

UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard Toolkit Resource

<p>What? <i>Guiding Principles: Cooperation Framework Companion Piece</i> (UNDSG 2020).</p>	<p>Why? The 20-page Companion Piece is designed to assist UNCTs in applying the six Guiding Principles to Cooperation Frameworks: LNOB, HRBA, GEWE, resilience, sustainability and accountability. UNCT-SWAP Scorecard requirements are directly referenced and integrated into the Companion Piece:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 5-6 – Gender analysis in the CCA, (aligned Performance Indicator 1.1); Page 10 – Gender targeted and mainstreamed Outcomes (aligned Performance Indicator 1.2); Page 11 – Indicators measure changes to gender equality (aligned Performance Indicator 1.3).
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Performance Indicator 1.2 Cooperation Framework Outcomes

Approaches Minimum Requirements	Meets Minimum Requirements	Exceeds Minimum Requirements
<p>a) Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across some outcome areas in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5.</p>	<p>a) Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across all outcome areas in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>b) One Cooperation Framework outcome specifically targets gender equality in line with the Cooperation Framework Theory of Change and SDG priorities, including SDG 5.</p>	<p>a) Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across all outcome areas in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and</p> <p>b) One Cooperation Framework outcome specifically targets gender equality in line with the Cooperation Framework Theory of Change and SDG priorities, including SDG 5.</p>



Guiding Principles

Cooperation Framework Companion Piece

May 2020

Contents

Introduction	3
I. What are we striving for? - Applying the principles through an integrated approach	4
II. How to implement these changes	5
Annex I – List of tools / References	13
Annex II – Normative Frameworks	14
<i>Children</i>	14
<i>Corruption</i>	14
<i>Culture and intellectual property</i>	14
<i>Disabilities</i>	15
<i>Disaster risk reduction</i>	15
<i>Drugs and crime</i>	15
<i>Education</i>	15
<i>Environment and climate change</i>	15
<i>Financing, partnership and cooperation</i>	16
<i>Food and agriculture</i>	17
<i>Governance</i>	17
<i>Health</i>	17
<i>Human and sustainable development</i>	17
<i>Human rights</i>	17
<i>Human rights at work</i>	18
<i>Indigenous and minority peoples</i>	18
<i>Population</i>	18
<i>Migration</i>	19
<i>Racism</i>	19
<i>Refugees, stateless and displaced peoples</i>	19
<i>Sports</i>	19
<i>Trade</i>	19
<i>Trafficking</i>	19
<i>Women and gender equality</i>	20

Introduction

a. What is the purpose of the document?

This document is intended to assist UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in effective application of the six guiding principles underpinning the UN Cooperation Framework (CF) – leaving no one behind (LNOB), human rights-based approach to development (HRBA), gender equality and women’s empowerment, resilience, sustainability and accountability. It is a part of the Cooperation Framework Companion Package, providing additional guidance and resources for UNCTs on the application of the Guiding Principles.

Integration of each of these is now required throughout the Cooperation Framework cycle, with specific attention to nine key points: the Common Country Assessment, the Vision, the identification of Strategic Priorities, the identification of Outcomes, the identification of Indicators, Joint Monitoring, and Evaluation. It is also required to ensure that the Cooperation Framework Communication Plan reflects UNDS focus and results in alignment with the Guiding Principles.

b. What is different from past guidance on the principles?

While the six guiding principles were already included in the 2017 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Guidance, the UN development system’s understanding of these principles has deepened, and the Cooperation Framework process has undergone significant shifts. This requires revised guidance on each of these principles.

