NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES REPORTS RELEVANT TO MIGRATION

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group of experts on people of African descent	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the role of negative racial stereotypes and the stereotyping of people of African descent in perpetuating racially biased decision-making, racial disparities and racial injustice, examining, among other things, immigration and migrants in the context of rising anti-immigration rhetoric and xenophobia (A/74/274).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the Working Group's 22nd session held in Geneva, Switzerland from 19 to March 2018, which focused on the **theme "Framework for a declaration on the promotion and full respect of human rights of people of African descent"**, concluding that criminalization of irregular entry and other discriminatory State actions, including immigration legislation and practices, perpetuate negative perceptions of migrants and people of African descent, while bolstering support for right-wing extremism; recommending that States should strengthen human rights training and awareness-raising activities designed for immigration officials, border police, the staff of detention centers and prisons, local authorities and civil servants in charge of enforcing laws and that national security forces should receive training on the proper treatment of migrants and asylum seekers; and further recommending that the draft declaration on the promotion and full respect of human rights of people of African descent should include provisions on the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers of African descent (A/HRC/39/69).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism	2018	Interim report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on ensuring persons with albinism are not left behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, outlining, among other things, additional specific measures that would be relevant in the context of SDG 16 in the case of persons with albinism within refugees or camps for internally displaced persons, such as preparing, through community and family awareness-raising, communities concerned to receive displaced persons with albinism and setting up official records of displaced persons with albinism (A/73/181).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism (*continued*)	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the right to health and persons with albinism, addressing, among other things, the particular health challenges that persons with albinism who are also displaced face (A/HRC/37/57).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the applicable international human rights standards and related obligations addressing the issues faced by persons with albinism, examining, among other things, how some aspects of international refugee law have been applied to persons with albinism as well as the rights of internally displaced persons (A/72/131).
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	2021	Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on arbitrary detention relating to drug policies, also examining discriminatory drug control measures directed at migrants (A/HRC/47/40).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the issue of consular assistance and diplomatic protection for persons deprived of liberty, presenting in the annex its revised deliberation No. 5 on deprivation of liberty of migrants, which it adopted in November 2017 (A/HRC/39/45).
	2015	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 setting forth the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on Remedies and Procedures on the Right of Anyone Deprived of Their Liberty to Bring Proceedings Before a Court, which have provisions specifically addressing migrants, including Principle 21 providing specific measures for non-nationals, including migrants regardless of their migration status, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons (A/HRC/30/37).
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the meaning of policy coherence in practice under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, noting that improvements in policy coherence can help address the challenges faced by individuals and groups who are at heightened risk of business-related human rights abuses, such as migrant workers (A/74/198).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 assessing protection of those at risk of being left **behind under Cambodia's new localization**

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		development plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda, discussing how migrant workers remain an group of concern (A/HRC/42/60/Add.1).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the on the human rights situation in Cambodia, analysing the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the 2030 SDGs, including discussing some aspects of migrants in this context and noting that, beyond geographical differences, attention will also need to be paid to specific groups that are most at risk of being left behind, including, among others, asylum seekers, refugees, and migrant workers (A/HRC/42/60).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, discussing, among other things, the situation of asylum seekers and refugees (A/HRC/39/73).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, discussing, among other things, the humanitarian situation concerning refugees and internally displaced persons (A/HRC/42/61).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, discussing, among other things, the humanitarian situation concerning refugees and internally displaced persons, recommending that sub-regional cooperation on, among other things, refugee protection issues should be strengthened (A/HRC/39/70).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, discussing, among other things, the humanitarian situation concerning refugees and internally displaced persons and recommending that the Government should strengthen advocacy and action to ensure a humanitarian response that is in line with the urgent needs for assistance and protection of populations affected by fresh outbreaks of violence, in particular displaced persons and refugees and to create the necessary conditions, in those areas where it can be done, to enable voluntary and sustainable return and reintegration, taking into account the exercise of the right to property and goods (A/HRC/36/64).

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	2016	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, discussing, among other things, the human rights situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and calling on the Government to establish conditions under which the informed, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons and their reintegration into their community is possible (A/HRC/33/63).
	2015	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 on the on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, discussing, among other things, the human rights situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and calling on the Government to, among other things, take measures to guarantee the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, including by securing their places of origin and their property and to take steps to encourage and facilitate the participation of refugees and displaced persons in the electoral process and the constitutional referendum (A/HRC/30/59).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change	2023	Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC in 2023, considering various international, regional and national legal and policy approaches to address people displaced across international borders due to climate change (A/HRC/53/34).
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	2023	Report presented to the 52nd session of the HRC, focusing on cultural rights and migration (A/HRC/52/35).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights and the challenges which must be addressed so that everyone can access and enjoy such spaces, including, among other persons, migrants, and recommending that States should encourage the design of inclusive public spaces through, among other things, adopting preventive measures, deterring and punishing all forms of human rights violations, violence, threats and sexual harassment against, among others, migrants, in the public arena, including on public transport, in educational institutions, on streets and in cyberspace, whether perpetrated by State agents or private persons (A/74/255).

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	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on fundamentalism and extremism and their grave impact on the enjoyment of cultural rights, recommending, among other things, that the international community should ensure that those at risk from fundamentalist and extremist violence and abuse, including as a result of exercising their cultural rights, are given asylum, are not returned to contexts where they will be at risk and are fully protected, including from xenophobic attack, while in refugee camps and centers (A/HRC/34/56).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on a human rights approach to the intentional destruction of cultural heritage in conflict and non-conflict situations by States and non-State actors, recommending, among other things, that States should recognize the role that cultural rights and cultural heritage preservation can play in the integration and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons after trauma, and in giving refugees a place to which to return, as well as their importance in post-conflict stabilization and reconciliation; ensure the cultural rights of refugees and displaced persons; grant asylum to at-risk cultural heritage professionals and defenders when necessary; and ensure that displaced cultural heritage professionals are able to continue their professional work and training in exile and to take part in the protection and reconstruction of their country's cultural heritage (A/71/317).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the **Democratic People's** Republic of Korea	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the human rights situation in the Democratic **People 's Republic of Korea, discussing, among** other things, the situation of refugees and recommending that the UNHCR should be granted permission "to travel to relevant border areas to enable escapees of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea access to their right to seek asylum from persecution" (A/74/275/Rev.1).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the **Democratic People's** Republic of Korea	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the human rights situation in the Democratic **People 's Republic of Korea, noting that grave** violations continue to be committed on a large scale and particularly affect the most vulnerable groups, including, among others, migrant

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
(*continued*)		workers and urging the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have sought refuge in, or are transiting through, a Member State's territory by abiding by the principle of non-refoulement (A/70/362).
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the explicit link between the right to development and disaster risk reduction and its practical implications, noting that it is crucial to identify who the stakeholders included in the national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction or other consultative mechanisms should be and that relevant stakeholders under the Sendai Framework include, among others, migrants and recommending that States, as part of their gender-oriented planning, should take into consideration the fact that women are not a homogeneous group, and they should therefore pay particular attention to women with multiple vulnerabilities, who may be harder to reach, including, among others, migrant women (A/74/163).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 presenting guidelines and recommendations on the practical implementation of the right to development, recommending, among other things, that States receiving migrants should view these rights holders as agents of development rather than addressing migration as a security issue and that, in their monitoring and evaluation policies, States should take into account groups that have been discriminated against or historically excluded, including, among others, internally displaced persons, refugees, and asylum seekers (A/HRC/42/38).
Working group on the issue of discrimination against women and girls	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on the gendered dimensions of care and support systems, and addressing the situation of migrant women and girls (A/HRC/59/45).
	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, examining the escalating backlash against gender equality and the urgency of reaffirming substantive equality and the human rights of women and girls, and also focusing on the challenges faced by migrant, asylum-seeking, refugee and internally displaced women and girls (A/HRC/56/51).

