and change the terms of the debate, challenging the hegemonic privileging of the global over the discourse and policies of the regions.

About Asia Parliamentarians Forum on Dalit Concerns

The Asian Parliamentarians Forum on Dalit Concerns (APFDC) was created in 2014 in Kathmandu, Nepal, to address the issue of Dalit rights to entitlement and livelihood through a forum of elected representatives working against caste-based exclusion. Thirty-three Members of Parliament from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan joined with Dalit human rights organizations and other human rights representatives, pledging to address the issue of caste based discrimination with their respective governments. Members of the APFDC advocate for holistic development inclusive of marginalized and socially excluded communities, especially Dalits. In the context of the post-2015 slogan “Leave No One Behind,” APFDC has committed to address caste-based discrimination and exclusion through the implementation of the SDGs.

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velopment, this report provides systemic understanding of hidden apartheid still under represented and widely practiced. The comprehensive study was prepared by Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) in association with Regions Refocus 2015 and Asia Parliamentarians Forum on Dalit Concerns (APFDC).

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United Nations Policy Guidelines on Caste

As a background document for the series of events “Annihilate Caste and Structural Inequalities in Implementing the 2030 Agenda,” co-convened by Asia Dalit Rights Forum, Regions Refocus, and the Asian Parliamentarians’ Forum on Dalit Concerns, this matrix compares international human rights language to existing laws and policies across South Asia. The left-most column is comprised of language from the Draft Principles and Guidelines for the Effective Elimination of Discrimination based on Work and Descent (A/HRC/11/CRP.3), elaborated by the UN Special Rapporteurs on the topic of Discrimination based on Work in Descent in their 2009 report. The subsequent column contains language related to caste within the human rights instruments of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Human Rights Committee (HRC) on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and recent reports of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The right-hand columns indicate whether the legislations and policies of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka correspond adequately (marked by a ☐) (marked by a ≈) to the recommendations contained within the human rights instruments. The matrix is organized according to law, policy, and the status of South Asian countries’ ratification of relevant international covenants. The matrix on UN Special Rapporteur guidelines on Caste is the compilation of the various Special Rapporteurs, experts and academicians acknowledgment of Caste and details of the publications where caste is recognized as a major form of discrimination and exclusion.

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
DISCRIMINATION						
<p>All States have a duty to acknowledge the existence of discrimination based on work and descent, to take all necessary constitutional, legislative, administrative, budgetary, judicial and educational measures to eliminate and prevent discrimination based on work and descent in their respective territories and to respect, protect, promote, implement and monitor the human rights of those facing discrimination based on work and descent. (7)</p>	<p>States Parties should adopt steps to identify those descent-based communities... who suffer from discrimination, especially on the basis of caste and analogous systems of inherited status (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 1.a)</p> <p>Consider the incorporation of an explicit prohibition of descent-based discrimination in the national constitution (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 1.b.)</p>	≈	⊘	⊘	≈	≈
<p>All States have a duty to make sincere efforts to dispel the prejudicial beliefs that constitute, support and reinforce discrimination based on work and descent, including notions of untouchability, pollution and caste superiority or inferiority, as well as to prevent actions taken on the basis of such beliefs. (8)</p>	<p>Take measures against any dissemination of ideas of caste superiority and inferiority or which attempt to justify violence, hatred or discrimination against descent-based communities (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 4.r)</p> <p>Ensure, where relevant, that judicial decisions and official actions take the prohibition of descent-based discrimination fully into account (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 5.v)</p>		⊘	⊘		
<p>National and local governments should take specific and effective measures to implement laws regarding discrimination based on work and descent including affirmative action. (10)</p>	<p>Take strict measures against any incitement to discrimination or violence against the communities, including through the Internet (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 4.s)</p> <p>States parties should take steps... to prevent, prohibit and eliminate discriminatory practices directed against members of descent-based communities and act against dissemination of ideas of superiority and inferiority on the basis of descent. (CESCR Gen. Comment 20)</p>		⊘	⊘		
	<p>Develop or refine legislation and practice specifically prohibiting all discriminatory practices based on descent in employment and the labour market (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.kk)</p>	≈	≈	⊘		≈