Box 1: Key changes relevant to the Guiding Principles of the Cooperation Framework:

- Alignment with the 2030 Agenda which is grounded in international human rights law and puts equality and non-discrimination at the center of our efforts to achieve sustainable development. The CF’s strong emphasis on the UN’s normative role and on leaving no one behind means that the guiding principles on LNOB, HRBA, and gender equality and women’s empowerment are now hardwired into each step of the Cooperation Framework.
- A new emphasis on partnerships across all stakeholders to achieve the 2030 Agenda means that the CF requires closer engagement with all stakeholders through free, active and meaningful participation, particularly of the most marginalized.
- New guidance is available from the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) on the operationalization of principles of LNOB and of resilience (see Annex I).
- A new emphasis on ensuring balanced and sustainable economic growth, social well-being and environmental management that take into consideration impacts of climate change and natural disasters.
- The emphasis on different levels of accountability, including to the people in the country, requires UNCTs to consider at the outset key issues such as the effectiveness of participation and accountability mechanisms.
- New UN system-wide strategies and action plans have been endorsed, requiring greater attention by the UN system (and consequently the Cooperation Framework process) to inclusion issues – such as gender parity, youth, indigenous peoples and disability. UNCT Scorecards developed under these Strategies specific indicators and targets relevant to the processes and content of CCAs and Cooperation Frameworks.

I. What are we striving for? - Applying the principles through an integrated approach



At its core, the 2030 Agenda is a global declaration to achieve a transformative, inclusive, secure, resilient, and sustainable future for everyone, everywhere; adopting 17 measurable Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the overarching commitment to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first. The 2030 Agenda also addresses other key landmark global policy decisions¹ that are critical to sustainable development. The Cooperation Framework Guidance thus requires an integrated approach in applying the six guiding principles, which together enable the UN to effectively support the country to make the necessary transformative shifts to achieve sustainable development.

For example, the inclusion and empowerment of women is crucial to a resilient society; alignment with human rights norms and standards and meaningful participation of groups left behind is crucial for accountability; and leaving no one behind and resilience are crucial for sustainability by protecting the planet from degradation, managing consumption and production in harmony with nature and providing frameworks through which to engage groups affected by development policies and programmes in their design and implementation.

¹ The Paris Climate Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for sustainable development and the New Urban Agenda on human settlement for all.

II. How to implement these changes

The following section articulates key elements that will help UNCTs assess the degree to which the guiding principles of the Cooperation Framework are integrated in the key stages of its design. Each section serves as a checklist of key considerations to be compared against the outputs produced at each stage.

1) The Common Country Analysis (*see also the CCA companion piece*)

- Identify human rights standards relevant to **development challenges**, and human rights issues and trends in the country and map relevant international obligations and commitments made by the country in terms of human rights, international refugee and international humanitarian law, gender, and the environment.² Map relevant standards in the national constitution, and social and environmental safeguards in the analysis.
- Refer to the relevant [recommendations](#) from UN and regional human rights mechanisms, and other relevant analyses already available (such as National Human Rights Institutions or civil society)
- Conduct **root cause analysis** to identify the root and underlying causes of development challenges and non-fulfillment of rights for all persons in the country (such as patterns of discrimination and exclusion, inequalities, including gender inequalities, vulnerability, deprivation, etc..).
- Identify the rights holders and duty bearers for each key development challenge (role pattern analysis) and identify the capacity gaps preventing them from claiming their rights and fulfilling their duties, respectively (capacity gap analysis)
- Apply the [HRBA to Data](#) (incl. for participation, self-identification, transparency, privacy and accountability) in the collection, disaggregation and analysis of data.
- Articulate [who is being left behind](#), how, in what ways, and who among them is likely the furthest behind, including because of gender-based discrimination and multiple deprivations, disadvantages and discrimination. Note that marginalized communities, including for example refugees, IDPs and stateless population groups, may not be captured by national census or statistics.
- Identify the drivers of unsustainability (practices and policies), major environmental challenges including climate change, poverty, inequality, marginalization, exposure, vulnerability that have led or may lead to the population being left behind.
- Incorporate gender analysis across all dimensions and sectors included in the CCA, including analysis of underlying, structural causes of gender inequality and discrimination,