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	2020	Report presented to 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on **women's human rights in the changing world of work**, focusing on migrant domestic workers and recommending that States "remove all discrimination against migrant women workers, including in migration policies and laws, including employment laws, and introduce legal safeguards against their exploitation." (A/HRC/44/51).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the causes of deprivation of liberty of women from a gender perspective, discussing, among other things, how discrimination and stereotyping may also lead to the denial of the asylum claims of migrant women and thus increase their risk of migration-related detention or incarceration for immigration-related offences and the particular risks faced by migrant women, and recommending that States should incorporate laws, policies and effective programmes that will enhance protection from trafficking in persons, irregular migration and contemporary forms of slavery, and establish regular migration channels (A/HRC/41/33).
	2016	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the issue of discrimination against women with regard to health and safety, discussing groups of women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including migrant women, and recommending that States should provide health-care coverage for migrant women and domestic workers, whose sexual and reproductive health, preventive health care and protection against gender-based violence are otherwise prejudiced (A/HRC/32/44).
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on how the right to education contributes to the prevention of atrocity crimes and mass or grave human rights violations, emphasizing that the implementation of a multi-perspectivity approach in the teaching of geography, including on migration and demographic dynamics would help to foster an understanding of the viewpoints of others, inclusivity, acceptance of diversity and respect for the rights of others and that teaching examples of past migrations alongside those of today would reveal a clearer picture of their complex causes and, in particular, the conditions in which refugees and migrants live, which would help to foster

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the right to education (*continued*)		empathy and prevent prejudice in the societies that have been exposed to great waves of immigration in recent migratory crises (A/74/243).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the situation of refugees with regard to the right to education, in particular in the context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, examining specific issues and challenges refugees face in their quest for quality education at all levels, reflecting on best practices and innovative solutions and proposing recommendations to overcome challenges in this area, and concluding by calling upon States to ensure access to inclusive quality education for refugees in line with SDG 4 by mainstreaming this in their national plans and strategies (A/73/262).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the role of equity and inclusion in strengthening the right to education, in particular in the context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, examining particular groups at risk of exclusion from the right to education, including refugees, migrants and migrant workers, internally displaced persons, and stateless persons, and recommending, among other things, that bilingual and native language instruction should be provided in schools with significant numbers of students from linguistic minority groups, which is especially relevant with regard to schools that are being established for migrants and refugees and that States must include potential mass movements of refugees or internally displaced persons in their national education plans (A/72/496).
	2010	Report presented to the 14th session of the HRC in 2010 on the right to education of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, addressing six core yet related issues: the legal and normative framework; social and cultural issues; language and curriculum; teachers; accreditation; and learning for life, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/14/25).
Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 providing main findings and observations on the issue of enforced disappearances in the context of migration, which was the subject of a thematic study submitted as an addendum (see A/HRC/36/39/Add.2) to the report, noting that there is a direct link between enforced disappearance and migration, and recommending, among

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (*continued*)		other things, that States should consider the risk or threat of being subjected to enforced disappearance as a form of persecution falling within the scope of the principle of non-refoulement as well as other recommendations on prevention, search for disappeared migrants, investigation, criminalization and prosecution, protection and the right to an effective remedy, and international cooperation (A/HRC/36/39).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on enforced disappearances in the context of migration, analyzing migration caused by enforced disappearances as well as the factors that contribute to the enforced disappearances of migrants, outlining States' obligations in this context, and offering conclusions and recommendations, including general recommendations as well as recommendations on prevention, the search for disappeared migrants, investigation, criminalization and prosecution, protection and the right to an effective remedy, and international cooperation (A/HRC/36/39/Add.2).
	2016	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 providing preliminary observations on the issue of enforced disappearances in the context of migration, including on migration caused by enforced disappearances, enforced disappearances of migrants, factors that contribute to the enforced disappearances of migrants, and State obligations in the context of the enforced disappearance of migrants (A/HRC/33/51).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the urgent need to ensure a safe climate for humanity and the right to a healthy environment, stating States have a procedural obligation to ensure an inclusive, equitable and gender-based approach to public participation in all climate-related actions, with a particular emphasis on empowering the most affected populations, including, among others, migrants, and that States have an obligation to cooperate to achieve a low-carbon, climate resilient and sustainable future, which means, among other things, ensuring fair, legal and durable solutions for migrants and displaced persons (A/74/161).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 also focusing on the situation of Eritrean migrants and refugees (A/HRC/44/23).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, discussing, among other things, the situation of Eritrean migrants and refugees and asylum policies applicable to Eritrean asylum seekers (A/HRC/41/53).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, discussing, among other things, the plight of Eritrean asylum seekers and refugees (A/HRC/38/50).
	2017	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, discussing, among other things, the situation of Eritrean refugees and migrants (A/HRC/35/39).
	2015	Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, discussing, among other things, the situation of refugees and migrants as well as unaccompanied minors (A/HRC/29/41).
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on the rights of families of victims of unlawful killings, and considering unlawful killings that occur in the contexts of migration (A/HRC/59/54).
	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC examining, from a human rights perspective, the obligations to protect and respect the dead, also in the context of migration (A/HRC/56/56).
	2021	Wrap-up report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021, also examining unlawful deaths of refugees and migrants and the criminalization of life-saving actions and organisations (A/HRC/47/33).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the application of death penalty to foreign nationals and the provision of consular assistance by the home State, examining foreign nationals on death row, including migrants and providing recommendations on the right to adequate consular assistance, and noting friends who are also foreigners or migrants may be unwilling or fearful to provide support or to testify on their behalf (A/74/318).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (*continued*)	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the on the criminalization and targeting of humanitarian services and actors, discussing, among other things, the targeting of humanitarian aid to migrants and recommending that the UNGA and Human Rights Council include explicit language exempting and/or protecting humanitarian actions in resolutions on migration and other relevant topics and that States should publicly champion the work of humanitarian actors, whether they provide services in the context of conflict or migration and should also adopt or revise national legislation on smuggling to explicitly exempt humanitarian action from its provisions, covering the facilitation of irregular entry, transit and residence, and ensure that no investigation is opened and no prosecution pursued against private individuals and organizations assisting migrants for humanitarian reasons (A/73/314).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on unlawful deaths of refugees and migrants in the course of their flight, addressing addresses killings by both State and non-State actors, denouncing a quasi-generalized regime of impunity that is worsened by an absence of accurate data on the dead and missing, and calling urgently on States to address this human rights crisis by prioritizing the protection of the right to life in their migration and refugee policies, and providing several recommendations in this regard (A/72/335).
	2017	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on a gender-sensitive approach to arbitrary killings, noting that female migrant workers are particularly at risk at facing the death penalty, and recommending, among other things, that States should ensure access to effective legal representation for incarcerated women, particularly women belonging to disadvantaged minority groups and migrant or refugee women and should also include violence and killings against women and girls, and on the basis of gender identity and gender expression, as an integral part of refugee status determination and of the implementation of their non-refoulement obligations (A/HRC/35/23).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 providing an update on some of the areas covered by the mandate from 2010 to 2016 and comments on some