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
	Review and enact or amend legislation and other measures already in force; Resolutely implement legislation and other measures already in force (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 1.d)					
RIGHTS						
National and local governments should establish time-bound programmes to enforce the abolition of un-touchability and segregation. Legal and judicial mechanisms should be established and enforced including by effectively punishing acts of “untouchability.”	Take steps to promote mixed communities in which members of affected communities are integrated with other elements of society and ensure that services to such settlements are accessible on an equal basis for all (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 3.q)		🚫	🚫		
Governments should introduce and apply special measures to address the persistence of social norms of purity and pollution. (13)	There is a need to improve the effectiveness of the relevant institutions in addressing the problems of discrimination and to win public confidence in their effectiveness and commitment to implementing the law. The competent ministries should therefore include in their annual budgets adequate resources to tackle issues of ethnic-, caste- and descent-based discrimination as well as slavery-like practices within their areas of responsibility, particularly to strengthen the capacity and expertise of officials, and maintain continued cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies (2014 Report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism)					
All persons of affected communities have the right to enjoy, on an equal footing with others, all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. (7)	Establish statutory mechanisms, through the strengthening of existing institutions or the creation of specialized institutions, to promote respect for the equal human rights of members of descent-based communities (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 1.g)	🚫		🚫		🚫
National and local governments should take proper measures to protect affected communities against acts of discrimination and violence, and measures to end impunity for violence against members of affected communities. (12)	Adopt special measures in favour of descent-based groups and communities in order to ensure their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular concerning access to public functions, employment and education (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 1.f)	🚫	🚫	🚫		

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
PARTICIPATION						
<p>Any measures taken for the effective elimination of discrimination based on work and descent should be made on the basis of genuine and informed consultations with affected communities. Procedural mechanisms of those measures should be set up to ensure that the affected communities' interests are adequately represented. (55)</p>	<p>Formulate and put into action a comprehensive national strategy with the participation of members of affected communities, including special measures... to eliminate discrimination against members of descent-based groups (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 1.e)</p> <p>Ensure that authorities at all levels in the country concerned involve members of descent-based communities in decisions which affect them (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 6.aa)</p>					
	<p>Any restrictions on the right to stand for election, such as minimum age, must be justifiable on objective and reasonable criteria. Persons who are otherwise eligible to stand for election should not be excluded by unreasonable or discriminatory requirements such as education, residence or descent, or by reason of political affiliation. (HRC Gen. Comment 25, 15)</p> <p>States and the private sector should adopt effective and concrete policies and strategies to ensure that access [to the Internet and social media] is widely available and affordable for all, on the basis of the principles of nondiscrimination of any kind, including on the grounds of race, colour, descent, and ethnic or national origin. National human rights institutions should also be encouraged to lead the development of these initiatives. (2014 Report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism)</p>					

POLICY

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
	Elaborate, adopt and implement plans and programmes of economic and social development on an equal and non-discriminatory basis (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.gg)	☑	☑	≈	≈	≈
	Take substantial and effective measures to eradicate poverty among descent-based communities and combat their social exclusion or marginalization (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.hh)	≈	☑			
GENDER						
National and local governments should prohibit harmful practices of child marriages and dowry, and those forbidding the remarriage of widows, the dedication of girls to temple deities and forced, ritualized prostitution and create local law enforcement task forces for the effective implementation of the prohibition. (23)	Take into account, in all programmes and projects planned and implemented and in measures adopted, the situation of women members of the communities, as victims of multiple discrimination, sexual exploitation and forced prostitution (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 2.k)		☑			
State actors should take special measures, such as devising and implementing comprehensive plans of action and creating a monitoring mechanism, to protect affected communities from physical violence, including torture, sexual violence and extrajudicial killings. (24)	Take all measures necessary in order to eliminate multiple discrimination including descent-based discrimination against women, particularly in the areas of personal security, employment and education (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 2.l)					
Particular attention should be given to the situation of women and girls, including under domestic violence laws, and to sexual violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking committed against women and girls of affected communities. (25)	Certain groups of women, in addition to suffering from discrimination directed against them as women, may also suffer from multiple forms of discrimination based on additional grounds such as race, ethnic or religious identity, disability, age, class, caste or other factors. Such discrimination may affect these groups of women primarily, or to a different degree or in different ways than men. States parties may need to take specific temporary special measures to eliminate such multiple forms of discrimination against women and its compounded negative impact on them. (CEDAW Gen. Rec. 25, 12)					