² Refer to the status of ratification of key international and regional human rights and related international conventions, such as ILO Conventions, Geneva Conventions and Refugee conventions. Consider also the Beijing Platform for Action and reviews of progress against this, and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and commitments made under the Sendai Framework for Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, Samoa Pathway, New Urban Agenda.

and utilize sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data consistently throughout. Where no such data exists, its absence should be flagged.³

- Assess national progress, gaps, opportunities and bottlenecks in each of the Guiding Principles, adopting an intersectional approach to demonstrate how interactions among them impact on national development, and where these interactions may have potential to amplify and/or constrain progress.
- Acknowledge existing data gaps on what we do not know and whom we have limited or no information on, and seek input, information and feedback from diverse stakeholders, including groups left behind.
- Consider current and emerging risks and their potential impact on the social, economic and environmental systems from the point of view of how it can affect people's well-being and enjoyment of rights, particularly those furthest behind.
- Identify existing [capacities](#) *[insert hyperlink to UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies]* to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover from hazards/shocks exist within economic, social and environmental systems, and which require immediate attention.
- In the analysis, identify the interlinkages between sustainable development, the environment, human rights, (including linkages between the SDGs and the human rights framework), sustaining peace and resilience, and the shift from response to preparedness and risk mitigation.
- Examine and identify the interlinkages and the interactions between the various dimensions of accountability, political, substantive and financial, at local, regional and state level and impacts across the SDGs.
- Ensure that the PROCESS of assessment and analysis is guided by human rights standards and principles. It should be participatory, inclusive of marginalized and excluded groups and transparent in order to achieve consensus on a minimum set of development challenges, their root causes and capacity gaps.
- The alignment with HRBA and meaningful participation, particularly of groups left behind is crucial for accountability.

³ This to comply with the minimum standard for a gender responsive CCA as agreed upon by the UNSDG in the UNCT System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) Gender Equality Scorecard (Indicator 1.1).

Box 2: Good practice examples - CCA:

Bangladesh with: a) good example of integration of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other Human Rights mechanisms; b) Gender inequality is mainstreamed and highlighted as a specific issue that needs to be addressed; c) addresses intersectionality of issues, and good example to deepen to look into the concept of "leaving no-one behind"; d) addresses gender issues beyond traditional binary understanding of gender in a sensitive context; e) and highlights structural barriers towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including a need for social norms change, f) identifies the UN's comparative advantages.

Determining the desired change

- Focus on structural barriers to equality, resources and opportunities, and any discriminatory laws, social norms and stereotypes that perpetuate inequalities and disparities (in the CF Guidance).
- Express the desired changes in terms of improvements to the situation of [those left behind](#), as rights-holders and reducing the absolute deprivation(s), relative disadvantage(s) and discrimination faced by these.
- Link the desired changes to enhancements in the capacity of the country to implement their human rights obligations and the [recommendations](#) from UN and regional human rights mechanisms and other commitments to implement international agreements related to sustainable development and the environment.⁴
- Assess and determine the necessary policy and institutional changes needed to shift from a responsive approach to crises to a sustainable development model centered around prevention and risk reduction, with a focus on addressing the drivers of sustainability, poverty, inequality, marginalization, exposure, vulnerability and strengthening resilience identified in the CCA.
- Assess demographic, social, economic, environmental, political, regional and international, trends, including international and regional cross-border dynamics, that are likely to have positive or negative impact on the realization of human rights and the achievement of the SDGs, including with regard to those left behind.
- In the analysis, consider what structural challenges need to be overcome first, to ensure the gains sought during the period can be sustained in at least the next 10 years, so as to achieve the SDGs.

⁴ The Paris Climate Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for sustainable development and the New Urban Agenda on human settlement for all.

- Determine necessary changes related to availability, quality, frequency and reliability of national **data** sources, and gaps in capacities of national data systems to inform policy for addressing inequalities and human rights violations hindering sustainable development.
- Consider partnerships with humanitarian and peacebuilding actors where relevant, to collectively respond to build resilience of inter-connected systems to the identified multi-dimensional risks.
- Outline how civil society, including women, youth and groups left behind, have informed the determination of the desired change, and their role as agents of the changes sought.
- In crisis and humanitarian settings, determine how the desired changes will contribute to ensuring that humanitarian assistance leads to a rights-based development and not a dependency pathway.