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		of the current issues in the area of the right to life, including in relation to migrants (A/71/372).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on, among other things, the application of the death penalty to foreign nationals (including migrant workers) and the responsibilities of States, examining the discriminatory application of the death penalty to, among others, migrant workers, the role of consular assistance, the responsibilities of States of origin or of transfer, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/70/304).
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	2024	Report presented to the 55th session of the HRC, focusing on fisheries and the right to food in the context of climate change, and also address the situation of fish migrant workers (A/HRC/55/49).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the SDGs as a potentially transformative tool to advance the realization of the right to food, as well as other economic, social and cultural rights, discussing urban migration and the impact on and rights of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons in this context, the importance of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and that the SDGs reflect the duty of States to protect migrants at all stages of the migratory process (Target 10.7) and to administer access to justice following discriminatory treatment or rights violations (SDG 16) as well as to address remittances (Target 10.C). The report recommends that States should reject xenophobic, divisive and false rhetoric towards migrants, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and extend all human rights protections to non-citizens, in accordance with international human rights law; protect migrants, as rights holders, from discrimination at all stages of the migratory process and provide them with unrestricted access to justice, particularly regarding their right to food; and introduce short- and long-term strategies to ensure that migrant populations can feed themselves in a dignified manner and have access to decent work opportunities and social protection schemes (A/74/164).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the rights of agricultural workers and the paradoxical challenge they face in realizing their right to food, discussing, among other things, migrant

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the right to food (*continued*)		agricultural workers in this context and recommending that States should improve human rights protection for fishery workers, including those who are informally employed and especially those in categories that are currently vulnerable, including, among others, migrant workers; guarantee the right, including for migrant workers, to establish and join trade unions; and provide safe channels for undocumented migrant workers so that they can anonymously report violations without fear of retribution, respecting the principle of non-refoulement and ensuring that migrants have access to the regular labour market in the host country (A/HRC/40/56).
	2018	Interim report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the right to food of agricultural workers, discussing various human rights of migrant and undocumented workers in this context and recommending that States should improve human rights protection for informal agricultural workers, especially those in presently vulnerable categories, including migratory workers without normal citizenship rights and rule of law protection; provide safe channels for undocumented migrant workers so that they can anonymously report violations without fear of retribution, respecting the principle of non-refoulement and ensuring that migrants have access to the regular labour market in the host country, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and programmes and international organizations; and issue more non-restrictive residential and work permits to seasonal workers and condemn seasonal migration schemes that expel workers from countries after the season lapses (A/73/164).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the right to food in conflict situations, discussing refugees and internally displaced persons as one of the groups of persons most at risk and recommending that States should prioritize the availability, accessibility and adequacy of food for the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons and refugees, while the international community should revise the rules in relation to refugees to ensure that host countries provide legal status for refugees so that they are able to work, earn a living and protect their assets (A/72/188).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the adverse impact of climate change on the

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		right to food, noting that significant climate-induced migration is expected to force people to move inland and to more food-secure places and recommending that a separate category of "climate refugees" should be recognized in international law and the necessary legal adjustments made to avoid further human catastrophe (A/70/287).
Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the impact of economic reforms, in particular austerity and fiscal consolidation measures, on **women's human rights**, addressing, among other things, migrant remittances, noting that migrant women, among others, are most exposed to austerity and fiscal consolidation policies, and recommending that States should ensure that employment regulations and social and legal protection are extended to cover workers in the informal economy and throughout the supply chain; that migrant workers are in countries of origin, destination and transit; and that social protection is provided to all women throughout their lives, without regard to employment, migration or any other status (A/73/179).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	2023	Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC, also focusing on migrant workers and their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (A/HRC/53/38/Add.3).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the impacts of violations to the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association on sustainable development, noting that restrictive civic space is linked to the exploitation of workers across different sectors and can exacerbate risks for low-income workers in particular, many of whom are migrant laborers, and that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is particularly important for non-citizens and migrants (A/74/349).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the linkages between the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, noting that the 2030 Agenda recognizes the imperative of empowering people who are in vulnerable situations, such as migrants, and discussing how low-income migrant workers face

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		economically exploitative conditions of employment, social exclusion and political disenfranchisement (A/73/279).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the workplace, with a focus on the most marginalized portions of the world's labour force, including, among others, migrant workers, and providing several recommendations relevant to migrants, including that States should ensure these rights can be exercised in the workplace by everyone without discrimination on the basis of, among other things, immigration status (A/71/385).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on health and care workers as defenders of the right to health, and addressing the role of migrant health and care workers (A/HRC/59/48).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the opportunities and challenges for the realization of the right to mental health of people on the move, presenting human rights-based responses to mental health and migration as transformative opportunities to rebuild and strengthen health and social systems that support and restore dignity, inclusion and rights for everyone and providing recommendations for States and relevant stakeholders within the humanitarian, development and human rights communities to comprehensively address the identified challenges (A/73/216).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the right to health and specific forms of deprivation of liberty and confinement in penal and medical regimes, discussing, among other things, the detention of migrants in migrant detention centers (A/HRC/38/36).
	2013	Report presented to the 23rd session of the HRC in 2013 on the right to health of migrant workers, examining pre-departure obligations of States; immigration policies; access to health facilities, goods and services; 3D jobs and occupational health; mental health; and women and sexual and reproductive health, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/23/41).
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the	2025	Report presented to the 58th session of the HRC, elaborating on the challenges faced by migrants crossing international borders, including refugees, asylum-

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right to an adequate standard of living		seekers and victims of trafficking in persons, in exercising their right to adequate housing (A/HRC/58/50).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on COVID-19 and the right to adequate housing, focusing on the impact of the pandemic on migrant workers (A/75/148).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the right to housing of indigenous peoples, discussing, among other things, the urban migration of indigenous peoples to cities (A/74/183).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on access to justice for the right to housing, examining, among other things, access to justice for migrants, and stating that migrants must have access to legal assistance without requiring disclosure of their immigration status to public authorities and, where necessary, access to complaints procedures that preserve anonymity, and that violations of the right to housing of migrants cannot be justified as measures to discourage irregular migration (A/HRC/40/61).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the right to housing for residents of informal settlements and the commitment made by States to upgrade such settlements by 2030, discussing, among other things, urban migration and stating that upgrading programmes must ensure that the unique needs and different experiences of various groups, including migrants (A/73/310/Rev.1).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the right to housing of persons with disabilities, recommending, among other things, that States should ensure that refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants with disabilities enjoy their right to adequate housing, notably by including the relevant international human rights provisions in the forthcoming global compact on refugees and the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (A/72/128).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the impact of dividing right to life and the right to adequate housing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into two categories, addressing, among other things, migration in this context (A/71/310).