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
National and local governments should collect, analyze and publicly provide disaggregated data on the situation of women affected by discrimination based on work and descent. (53)	Provide disaggregated data for the situation of women affected by descent-based discrimination (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 2.m) Collect disaggregated data, on a regular basis, to be able to identify the number of people affected and design appropriate strategies to fight discrimination [based on descent] (2011 Report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism)					
National and local governments should take into account the situation of women and girls of affected communities in all measures taken to address discrimination based on work and descent, and explicitly create provisions tailored to ensure the rights of women and girls affected by discrimination based on work and descent wherever possible. (54)						
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT						
National and local governments should enact equality laws that prohibit public and private employer discrimination on the basis of caste or analogous systems, take steps to remove customary constraints on leaving traditional caste-based occupations, and promote gainful alternative employment opportunities and full access to markets for members of affected communities. (34)	Undertake to prevent, prohibit and eliminate practices of segregation directed against members of descent-based communities including in employment (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 3.o)	≈	≈	⊘		≈
National and local governments should enact and enforce legislation guaranteeing decent work, a living wage and labour rights for affected communities. National and local governments should ensure the complete eradication of manual scavenging and other unhealthy working conditions, in accordance with international standards. (35)	Take measures against public bodies, private companies and other associations that investigate the descent background of applicants for employment (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.ii)					

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
The government should adopt measures to enhance affected communities' access to the labour market by introducing or extending reservation policies to the public and private sectors. (36)	Take special measures to promote the employment of members of affected communities in the public and private sectors (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.jj)	≈	≈	☑		≈
National and local governments, corporations, labour groups, and international labour, financial, and development organizations should collaborate to ensure concrete mechanisms for the prevention, identification and eradication of exploitative labour arrangements and the implementation of rehabilitation schemes for forced, bonded and child labourers with special attention to affected communities. (38)	Take resolute measures to eliminate debt bondage and degrading conditions of labour associated with descent-based discrimination (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.qq)	≈	☑	☑	≈	≈
	Take measures to address the special vulnerability of children of descent-based communities to exploitative child labour (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.pp)		≈	≈		
HEALTH						
National and local governments should take all necessary measures to ensure the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, equal access to healthcare and a safe health environment for members of affected communities. Pay special attention to child malnutrition, high maternal mortality rates in affected communities. (39)	Ensure equal access to health care and social security services for members of descent-based communities (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.nn)		≈			
HOUSING						
National, local and international health officials and practitioners should ensure equal treatment for members of affected communities including access to sanitation facilities and medical insurance and treatment at hospitals. (40)	Involve affected communities in designing and implementing health programmes and projects (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.oo)		≈			
National and local governments should take all necessary measures to eliminate discriminatory practices that cause affected communities to suffer from inadequate food, water, sanitation, clothing and housing. (42)	Take measures against discriminatory practices of local authorities or private owners with regard to residence and access to adequate housing for members of affected communities (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 7.mm)					

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
	Undertake to prevent, prohibit and eliminate practices of segregation directed against members of descent-based communities including in housing (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 3.o)		☑	☑		
	Secure for everyone the right of access on an equal and non-discriminatory basis to any place or service intended for use by the general public (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 3.p)					
LAND						
National governments and local authorities should ensure affected communities due entitlement to land and protect against forced eviction. (43)				≈		
EDUCATION						
National and local governments should take all necessary measures to ensure equal access to free quality primary and secondary education for children from affected communities, as well as equal opportunity to receive tertiary education. Effective special measures should be enacted for affected communities in admissions to public and private higher education institutions. (46)	Undertake to prevent, prohibit and eliminate practices of segregation directed against members of descent-based communities including in education (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 3.o) Ensure that public and private education systems include children of all communities and do not exclude any children on the basis of descent (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 8.rr)	≈	☑	☑		
	States should take appropriate measures to ensure the right to non-discrimination in education for victims of caste-based discrimination, including Dalits. National and local authorities should take effective measures to reduce dropout rates and increase enrolment rates among children of affected communities at all levels of public and private schooling... Encourages States to enable and improve educational and professional training for Dalit girls and boys so that they can move to professions of their choice. (2014 Report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism)					