Box 3 Good practice examples – Determining the desired change:

Nepal, where the 2018-2022 UNDAF identified traditional practices affecting a number of development efforts, particularly those regarding discrimination, and the social and economic exclusion of women and groups facing vulnerabilities, informed by: a) the national development priorities articulated in the Fourteenth Plan, b) the Constitution, c) the goals and targets of the SDGs; d) recommendations from human rights mechanism, and e) direct consultations with the groups left behind identified in the analysis, often in the interior of the country.

Defining the strategic priorities

- Focus on the areas of intervention that have the potential to generate the greatest and sustained impact on the lives of people and their enjoyment of rights, particularly for [those furthest behind](#). Consider actions that will address the root causes of development challenges and addressing capacity gaps of rights holders and duty bearers.
- Outline what rights holders will be the focus of attention in each of the strategic priorities and how the root causes of the obstacles and vulnerabilities they face will be addressed.
- Consider how the strategic priorities might contribute to implementation of treaty obligations and the recommendations of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and other organs monitoring country commitments.⁵
- If identified challenges and obstacles, including as regards marginalized groups or groups at risk of being left behind cannot be addressed through programming, identify advocacy or other avenues (this can include action undertaken independently by UN agencies, funds and programmes or the Secretariat)

⁵ The Paris Climate Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for sustainable development and the New Urban Agenda on human settlement for all.

- Assess how the strategic priorities consider the environmental causes and challenges of development models, and the linkages between the environment, inequalities, vulnerabilities and governance.
- Assess how far the prioritized solutions and strategies are aligned with, and advance each of the Guiding Principles.
- Enable active and meaningful engagement of all stakeholders, including the government, civil society, groups left behind⁶, the private sector and donors.
- Adopt measures to ensure that civil society organizations and community networks are informed, empowered and have access to provide input into the prioritization, including geographic outreach provision of information in accessible formats and appropriate languages, including indigenous languages and other measures.⁷
- Describe for each priority area how to contribute to the development of the capacities of right-holders to claim rights and duty-bearers to deliver on their obligations and responsibilities.
- Describe for each priority, its contribution to enhance the resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable to the identified hazards/shocks.
- Describe for each priority how to ensure inclusive and sustainable results that address the drivers of multi-dimensional risks of climate change, epidemics, natural disasters, conflict and other existing or potential hazards.
- Describe how the planned actions will contribute to overall advances in terms of accountability and integrity
- Assess how the prioritized solutions rely on mutual accountability principles among UN host government, national counterparts, the people in the country and member states/governing bodies

Box 4: Good practice examples – Defining the strategic priorities:

Guatemala, normative entities of the UNCT prepared technical briefs aligning the recommendations from human rights mechanisms with specific structural obstacles in the country. These briefs were used as a tool to analyze the actions planned under the national development strategy to help identify in more concrete terms what groups were being left behind.

⁶ Note specific indicators relating to consultation with women’s and gender equality CSOs and organisations of persons with disabilities under relevant UN-system wide strategies and related scorecards.

⁷ These include tailoring messages to be accessible to specific groups, and using the UN’s convening power to create an enabling environment for threatened or discriminated groups to participate in the process without fear of reprisals.