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	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on how the right to adequate housing must guide **the development and implementation of a "new urban agenda"** to be adopted at Habitat III, in October 2016, discussing five critical cross-cutting areas that must be given priority, including migration and displacement, and recommending that the urban rights agenda should address the particular housing experiences and needs of, among others, all migrants and displaced persons (A/70/270).
	2010	Report presented to the 65th session of the UNGA in 2010 on migration and the right to adequate housing, examining the legal framework, the conceptual framework for combating discrimination in access to adequate housing, the main challenges in the realization of the right of migrants to adequate housing, and legislative and policy decisions affecting the right of migrants to adequate housing, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/65/261).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, analysing the situation of human rights defenders working on the rights of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees (A/77/178).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of women human rights defenders, discussing, among other things, women human rights defenders on the move, which include refugees, internal and international migrants, internally displaced persons, victims of smuggling and trafficking and the stateless persons as well as women who have been forced into exile – temporarily or permanently – because of the risks related to their activism, and noting that women defenders on the move face many restrictions and that those with precarious status and who live in irregular situations often fear retaliation for their activism, including arrest, detention and deportation (A/HRC/40/60).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of persons acting to defend the rights of all people on the move, defining people on the move as refugees, internal and international migrants, internally displaced persons, victims of smuggling and trafficking, and the stateless; examining the normative framework, the background and hostile environment, root

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		causes of violations, people on the move as human rights defenders, defending the rights of people on the move; and providing recommendations to create an enabling environment for defending the rights of people on the move (A/HRC/37/51).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the right of indigenous peoples to autonomy or self-government as an exercise of their right to self-determination, noting that functional autonomy arrangements, namely ethnic-based recognition of indigenous autonomy or self-government in specific sectors that may be exercised beyond the boundaries of indigenous territories are important in the context of migration and urbanization, as they may allow indigenous peoples to make decisions on issues affecting indigenous members outside their lands and territories, such as autonomy is decision-making regarding education laws and policies, including for indigenous children residing outside the traditional territories (A/74/149).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the protection of internally displaced children, noting that the term children on the move includes migrant and refugee children and calling for renewed attention on improving the protection of internally displaced children with a focus on concrete outcomes (A/74/261).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the role of national human rights institutions in the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons, examining obstacles to their engagement on internal displacement as well as their activities and positive practices at all phases of displacement and providing recommendations to ensure their effectiveness in protecting the human rights of internally displaced persons alongside and in collaboration with other national and international partners (A/HRC/41/40).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 providing an overview of the activities envisaged **and so far undertaken under the "GP20" multi-**stakeholder initiative convened by the Special Rapporteur in 2017 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 2018 (A/HRC/41/40/Add.1).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (*continued*)	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on internal displacement and transitional justice, addressing the increasing need to identify and examine ways in which transitional justice measures and practitioners can better perform their work in the context of internal displacement, engage with internally displaced persons and respond to their justice claims and providing recommendations for addressing the challenges in including internally displaced persons in transitional justice processes and for practitioners, researchers and policymakers from both fields to collaborate with each other (A/73/173).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 providing a review of the progress achieved, the ongoing challenges and the necessary actions to be taken by all stakeholders in the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, examining National action to reduce internal displacement in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, how to enhance regional frameworks and action to support States affected by internal displacement, and the role of the United Nations and the international community, and providing recommendations relevant to this topic (A/HRC/38/39).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on how national authorities and their national and international humanitarian, development and human rights partners can enhance the participation of internally displaced persons in decisions affecting them at all phases of internal displacement, providing several recommendation in this regard (A/72/202).
	2017	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 outlining thematic priorities for the mandate, namely, strengthening the participation of internally displaced persons, ensuring the inclusion of internally displaced persons in transitional justice processes, improving protection of internally displaced children, enhancing the role of national human rights institutions in the protection of internally displaced persons, and increasing the attention to neglected drivers of internal displacement (A/HRC/35/27).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the outcomes and commitments on internal

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (*continued*)		displacement of the World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2016, examining essential steps to reduce displacement through prevention and durable solutions, and providing recommendations to promote strategic, monitored and time-bound actions to that end (A/71/279).
	2016	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on key priority areas identified by the Special Rapporteur, and the major challenges relating to the human rights of internally displaced persons that require new or enhanced attention, including the integration of humanitarian and development activities, development-induced displacement, the vulnerability of marginalized groups to displacement and the need for consultation with and the participation of displaced persons in progress towards achieving durable solutions (A/HRC/32/35).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on governance structures and institutional arrangements for preventing and managing responses to the different stages of internal displacement (A/70/334).
	2015	Report presented to the 29th session of the UNGA in 2015 providing a thematic analysis of the human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, examining progress towards ensuring a place for internally displaced persons in development agendas, the need to place greater attention to internally displaced persons in the post-2015 development agenda, the issue of durable solutions and development for internally displaced persons, why internally displaced persons should be a priority within development agendas, Implementing sustainable development goals for internally displaced persons at the national level, essential steps for the inclusion of internally displaced persons in sustainable development goals, and mitigating the impact of development-induced displacement (A/HRC/29/34).
	2011	Report presented to the 66th session of the UNGA in 2011 on the issue of climate change and internal displacement, examining basic concepts and terminology, potential consequences of climate change for displacement patterns, the need for a rights-based approach, the relevance of the human rights framework for internally displaced persons, how to address internal displacement in

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		the context of climate change, participation and procedural rights of affected persons, international cooperation frameworks, and providing recommendation on this topic (A/66/285).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on public participation and decision-making in global governance spaces and its impact on a democratic and equitable international order, addressing, among other things, the importance of ensuring effective public participation in global decision-making processes for all segments of society, including migrants, and recommending that global governance spaces and their respective member States and non-State members should, among other things, ensure that engagement with civil society is diverse and inclusive, in particular in relation to individuals and groups that are marginalized or discriminated against, including migrants and refugees (A/74/245).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on public participation and decision-making in global governance spaces and its impact on a democratic and equitable international order, noting that equal participation in global governance spaces is a vital principle for achieving sustainable development, eradicating poverty and realizing all human rights and recommending that governance spaces and their respective member States and non-State members ensure that engagement with civil society is diverse and inclusive, in particular in relation to individuals and groups that are marginalized or discriminated against, including, among others, migrants and refugees, and treat all engagement groups equally (A/HRC/42/48).
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on international solidarity and Indigenous Peoples, and addressing Indigenous and migrant solidarity (A/HRC/59/40).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the criminalization or suppression of the rendering of humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees who enter a State in an irregular manner, analyzing domestic and regional laws and practices that criminalize or suppress the expressions of this kind of solidarity and the behaviour by a section of civil