UN Draft Guidelines	UN Human Rights Recommendations	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
<p>National and local governments should review and eliminate language in school textbooks that conveys or encourages stereotypical and prejudicial beliefs, attitudes, and actions against members of affected communities and ensure that the content of education and curricula reflect the contributions of affected communities and emphasize the need to eliminate discrimination based on work and descent through, among other things, inclusion of human rights education. (48)</p>	<p>Review all language in textbooks which conveys stereotyped or demeaning images, references, names or opinions concerning descent-based communities and replace it by images, references, names and opinions which convey the message of the inherent dignity of all human beings and their equality of human rights (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 8.vv)</p> <p>Eradicate existing prevalence of caste-based discrimination in schools, including stereotypical and demeaning references, for example, in schoolbooks; disseminate general information about the importance of non-discrimination and respect for affected communities in the entire education system. (2014 Report of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism)</p>					
	<p>Reduce school drop-out rates for children of all communities, in particular for children of affected communities, with special attention to the situation of girls (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 8.ss)</p>					
	<p>Combat discrimination by public or private bodies and any harassment of students who are members of descent-based communities (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 8.tt)</p>					
	<p>Take necessary measures in cooperation with civil society to educate the population as a whole in a spirit of non-discrimination and respect for the communities subject to descent-based discrimination (CERD Gen. Rec. 29, 8.uu)</p>					
	<p>Children from indigenous and minority communities: Ethnic, religious, racial or caste discrimination can serve to exclude children from realizing their rights under article 31.... States have an obligation to recognize, protect and respect the right of minority groups to take part in the cultural and recreational life of the society in which they live, as well as to conserve, promote and develop their own culture.... Cultural and artistic programmes must be based on inclusion, participation and non-discrimination. (CRC Gen. Comment 17, 52).</p>					

Ratification of International Conventions

Convention	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948	🇬🇧	🇬🇧	🇬🇧	🇬🇧	🇬🇧
International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), 1965	1979	1968	1971	1966	1982
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966	1998	1979	1971	2010	1980
ICESCR Optional Protocol, 2013					
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966	2000	1979	1991	2008	1980
ICCPR Optional Protocol, 1976			1991		1997
ICCPR Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, 1991			1998		
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989	1990	1992	1990	1990	1991
CRC Optional Protocol on involvement of children in armed conflict, 2002	2000	2005	2007	2001* signatory only	2000
CRC Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, 2002	2000	2005	2006	2011	2006
Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), 1984	1998	1997* signatory only	1991	2010	1994
Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979	1994	1993	1991	1996	1981
CEDAW Optional Protocol, 2000	2000		2007		2002

UN Special Rapporteurs' Guidelines on Caste

As a background document for the series of events “Annihilate Caste and Structural Inequalities in Implementing the 2030 Agenda,” co-convened by Asia Dalit Rights Forum, Regions Refocus, and the Asian Parliamentarians’ Forum on Dalit Concerns,

this matrix compiles relevant reports of UN Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts, and Working Groups related to the elimination of caste discrimination and all its intersections.