2) Developing outcomes and outputs, selecting indicators

Once draft outcomes and outputs have been developed, the following questions will help UNCTs consider if the guiding principles have been adequately considered:

- To what extent do the outcomes and outputs address the legal, policy, capacity and resource gaps and bottlenecks identified in the CCA, and the underlying or root causes?
- To what extent do the outcomes and outputs address and make a substantive and measurable contribution to specific [recommendations](#) by human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, human rights treaty bodies and recommendations of Special Procedures
- How well are the gaps in SDG implementation identified by those countries that have participated in a Voluntary National Review of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development addressed?
- To what extent do outcomes reflect changes in the performance of rights-holders to exercise their rights and of duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfill those rights?
- To what extent are the most vulnerable or marginalized groups ([those furthest behind](#)) reflected in the outcomes? How is gender-based and intersectional forms of discrimination reflected? Is there at least one gender-targeted outcome, and do all outcomes integrate gender-equality considerations, even where gender equality is not the core purpose of the outcome?⁸
- To what extent do the outcomes and outputs manage the trade-offs, address the multi-dimensional risks, the underlying root causes identified in the CCA and maximize synergies across the SDG targets?
- To what extent do outputs address the capacity gaps preventing an optimal performance of rights-holders and duty-bearers?
- Will the outcomes and outputs allow measuring against sustainability, resilience and accountability factors?

When selecting indicators, the following questions will help the UNCT assess if the guiding principles have been adequately considered in the selection:

- Are human rights indicators used, i.e indicators that embody human rights standards and principles and corresponding human rights obligations
- To what extent have clusters of indicators been used (namely, structural, process and outcome indicators (in other words effort and results indicators) to measure the different facets of mainstreaming and implementing human rights⁹

⁸ This to comply with the minimum standard regarding Cooperation Framework outcomes as agreed upon by the UNSDG in the UNCT System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) Gender Equality Scorecard (Indicator 1.2).

⁹ Three aspects should be considered: 1) the commitments of State to their human rights obligations; 2) the efforts they undertake in implementing those obligations by implementing policies and the program/activity (irrespective of whether such

- Are income, sex- and age and disability-disaggregated indicators used? Will indicators enable tracking of rates of change by (initially furthest behind) groups vs. median or mean of others?
- Do at least 33 percent of selected indicators measure changes in gender equality and women's empowerment in line with SDG targets, including SDG 5?¹⁰
- Do the indicators track the reduction and/or creation of disaster risk as per the targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework?
- For SDGs that aim to zero (mortality ratios, stunting...) or 100% (immunization, school enrolment, sanitation...) will indicators and targets be set for those with the worst baseline outcomes?
- For SDGs without measurable limits (educational achievement, income, life expectancy...), will indicators and targets be set to reduce the disparity between low- and high-outcome categories?

Box 5 Good practice examples - Developing outcomes and outputs, selecting indicators

[To be added]

- **Implementation, monitoring and evaluation**

Programme performance is equally important as process. Human rights standards provide the parameters against which the programme performance (impact, outcome and output levels) should be measured. Human rights principles guide the monitoring of the process to ensure the programme is participatory, inclusive of discriminated and marginalized groups, transparent and accountable and should be applied through the process.

- Assess whether active and meaningful participation by stakeholders is guaranteed in programme design and implementation, including in decision-making and discussions on trade-offs and in monitoring and evaluation.
- Consider how people affected by planned activities will have access to information on the potential impacts of the activities in accessible formats and relevant languages.
- Identify appropriate channels for affected groups to voice issues and grievances that may arise during implementation of the planned activities.
- A rights-based M&E framework requires concrete mechanisms of participation and accountability to which rights-holders and duty-bearers are called to contribute: some of them as information providers and others as independent information interpreters

efforts are directed at respecting, protecting or fulfilling human rights); and 3) the results of a duty-bearer's efforts in supporting the enjoyment of human rights or some attribute of a right by the people targeted by the programming effort

¹⁰ This to comply with the minimum standard regarding UNSDCF indicators, as agreed by the UNSDG in the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard. (Indicator 1.3).