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity (*continued*)		society that suppresses it against the background of the relevant general international law and international and human rights law norms and rules, and providing several recommendations to address this situation (A/HRC/41/44).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the issues and problems raised in global refugee protection by the enjoyment, or lack thereof, of human rights-based international solidarity in light of the recently adopted Global Compact on Refugees (A/74/185).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on important issues and problems arising in the context of global migration in connection with the enjoyment, or lack thereof, of human rights-based international solidarity, providing conclusions and recommendations for a human rights-based reform in this regard (A/73/206).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 outlining possible thematic priorities for the mandate, including migration and international solidarity and refugees and international solidarity (A/HRC/38/40).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on **the Independent Expert's second visit to Mali that** took place from 1 to 10 October 2018, discussing, among other things, the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons and recommending that the Malian authorities make sub-regional cooperation on, among other things, refugee protection issues more robust (A/HRC/40/77).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Mali from 1 April to 30 November 2016, discussing, among other things, the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons (A/HRC/34/72).
	2016	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Mali from 1 May to 29 December 2015, discussing, among other things, the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons (A/HRC/31/76).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	2020	Report presented to the 45th session of the HRC in 2020 on the impact of the use of private military and security services in immigration and border management on the protection of the rights of all migrants (A/HRC/45/9).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the operation of privatized prisons and immigration-related detention facilities by private military and security companies, examining the impact of this on migrants and refugees in immigration-related detention and recommending that States should terminate the practice of outsourcing the overall operation of prisons, jails, immigration detention facilities and other places of deprivation of liberty to for-profit private security companies and that, in the context of global migration trends, they should consider community-based alternatives and that detention should be used as a last resort and under the least restrictive means possible, particularly for individuals belonging to persons in vulnerable situations, such as children, women and asylum seekers (A/72/286).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the phenomenon of foreign fighters, noting that the conflicts in States affected by foreign fighters have caused significant movements of refugees and that States must ensure that measures taken to prevent entry or transit of suspected foreign fighters do not violate their obligations under international refugee law, in particular the principle of non-refoulement (A/70/330).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, examining the phenomenon of migrants who go missing or are subjected to enforced disappearance from a human rights perspective (A/HRC/59/49).
	2024	Report presented to the 79th session of the GA, highlighting the comprehensive protection of child rights under international law that extends to all children irrespective of migration status, and analysing the contemporary human rights issues facing children in migration contexts (A/79/213).
		Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC examining **migrants' sociocultural, civic**-political and economic contributions (A/HRC/56/54).
	2023	Report presented to the 54th session of the HRC, highlighting the human rights challenges faced by migrant

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (*continued*)		workers by providing an analysis of how labour migration can put migrants in increased positions of precarity and vulnerability to human rights violations (A/78/180).
		Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC, highlighting the human rights challenges faced by migrants in an irregular situation by providing an analysis on how irregularity increases vulnerability to human rights violations (A/HRC/53/26).
	2022	Report presented to the 77th session of the GA, reviewing the complex relationship between climate change, human rights and migration, as well as the multifaceted drivers of cross-border migration in the context of climate change (A/77/189).
		Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022 examining recent developments in migration and border governance affecting the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/50/31).
	2021	Report presented to the 76th session of the GA in 2022 examining the impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants (A/76/257).
		Report presented to the 47th session of the HRC in 2021 on means to address the human rights impact of pushbacks of migrants on land and at sea (A/HRC/47/30).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 on the right to freedom of association of migrants and their defenders, examining recent trends in restrictions in law and in practice on freedom of association for migrants and civil society organizations that work to protect migrants' rights. (A/HRC/44/42).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on good practices of gender-responsive migration legislation and policies, identifying good practices, discussing challenges, and providing recommendations to States on how to enhance gender responsiveness in their governance on migration (A/74/191).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the impact of migration on migrant women and girls from a gender perspective, examining the international human rights framework governing gender and migration, gendered drivers of migration for women and girls, migration channels and specific challenges while

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (*continued*)		migrating, the gendered impact of migration on women and girls, specific human rights concerns related to migrant women, and the gendered consequences of return and reintegration, and providing several recommendations in this regard to fulfill the fulfil human rights of migrant women and girls (A/HRC/41/38).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on effective access to justice for migrants, analyzing obstacles faced by migrants in their access to justice and stresses the need to foster the establishment of "firewall" protections to safeguard this right, and providing recommendations to States to ensure effective access to justice for migrants, including those with particular protection needs (A/73/178/Rev.1).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the return and reintegration of migrants, discussing concepts and terminology; the international legal framework; current return practices and their impact on the human rights of migrants; migrants with particular protection needs; current reintegration measures and their impact on the human rights of migrants; and monitoring mechanisms, access to justice and accountability, and providing several conclusions and recommendations on these issues (A/HRC/38/41)
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 proposing a 2035 agenda for facilitating human mobility based on Targets 8.8 and 10.7 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals that has eight human mobility goals, together with targets and indicators, aimed at facilitating human mobility in the next 15 years, while ensuring respect for the human rights of all migrants based on the principles of non-discrimination and equality (A/72/173).
	2017	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on a 2035 agenda for facilitating human mobility based on Sustainable Development Goals Targets 8.8 and 10.7 and that would encompass eight human mobility goals aimed at facilitating human mobility in the next 15 years, while ensuring respect for the human rights of all migrants based on the principles of non-discrimination and equality (A/HRC/35/25).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 outlining proposals for the development of the

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (*continued*)		global compact on migration, with a view, in particular, to ensuring that human rights are effectively included and mainstreamed therein, and underlining the importance of taking a long-term strategic approach to developing the global compact for accessible, regular, safe and affordable mobility policies and practices (A/71/285).
	2016	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the impact of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements on the human rights of migrants, discussing that facilitated and well-regulated mobility that is supported by comprehensive and robust institutional frameworks is necessary to ensure inclusivity and equity in the enjoyment of the benefits of trade for all migrants and seeking to offer States practical guidance and engage international organizations, the private sector, trade unions and other civil society entities in the full realization of migrants' rights (A/HRC/32/40).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the impact of recruitment practices on the human rights of migrants, particularly low-wage workers, during labour migration, raising concern about the apparent growing prevalence of severe exploitation and abuse suffered by migrants at the hands of unethical recruiters, intermediaries and subagents in both countries of origin and destination and providing recommendations for a comprehensive and human rights-based framework to achieve a wholesale transition towards an ethical system of recruitment (A/70/310).
	2015	Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 in follow-up to the regional study on the management of the external borders of the European Union and its impact on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/29/36).
	2014	Report presented to the 69th session of the UNGA in 2014 on the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda, examining why the human rights of migrants should be included in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and providing recommendations to mainstream migration in the sustainable development goals (A/69/302).
	2014	Report presented to the 25th session of the HRC in 2014 on the labour exploitation of migrants, examining the

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		legal framework, manifestations of labour exploitation, groups of migrants specifically at risk of exploitation, and access to an effective remedy, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/26/35).
	2013	Report presented to the 68th session of the UNGA in 2013 on global migration governance, examining the concept of global migration governance, developments relating to global migration governance, the legal and normative framework, the institutional framework, governance at the national level, and the need for better migration governance and a strengthened institutional framework, the benefits of a human rights framework for global migration governance, and possible future models for global migration governance, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/68/283).
	2013	Report presented to the 23rd session of the HRC in 2013 on management of the external borders of the European Union and its impact on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/23/46).
	2012	Report presented to the 67th session of the UNGA in 2012 on the impacts of climate change and some of its consequences for migration, examining the UN system and international engagement on migration and climate change, the definition of climate-change-induced migration, the international legal framework relevant to climate-change-induced migration, the need for political engagement on the issue of climate-change-induced migration, and how to recognize the opportunities of migration as adaptation to global environmental change, and providing several conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/67/299).
	2012	Report presented to the 20th session of the HRC in 2012 on the detention of migrants in an irregular situation, examining the legal framework and alternatives to the administrative detention of migrants, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/20/24).
	2011	Report presented to the 17th session of the HRC in 2011 recapitulating some of the main thematic issues he has focused on since his nomination, namely irregular migration and criminalization of migrants, protection of children in the migration process