Special Rapporteur	Report	Reference	Date	Country
Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of Racism, Racial discrimination, Xenophobia and related intolerance.				
Mutuma Ruteere	Report: Mission to Mauritania	A/HRC/26/49/Add.1	June 3rd 2014	Mauritania
	Report	A/HRC/26/49	May 6th 2014	All Countries
	Report	A/68/333	68th session – September 2013	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/23/56	23rd session – June 2013	All Countries
	Report: Prevention of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in line with the provisions of the Durban documents	A/HRC/20/33	HRC 20th session – June 2012	All Countries
	Interim Report	A/66/313	66th session – August 2011	All Countries
	Report on Implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/199	A/HRC/18/44	18th session – July 2011	All Countries
Githu Muigai	Report	A/HRC/17/40	17th Human Rights Council session, June 2011	All Countries
	Statement	Statement	October 2010	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/14/43	14th HRC session, June 2010	Nepal
	Statement	64th session of the UN General Assembly	November 2009	All Countries
	Interim report	A/64/271	2009	All Countries
	Annual Report	A/HRC/11/36	11th HRC session, June 2009	All Countries

Special Rapporteur	Report	Reference	Date	Country
Doudou Diène	Report: Mission to Mauritius	A/HRC/11/36/Add.2	11th HRC session, June 2009	Mauritius
	Report	A/HRC/7/19	7th HRC session, February 2008	All Countries
	Updated Study: Political Platforms which promote or incite racial discrimination	A/HRC/5/10	5th HRC session, June 2007	India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Japan
	Report: Mission to Japan	E/CN.4/2006/16/Add.2	62nd CHR session	Japan
	Interim report	A/60/283	60th GA	All Countries
	Joint contribution prepared pursuant to decision PC.1/10 of the Preparatory Committee of the Durban Review Conference at its first session	A/CONF.211/PC/WG.1/5	1st session Preparatory Committee, September 2009	All Countries
	Addendum to annual report - summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies received	A/HRC/7/19/Add.1	7th HRC session, March 2008	India and Nepal
	Communications to/from Governments	A/HRC/4/19/Add.1	5th session of the Human Rights Council, June 2007	India and Nepal
	Annual Report	E/CN.4/2006/16	62nd CHR session 2006	All Countries
	Annual report 2005: Questionnaires to/from Governments	E/CN.4/2005/18/Add.1	61st CHR session of the Commission on HR	India and Nepal
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders				
	Communications Reports of Special Procedures	A/HRC/24/21	24th session of the Human Rights Council, September 2013	India
Margaret Sekaggya	Addendum - Mission to India	A/HRC/19/55/Add.1	19th session of the Human Rights Council, March 2012	India
	Statement	Statement	January 21, 2011	India
	Summary of cases transmitted to governments and replies received	A/HRC/16/44/Add.1	16th session of the HR Council, March 2011	India
	Annual Report	A/HRC/10/12	10th session of the HR Council	All Countries
	Summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies received	A/HRC/10/12/Add.1	10th session of the HR Council	India and Nepal

Special Rapporteur	Report	Reference	Date	Country
Hina Jilani	Summary of cases transmitted to Governments and replies	A/HRC/7/28/Add.1	7th session of the HR Council, March 2008	India and Nepal
	Report of the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders	A/60/339	60th General Assembly	Nepal
	Promotion and Protection of Human Rights Defenders Report, Addendum, Compilation of developments in the area of human rights defenders since June 2000	E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5	62nd session of the Commission on Human Rights	India and Nepal
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment				
Juan Mendez	Communications to/from Governments	A/HRC/16/52/Add.1	16th session of the HR Council, March 2011	India
Manfred Nowak	Interim report	A/60/316	60th General Assembly	India and Nepal
	Report: Mission to Nepal	E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.5	62nd CHR session	Nepal
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences				
Rashida Manjoo	Report: Mission to India	A/HRC/26/38/Add.1	26th HRC session, June 2014	India
	Report: Mission to Bangladesh	A/HRC/26/38/Add.2	26th HRC session, June 2014	Bangladesh
	Statement: Bangladesh Visit	Statement	May 2013	Bangladesh
	Statement: India Visit	Statement	April 2013	India
	Report: Thematic report on gender-related killings	A/HRC/20/16	20th HRC session, June 2012	South Asia
	Addendum - Communications to and from Governments	A/HRC/17/26/Add.1	17th session of the Human rights Council, June 2011	Bangladesh
	Report: mission to Bangladesh, Nepal and India on the issue of trafficking	E/CN.4/2001/73/Add.2	57th session of the Human Rights Commission, February 2001	Bangladesh, Nepal and India
	Communications to/from Governments and interactive dialogue	A/HRC/14/22/Add.1	14th session of the HR Council, June 2010	Nepal
	Communications to/from Governments and interactive dialogue	A/HRC/11/6/Add.1	11th HRC session, June 2009	All Countries
	Review: 15 Years of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women	Review	August 2010	All Countries