- Ensure that civil society and other relevant stakeholders such as National Human Rights Institutions are fully engaged in the in the monitoring and decision-making process
- Ensure that gender is mainstreamed into the results groups, by having gender focal points involved in all thematic/results groups to ensure a thorough analysis of the gendered impact of all results.
- Assess how the potential adverse impacts on the enjoyment of human rights of any programming will be actively identified, managed and mitigated through dedicated efforts by the UNCT as a whole.
- Review work plans regularly to monitor and manage social and environmental impacts and risks, including climate change.
- Assess to what extent the implementation of the Cooperation Framework and work plans are in line with and advance implementation of the UN-strategies and action plans applicable to UNCTs on Disability Inclusion, Gender, Indigenous Peoples, and Youth.
- Collect data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, minority or indigenous identity, migratory status, displacement, disability, geographical location and other grounds where relevant to track progress in reaching groups left behind.
- Ensure that Results Matrix data for gender sensitive indicators is gathered as planned, and that UNSDCF reviews/evaluations assess how far the UNCT has achieved or is on track to achieve all gender equality results as planned in the Cooperation Framework; and that the M&E Group or equivalent has received technical training on gender-sensitive M&E at least once during the UNSDCF cycle .
- Ensure risk reduction and resilience are not monitored as a stand-alone goal, but rather integrated in all goals, considering efforts to build resilience and their impacts across sectors.
- Ensure institutional structures and capacities are in place to monitor the collective impact of risk reduction and resilience measures across the development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding nexus.

Box 6: Good practice examples - Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Pakistan, where the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Programme evaluation applied standard OECD-DAC criteria, but framed questions to be more gender and human rights responsive, and emphasized qualitative data collection, interviewing NGOs representing marginalized communities and site observations. In doing so, the evaluation was able to better capture the complexity of social change (the how and the why) and a greater plurality in voice and perspective.

Annex I – List of tools / References

Key resources

- [UNSDG Operational Guide on Leaving No One Behind for UNCTs \(2019\)](#)
- [A Shared UN System Framework for Action on Leaving No One Behind: Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development](#)
- [A Resource Book for Mainstreaming Gender in UN Common Country Programming at the Country Level \(2018\)](#)
- [UN Common Learning Package on HRBA to Programming \(2011, updated 2017\)](#)
- [UNDG Guidance Note on Human Rights for RCs and UNCTs \(2015\)](#)
- [UN Resilience Guidance \(draft, 2018\)](#)

UN System-wide strategies and action plans relevant to the Guiding Principles:

- [Gender parity](#)
- [UN Disability Inclusion Strategy](#)
- [Youth](#)
- [Indigenous peoples](#)
- [UN System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action.](#)

Additional references

- [HRBA Portal](#)
- [UNCT SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard, 2018,](#)
- [Factsheet on Human Rights and the Environment; Environmental Rights Database](#)
- Links to websites on key multilateral environmental agreements ([biodiversity](#), climate change, [Basel/Rotterdam/Stockholm conventions](#), etc.)
- Links to outcome documents of the [UN Environment Assembly](#), [Regional Forum of Environment Ministers](#), Regional Environmental Health Forums, and other relevant intergovernmental forums
- [Sustainable Development in Practice: applying an integrated approach in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [UNDG RBM Handbook](#)
- How to manage gender-responsive evaluation , 2015
- [IATI Standards](#)
- [IASC Guidance Note for HCTs on Protection Strategies](#)
- [Secretary-General's Guidance on Return and Reintegration \(2011\)](#)
- [UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy](#)
- [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

Annex II – Normative Frameworks

Children

- [Convention on the Rights of the Child \(1989\) and its Optional Protocols on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography; and on a Communications Procedure.](#)
- [World Summit for Children \(1990\)](#)
- [Yokohama Conference on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children \(2001\)](#)
- [UN Special Session on Children \(2002\)](#)
- [United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty \(1990\)](#)
- [United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice \(1985\)](#)
- [Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption \(1993\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolutions on Children and armed conflict - Resolutions 1612 \(2005\), 1882 \(2009\), 1998 \(2011\), 2068 \(2012\), 2143 \(2014\), 2225 \(2015\), and 2427 \(2018\).](#)
- [Amsterdam and Oslo Conferences on Child Labour \(1997\)](#)