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (*continued*)		and the right to housing and health of migrants (A/HRC/17/33).
	2010	Report presented to the 65th session of the UNGA in 2010 on the impact of the criminalization of migration on the protection and enjoyment of human rights and on specific groups, providing as well examples of good practices and alternatives to the criminalization of irregular migration and conclusions and recommendations on a rights-based approach to migration governance; decriminalizing and managing irregular migration; preventing ethnic profiling of migrant communities, hate crimes, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; finding alternatives to immigration detention; protecting specific groups; information-sharing, data and analysis; and international cooperation (A/65/222).
	2010	Report presented to the 14th session of the HRC in 2010 on the enjoyment of rights to health and adequate housing by migrants, examining, among other things, challenges in accessibility and these rights in relation to both women and children migrants, as well as good practices, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/14/30).
	2009	Report presented to the 64th session of the UNGA in 2009 on a number of issues in focus related to the protection of the human rights of migrants, including the protection of children in the context of migration, examining the general background and protection gaps; the situation of children left behind, on the move, and in host countries; good practices; and main challenges, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/64/213).
	2009	Report presented to the 11th session of the HRC in 2009 on the protection of children in the context of migration, examining migration and the international protection afforded to children, the international legal framework and responsibility of the State, protection gaps, children who are left behind, children on the move, protecting children in host countries, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/11/7).
	2008	Report presented to the 7th session of the HRC in 2008 on the criminalization of irregular migration, examining

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		general trends and State responsibility, the externalization of migration control policies, the criminalization of labour migration, interception and rescue at sea, detention and expulsion, and smuggling and trafficking, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (A/HRC/7/12).
	2006	Report presented to the 61st session of the UNGA in 2006 examining, among other things, social and economic factors as root causes of migration and the consequences of the failure to acknowledge the demand for migrant labour (A/61/324).
	2005	Report presented to the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2005 on three topics: racial discrimination and xenophobia against migrants; migrant women; and unaccompanied children (E/CN.4/2005/85).
	2004	Report presented to the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2004 on the vulnerability of migrant domestic workers, examining the definition and scope, the human rights of migrant domestic workers in the light of the principal international human rights instruments, the current situation and practices observed, and factors contributing to the vulnerability of migrant domestic workers, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (E/CN.4/2004/76).
	2003	Report presented to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2003 on the human rights of migrants deprived of their liberty, examining deprivation of liberty in the context of migration management; procedural guarantees in the context of administrative detention of migrants; the length of administrative detention; the application of non-custodial measures; the detention of victims of trafficking and smuggling; the detention of women, children and other vulnerable group; and conditions of detention, and providing conclusions and recommendations on this topic (E/CN.4/2003/85).
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on statelessness as a minority issue, noting that conflicts and refugee movements can often lead to individuals fleeing their State of origin and either losing or being unable to prove their previous citizenship and being unable to acquire new citizenship in their country of refuge

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		and recommending, among other things, that States must grant nationality to all children born on their territory if the child would otherwise be stateless, regardless of the immigration status of the parents (A/73/205).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the human rights of minorities in situations of humanitarian crises, such as conflict or disasters brought about by natural or man-made hazards, discussing migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, and internally displaced persons in this context as well as the challenges facing displaced minorities in the search for durable solutions (A/71/254).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, recommending that the Government of Myanmar should bring about conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return to the country of all Myanmar refugees and ensure that returning refugees may enjoy their fundamental rights, including to citizenship, to return to places of origin and to compensation for burned, damaged or looted property, as well as adequate access to livelihoods, education and health care (A/74/342).
	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons and recommending that the Government of Myanmar create an environment conducive to returning refugees enjoying their fundamental rights, including their right to return to their places of origin and to compensation for burned, damaged or looted property and that the Government of Bangladesh recognize the Rohingya as refugees, provide education for all refugee children and access to meaningful livelihood opportunities for women and men, and allow freedom of movement and ensure they are engaged in dialogues about repatriation plans (A/HRC/40/68).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, refuges and migrants in Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, and Thailand and providing several recommendations concerning Rohingya refugees, including that Government of Myanmar must ensure that any decision to repatriate

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (*continued*)		refugees to Myanmar complies with international refugee and human rights law and standards and provide financial and logistical assistance to humanitarian organizations in Bangladesh, India, Thailand and other countries where refugees from Myanmar are living (A/73/332).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and recommending that the Government of Myanmar seek durable solutions for the persons who have lived in displacement camps since 2012 that do not result in community segregation and that the Government of Thailand continue to provide assistance to the refugees at the Thailand-Myanmar border (A/HRC/37/70).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, issues facing refugees and internally displaced persons, and recommending that the international community ensure consistent funding to meet humanitarian needs, including for support programmes to refugee and internally displaced persons to ensure that individuals do not feel pressured into returning before they feel comfortable doing so and that authorities in the Rakhine State should immediately seek durable solutions for the persons who have been internally displaced since 2012 (A/72/382).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, the situation internally displaced persons, and recommending that the Government of Myanmar immediately provide durable solutions for the persons who have been internally displaced since 2012 (A/HRC/34/67).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, refugees and internally displaced persons (A/71/361).
	2016	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, discussing, among other things, the situation internally displaced persons, and recommending that the Government of Myanmar ensure access to adequate

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		health, education and other basic services for all displaced persons, particularly in Rakhine State, without discrimination (A/HRC/31/71).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the human rights protection of older persons in emergency situations, discussing, among other things, the protection and human rights of older refugees and internally displaced older persons, and highlighting, among other things, the need to provide access to national systems, including social protection, for refugees and internally displaced persons, including through legislative change, as well as the need to increase funding to address the needs of older persons in emergency situations, such as forced displacement (A/HRC/42/43).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, discussing, among other things, refugees and displacement resulting from the situation of occupation (A/71/554).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, discussing, among other things, refugees and displacement resulting from the situation of occupation (A/70/392).
Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on the protection and use of health-related data, examining, among other things, health-related data and immigration, including in the case of refugees (A/74/277).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the threat posed by nationalist populism to the fundamental human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality, discussing migration and migrants as well as refugees in this context and condemning nationalist populism that advances exclusionary or repressive practices and policies that harm individuals or groups on the basis of, among other things, their migratory status (A/73/305).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on the issue of racial discrimination in the context of laws, policies and practices concerning citizenship, nationality and immigration, examining the prohibition of racial discrimination on the basis of citizenship, nationality and immigration status under