Special Rapporteur	Report	Reference	Date	Country
	Joint contribution prepared pursuant to decision PC.1/10 of Preparatory Committee of Durban Review Conference at its first session	A/CONF.211/PC/WG.1/5		All Countries
	Communications to/from Governments	A/HRC/7/6/Add.1	7th session HR Council, March 2008	India and Nepal
Dr. Yakin Ertürk	Communications to/from Governments	Communication	61st session of the Commission on Human Rights	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief				
	Report	A/HRC/28/66	December 2014	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/22/51	December 2012	All Countries
Heiner Bielefeldt	Report: Mission to India	A/HRC/10/8/Add.3	March 2009	India
	Report: Addendum Mission to India	Report	March 2009	India
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation				
	Report: Common violations of the human rights to water and sanitation	A/HRC/27/55	June 2014	India
	Report focusing on sustainability and the human rights to water and sanitation	A/HRC/24/44	September 2013	All Countries
	Annual report	A/67/270	October 2012	All Countries
Catarina de Albuquerque	Thematic report on stigma and the realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	A/HRC/21/42	September 2012	South Asia
	Report: Compilation of Good Practices	A/HRC/18/33/Add.1	HRC 18th session 2011	India
	Report: Mission to Japan	A/HRC/18/33/Add.3	July 2011	Japan
	Addendum: Compilation of good practices	A/HRC/18/33/Add.1	HRC 18th session 2011	All Countries
	Joint Report: Visit to Bangladesh	A/HRC/15/55	September 2010	Bangladesh

Special Rapporteur	Report	Reference	Date	Country
	Statement on the conclusion of a visit to Bangladesh together with the Independent Expert on human rights and extreme poverty	Statement	Dec-09	Bangladesh
	Report of the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation	A/HRC/12/24	12th HRC session, September 2009	All Countries
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography				
Maud de Boer-Buquicchio	Report	A/HRC/28/56	Dec-14	All Countries
UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent				
Verene Shepherd (Member)	Keynote speech	Speech	Mar-15	All Countries
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health				
Paul Hunt	Report	A/HRC/14/20/Add.2	14th HRC session-June 2010	All Countries
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of the right to freedom of opinion and expression				
Frank La Rue	Addendum - Communications to and from Governments	A/HRC/17/27/Add.1	17th session of the HRC- June 2011	India
	Addendum - Communications to and from Governments	A/HRC/14/23/Add.1	14th session of the HRC- June 2010	India
UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice				
	Report	A/HRC/29/40	April 2015	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/23/50	23rd HRC session – June 2013	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/20/28	20th HRC session – June 2012	All Countries
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions				

Special Rapporteur	Report	Reference	Date	Country
Christof Heyns	Follow up report	A/HRC/29/37/Add.3	May 2015	India
	Report: Mission to India	A/HRC/23/47/Add.1	April 2013	India
	Press Statement	Statement	March 2012	India
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association				
Maina Kiai	UNGA Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	1. A/69/365	September 2014	All Countries
	Report	2. A/HRC/26/29	April 2014	All Countries
UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent				
Verene Shepherd (Member)	Keynote speech	Speech	Mar-15	All Countries
Special Rapporteur on human rights and extreme poverty				
Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona	Report	A/HRC/23/36	23rd session HRC- June 2013	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/20/25	20th HRC session, June 2012	Bangladesh
	Joint report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty and the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation - Mission to Bangladesh	A/HRC/15/55	15th HRC session- September 2010	Bangladesh
UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and practice				
	Report	A/HRC/29/40	April 2015	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/23/50	23rd HRC session – June 2013	All Countries
	Report	A/HRC/20/28	20th HRC session – June 2012	All Countries

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