Corruption

- [United Nations Convention against Corruption \(2003\)](#)

Culture and intellectual property

- [Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions \(2005\)](#)
- [Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage \(2001\)](#)
- [Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage \(1972\)](#)
- [Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI, Protocol 1, Protocol 2 \(1971\)](#)
- [Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property \(1970\)](#)
- [International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, \(1961\)](#)
- [Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention \(1954\), First Protocol \(1954\), Second Protocol \(1999\)](#)

Disabilities

- [UN Disability and Development Report – Realizing the SDGs by, for and with persons with disabilities \(2018\)](#)
- [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(2006\)](#)
- [UN Disability Inclusion Strategy \(2019\) in accessible formats and other UN languages](#)

Disaster risk reduction

- [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)
- [2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction](#)
- [Strategic Approach to Capacity Development for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)
- Adopting an Analytical Framework on Risk and Resilience: A Proposal for More Proactive, Coordinated, and Effective UN Action.
- Applying the Analytical Framework on Risk and Resilience: How It Might Have Altered UN Responses to Past Events.

Drugs and crime

- [Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs \(1961\)](#)
- [Convention on Psychotropic Substances \(1971\)](#)
- [United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances \(1988\)](#)
- [United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols \(2000\)](#)
- [General Assembly Twentieth Special Session on the World Drug Problem \(1998\)](#)
- [Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders \(1995\)](#)
- [Tenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice](#)

Education

- [Convention against Discrimination in Education \(1960\)](#)
- [Convention on Technical and Vocational Education \(1989\)](#)
- [World Conference on Education for All \(2000\)](#)

Environment and climate change

- [UN Conference on the Human Environment \(1972\)](#)
- [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands \(1975\)](#)
- [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora \(1975\)](#)

- [Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals \(1979\)](#)
- [Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer \(1985\)](#) - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer & Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Ozone Convention and Protocol)
- [The Brundtland Commission Report – Our Common Future \(1987\)](#)
- [World Conference on Environment and Development \(1992\)](#)
- [Convention on Biological Diversity \(1992\)](#)
- [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change \(1992\)](#)
- [UN Convention to Combat Desertification \(1994\)](#)
- [Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants \(2004\)](#)
- [Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal \(Basel Convention\)](#)
- [Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade](#)
- [Bamako Convention](#)
- [Multilateral Fund Secretariat for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol \(Funding Secretariat\)](#)
- [Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar \(1971\), Protocol \(1982\), Amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention \(1987\)](#)
- www.unep.org/law/Law_instruments/index.asp
- www.unep.org/delc/InforMEA/tabid/101140/Default.aspx
- [United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements](#)
- [Law and Environment Ontology](#)
- The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development
- [The 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development](#)

Financing, partnership and cooperation

- [International Conference on Financing for Development \(2002\)](#)
- [Third International Conference on Financing for Development \(2015\)](#)
- [Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness \(2005\)](#)
- [The fragile States Principles](#)
- [The SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action \[S.A.M.O.A.\] Pathway](#)
- [Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review](#)
- [Framework of operational guidelines on United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation](#)

Food and agriculture

- [International Conference on Nutrition \(1992\)](#)
- [World Food Summit \(1996\)](#)
- [World Food Summit: Five Years Later \(2002\)](#)

Governance

- [Guidance Note of the Secretary General: United Nations approach to rule of law assistance](#)
- [United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces \(A/67/775–S/2013/110\)](#)
- [Guidance Note of the Secretary General: The United Nations and Statelessness \(2011\)](#)

Health

- [International Health Regulation \(2005\)](#)
- [WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control](#)
- [Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products](#)
- [International Health Regulation](#)
- [Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases](#)

Human and sustainable development

- [Millennium Summit \(2000\)](#)
- [World Summit for Social Development \(1995\)](#)
- [The World Summit on Sustainable Development](#)
- [UN Conference on Sustainable Development \(Rio +20\) \(2012\)](#)
- [UN Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda \(2015\)](#)
- [UN Special Session on HIV/AIDS \(2001\)](#)