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (*continued*)		international human rights law and contemporary drivers and manifestations of racial discrimination in citizenship, nationality and immigration laws, policies and practices, and providing recommendation on this issue, including that the yet to be adopted Global Compact on Migration and the Global Compact for Refugees both place equality and non-discrimination principles at their center (A/HRC/38/52).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, noting concern over the continued scapegoating of persons in vulnerable situations, including migrants, asylum seekers and ethnic minority groups and urging States to ensure the full and effective implementation of legal, policy and institutional measures protecting, among others, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, and recommending that States effectively guarantee, without discrimination of any kind, the rights to security and access to justice, adequate reparation, legal aid and appropriate information about their rights, as well as the prosecution and adequate sanction of those responsible for racist crimes against them, including the right to seek reparation for damages suffered as a result of such crimes (A/72/291).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the challenges linked to combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the current counter-terrorism context, discussion, among other things, migrants, refugees, anti-immigration rhetoric, and xenophobia and racism in immigration and border control policies (A/72/287).
	2017	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the challenges of combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the current context of countering terrorism, discussing, among others things, challenges relating to migrants and refugees in this context (A/HRC/35/41).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, discussing

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		policies of certain States relating to migration and refugees and expressing concern about the continued scapegoating of vulnerable groups, including migrants, asylum seekers and ethnic minorities and urging States to ensure the full and effective implementation of legal, policy and institutional measures protecting, among others, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, and recommending that States effectively guarantee, without discrimination of any kind, the rights to security and access to justice, adequate reparation, legal aid and appropriate information about their rights, as well as the prosecution and adequate sanction of those responsible for racist crimes against them, including the right to seek reparation for damages suffered as a result of such crimes (A/71/325).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (*continued*)	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the important role played by national specialized bodies and national plans of action in preventing and combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, encouraging States that have not done so to seriously consider developing a comprehensive national plan of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially in the global context of a growing rise of xenophobic sentiments in a prolonged migration crisis (A/71/301).
	2016	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the phenomenon of xenophobia and its conceptualization, trends and manifestations, discussion, among other things, xenophobia in the context of the migration crisis and its impact on migrants (A/HRC/32/50).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fueling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, expressing concern about the continued scapegoating of vulnerable groups, including migrants, asylum seekers and ethnic minorities and urging States to ensure the full and effective implementation of legal, policy and institutional measures protecting, among others, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers (A/70/321).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on collecting disaggregated data with a view to effectively combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stating that "only by counting the uncounted can we reach the unreached" and recommending that high-quality data, disaggregated by the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including, among others, migrant status, are key to making adequate decisions and monitoring progress towards achieving universal sustainable development (A/70/335).
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	2021	Report presented to the 46th session of the HRC in 2021, on Countering Islamophobia/Anti-Muslim Hatred to Eliminate Discrimination and Intolerance Based on Religion or Belief, observing that "Muslims have been targeted with both collective and individualized withdrawals of citizenship in some States while tropes of Muslims as 'terrorists' or 'hostile to equality' underlie discriminatory immigration policies in others" (A/HRC/46/30).
	2018	Interim report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the interrelationship between freedom of religion or belief and violent extremism, discussing, among other things, that some States have modified various aspects of their legislation to prevent the internal movement of individuals considered to be "extremists", which can result in discriminatory practices involving religion or belief, and that, contrary to international human rights norms, these practices include initiatives to relocate individuals within their country of residence or nationality, measures that amend the rules applicable to asylum seekers or migrants and steps to review citizenship rules and even revoke citizenship, which have a serious impact on human rights, including the freedom of movement (A/73/362).
	2017	Interim report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the increase in religious intolerance worldwide, discussing, among other things, indirect forms of discrimination, such as travel bans for immigrants or resettling refugees from countries where a majority belong to a particular faith community, and recommending that particular attention must be paid to upholding the obligation to protect the rights of members of religious minorities, as well as those of, among others, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (A/72/365).

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the UNGA in 2018 on the relationships between State and religion and their impact on freedom of religion or belief, reminding States of their obligation to provide protection to refugees and migrants, regardless of their specific religion or belief, and stating that the pretext that refugees and migrants would erode the traditional religious make-up of a country amounts to a "territorialization" of religion, which violates the spirit and the letter of the universal right to freedom of religion or belief (A/HRC/37/49).
	2016	Interim report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the broad range of violations of freedom of religion or belief and their manifold root causes, noting that violations of freedom of religion or belief are among the manifold reasons for people to leave their home and flee their country but that some asylum seekers claims based on violations of their freedom of religion or belief are not taken seriously and that, in the current refugee crisis, many States fail to honour the responsibility they have in accommodating refugees and recommending that the international community should remind Governments of their international obligation to provide protection to refugees, regardless of their specific religion or belief (A/71/269).
Independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on the protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to forced displacement (A/HRC/59/43).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, focusing on asylum seekers and refugees, migrants (A/75/258).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on how discriminatory laws and sociocultural norms continue to marginalize and exclude LGBTQ persons from education, health care, housing, employment and occupation, and other sectors, discussing how the structural vulnerability of LGBTQ persons may be compounded by their status as migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and recommending that States should provided special protection and provision

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		for LGBTQ migrants who face a lack of access to shelter protection in camps (A/74/181).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the process of abandoning the classification of certain forms of gender as a pathology and the full scope of the duty of the State to respect and promote respect of gender recognition as a component of identity, recommending, among other things, that States should eliminate abusive requirements as prerequisites for change of name, legal sex or gender, which should also extend to ensuring that a person's criminal record, immigration status or other status is not used to prevent a change of name, legal sex or gender (A/73/152).
Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children	2020	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 providing an overview of the Special Rapporteur's activities since her previous report, affirming that "[a]ccording to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) children represented 14 per cent of all categories of migrants in 2017" (A/HRC/43/40).
	2020	Report presented to the 43rd session of the HRC in 2020 on the country visit to Bulgaria from 1 to 8 April 2019, noting that "[t]he increase in the number of unaccompanied migrant and asylum-seeking children arriving on its territory in the period 2014–2016 has placed a significant strain on the country's reception system, exacerbating existing gaps" (A/HRC/43/40/Add.1).
	2017	Joint report (with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking) presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the vulnerabilities of children to sale, trafficking, and other forms of exploitation in situations of conflict and humanitarian crisis, discussing, among other groups of children, the vulnerabilities of children on the move, including refugee and migrant children, and recommendation that States, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and programmes, international organizations, host countries and civil society organizations, should, in places where migrants or refugees reside, create safe child-friendly spaces and ensure the provision of health and psychosocial services in addition to ensuring that legislation, policies, measures and practices guarantee child-sensitive due processes in all migration-related administrative and judicial proceedings and to engage in the global

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and the global compact on refugees (A/72/164).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the sale of children for the purpose of forced labour and comprehensive measures to combat this phenomenon, noting that prevention measures must address the factors that make children vulnerable to being sold for the purpose of forced labour and thus should include measures to ensure social protection and safe migration, and inviting States to establish and open more regular migration channels and ensure the protection of all human rights in employment and recommending that residence permits should not be linked to an employer, thus enabling migrant workers to change employment in case of abuse (A/71/261).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on child victims and child-centered care, recovery and reintegration programmes, discussing migrants in this context and stating that a comprehensive, rights-based and child-centered care, recovery and reintegration programme should include, among other things, repatriation and reintegration for migrant victims (A/70/222).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences	2021	Report presented to the 48th session of the HRC in 2021 on the nexus between displacement and contemporary forms of slavery, also focusing on displaced people with irregular or uncertain migration status (A/HRC/48/52).
	2020	Report presented to the 45th session of the HRC in 2020 on the impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic on contemporary forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, focusing on the COVID-19 impact on migrant workers (A/HRC/45/8).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on child slavery, the various forms in which it manifests today, and the key obligations on Member States in preventing and addressing child slavery, noting that immigration policy can contribute to the vulnerability of migrant children to slavery and practices similar to slavery because restrictive immigration laws encourage risky migration strategies and create opportunities for traffickers and that a correlation exists between child slavery and conflict and disaster situations (and therefore climate conditions), and recommending that