Human rights

- [Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(1948\)](#)
- [The core international human rights conventions](#)
- [UN declarations and other universal instruments](#)
- [The UN human rights mechanisms \(Universal Periodic Review, special procedures and treaty bodies\)](#)
- [The Universal Human Rights Index \(database of recommendations from the UN human rights mechanisms, searchable by the SDGs\)](#)
- [ILO supervisory bodies \(ILO NORMLEX database\)](#)

Human rights at work

- [Forced Labour Convention, 1930 \(No. 29\)](#)
- [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 \(No. 87\)](#)
- [Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 \(No. 98\)](#)
- [Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 \(No. 100\)](#)
- [Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 \(No. 105\)](#)
- [Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention, 1958 \(No. 111\)](#)
- [Minimum Age Convention, 1973 \(No. 138\)](#)
- [Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up \(1998\)](#)
- [Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 \(No. 182\)](#)
- [The Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization \(2008\)](#)
- [Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930](#)
- [NORMLEX](#) (database on International Labour Standards, including ratification information, comments of the ILO's supervisory bodies, as well as national labour and social security laws)

Human settlements

- [UN Conference on Human Settlements](#)
- [Second UN Conference on Human Settlements, Habitat II \(1996\)](#)
- [UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Habitat III \(2016\)](#)
- [United Nations System-wide Action Plan for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(2016\)](#)
- [Istanbul +5: Reviewing and Appraising Progress Five Years After Habitat II \(2001\)](#)

Indigenous and minority peoples

- [The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 \(No. 169\)](#)
- [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007](#)
- [Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities \(1992\)](#)

Population

- [The ICPD Beyond 2014 International Conference on Human Rights](#)
- [International Conference on Population and Development \(1994\)](#)

Migration

- [The New York Declaration on Addressing Large Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants](#)
- [The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration \(GCM\)](#)
- [Rights based approach to programming, IOM \(2015\)](#)

Racism

- [World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance \(2001\)](#)

Refugees, stateless and displaced peoples

- [Global Compact on Refugees \(2018\)](#)
- [The 1951 Convention Relating to Status of Refugees \(1951\)](#)
- [The Protocol \(1967\) relating to the Status of Refugees](#)
- [Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons \(1954\)](#)
- [Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness \(1961\)](#)
- [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement \(2004\)](#)
- [African Union, Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa \(2009\)](#)
- [The New York Declaration on Addressing Large Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants](#)

Sports

- [International Convention against Doping in Sport \(2005\)](#)

Trade

- [Ninth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD IX\) \(1996\)](#)
- [Fourteenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD 14\) \(2016\)](#)

Trafficking

- [Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation or the Prostitution of Others \(1949\)](#)
- [Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime \(2000\)](#)

Women and gender equality

- [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(1979\)](#)
- [CEDAW Additional Protocol](#)
- [Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women \(General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993\)](#)
- [Fourth World Conference on Women \(1995\)](#)
- [World Conference for Women \(Beijing +5\) \(2000\)](#)
- [Resolution 1325](#) (2000) was the first UN Security Council resolution (SCR) to link women to the peace and security agenda. It recognizes that women are disproportionately affected by conflict and calls for their active participation at all levels of decision-making in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peace processes, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance.
- [Resolution 1820](#) (2008) was the first SCR to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security.
- [Resolution 1888](#) (2009) strengthens the implementation of SCR 1820 through assigning leadership and establishing effective support mechanisms.
- [Resolution 1889](#) (2009) addresses obstacles to women's participation in peace processes and peacebuilding, as prescribed in SCR 1325. It calls for the UN Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of SCR 1325. It also calls for the strengthening of national and international responses to the needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings.
- [Resolution 1960](#) (2010) provides an accountability system for implementation of SCRs 1820 and 1888. It mandates the Secretary-General to list in the annexes to annual reports those parties credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of sexual violence in situations on the Council's agenda.