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences (*continued*)		States should ensure that the rights of child victims are adequately protected, so that child slavery is not perpetuated or facilitated as a result of restrictive immigration policies and build and share knowledge of the implications for child slavery of broader global challenges, such as climate change and migration, to ensure effective and joined-up strategies (A/74/179).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on whether current anti-slavery efforts are fit for purpose to respond effectively to the contemporary forms of slavery which are widespread today as well as to address future forms and manifestations of contemporary forms of slavery, noting that being a migrant, a refugee, a displaced person or an asylum seeker appears to particularly heighten the risk of slavery, and discussing migrant labour recruitment and demographic trends concerning migration, and recommending, among other things, that States should strengthen regional and international arrangements for labour migration to reduce the risks of slavery (A/HRC/42/44).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the gender-related dimensions of contemporary forms of slavery, discussing, among other things, migrants and the impact of migration status in this context, including that contemporary forms of slavery are fueled by intersecting forms of oppression and inequalities that often result from intersecting factors, such as migration status, and recommending that States should work towards the creation of gender-responsive migration policies, which should include fair and accessible legal access to decent work and safe and fair migratory channels for women and men, and consider measures such as the decoupling of residence permits from specific employment relationships to diminish the risks of contemporary forms of slavery among migrant workers and that consideration should also be given to the development of cooperative, transnational social protection systems (A/73/139).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the impact of slavery and servitude on marginalized migrant women workers in the global domestic economy, examining State obligations

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		under international human rights law and labour law to protect migrant workers in domestic servitude; women migrant domestic workers, economic policies and causes of servitude; human rights violations and access to justice; the role of private employment agencies; positive measures to protect against domestic servitude; and providing several conclusions and recommendations to States and other stakeholders on this issue (A/HRC/39/52).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the Sustainable Development Goals and slavery eradication efforts, recommending, among other things, that to achieve Target 8.7 and implement the 2030 Agenda, States should ensure policy coherence between all efforts to tackle the socioeconomic drivers of contemporary forms of slavery as part of the full and effective implementation of the Goals and other areas of related policy, including trade and investment, migration and border management and take all steps necessary to tackle the root causes and manifestations of discrimination against minority groups who are vulnerable to contemporary forms of slavery, including, among others, migrant workers, as another fundamental part of the effective implementation of SDG 10 (A/72/139).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on access to justice and remedy for persons subjected to contemporary forms of slavery, discussing migrant workers in this context and recommending, among other things, that States should tackle the root causes and manifestations of discrimination against minority groups that are vulnerable to contemporary forms of slavery, including migrant workers; ensure that victims have adequate access to justice irrespective of their immigration status; and take measures to protect victims of contemporary forms of slavery, including, in particular for migrant workers (A/HRC/36/43).
	2016	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the issue of debt bondage as a key form of contemporary slavery across the world, examining, among other things, migrant workers and debt bondage; key drivers of debt bondage, including precarious labor migration; and main challenges to eradicating debt bondage, and providing related recommendations, including that States should develop a comprehensive system

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		of regulation of recruitment practices in relation to migrant workers that includes the banning of recruitment fees and the issuing of licences to recruiters and other related intermediaries (A/HRC/33/46).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in Somalia, discussing the humanitarian situation concerning, among others, refugees, migrants, and internally displaced persons, and recommending that the Government should strengthen the justice and security sectors to guarantee the security and safety of all citizens, in particular for, among others, internally displaced persons, and adopt specific legislative measures prohibiting the discrimination of women, members of minority clans and internally displaced persons (A/HRC/42/62).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in Somalia, discussing the humanitarian situation concerning, among others, internally displaced persons (A/HRC/39/72).
	2016	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in Somalia, discussing the human rights situation concerning, among others, refugees (A/HRC/33/64).
	2015	Report presented to the 30th session of the HRC in 2015 on the situation of human rights in Somalia, discussing the human rights situation concerning, among others, refugees and internally displaced persons (A/HRC/30/57).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, discussing the humanitarian situation with regard to, among others, internally displaced persons (A/HRC/42/63).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, discussing main human rights challenges, including South Sudanese refugees in the Sudan (A/HRC/39/71).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, discussing, among other things, the situation of South Sudanese refugees in the Sudan and the

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		issue of illegal migration and trafficking (A/HRC/36/63).
	2016	Report presented to the 33rd session of the HRC in 2016 on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, discussing, among other things, the situation of South Sudanese refugees in Eastern Darfur (A/HRC/33/65).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the impact of counter-terrorism measures on the human rights of migrants and refugees, concluding that, as part of an effective counterterrorism policy, it is essential to have a comprehensive migration policy that respects human rights, justice, accountability, human dignity, equality and non-discrimination an making several recommendations in this regard, including that irregular migration should not be criminalized (A/71/384).
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	2019	Report presented to the 40th session of the HRC in 2019 on the relationship between corruption and torture or ill-treatment, addressing, among other things, irregular migration and migration detention centers in this context, and recommending that States, monitoring mechanisms and civil society stakeholders should focus their efforts specifically on contexts particularly prone to corruption and torture or ill-treatment, including, the extra-custodial use of force and other coercive powers by State officials or private security contractors in relation to, among other things, immigration control; persons who are deprived of their liberty or institutionalized without their free and informed consent in, among others, migration centers; and policies, procedures and practices relating to asylum, migration and border control, including the treatment and living conditions of irregular migrants and the application of the principle of non-refoulement with regard to the risk of torture and ill-treatment (A/HRC/40/59).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on achievements and primary challenges concerning the universal implementation of the absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment, addressing the concept of non-refoulement, policies that push increasing numbers of migrants into irregular migration, State cooperation agreements creating "pullbacks" preventing migrants from leaving a State, and the intersecting vulnerabilities faced by irregular migrants,

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (*continued*)		and recommending that open-ended administrative detention without regular independent review should be abolished, as should detention or forced institutionalization based exclusively on, among other things, a person's migration status, and that personnel tasked with determining migration status should be provided with function-specific training in the identification and documentation of the signs of torture and ill-treatment in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol (A/73/207).
	2018	Report presented to the 37th session of the UNGA in 2018 on migration-related torture and ill-treatment, examining the legal framework, migration-related detention, the smuggling and trafficking of migrants, non-refoulement, and implications under international criminal law, and providing several recommendations with a view to ensuring compliance with the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment, avoiding protection gaps and preventing impunity for violations in the context of migration (A/HRC/37/50).
	2017	Report presented to the 34th session of the HRC in 2017 outlining the Special **Rapporteur's thematic priorities,** including, among others, migration-related torture and ill-treatment, including the detention of migrants and refugees and non-refoulement (A/HRC/34/54).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on the development of a universal protocol identifying a set of standards for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards, recommending, among other things, that, given that particular groups are more vulnerable during questioning, the protocol should contain specific provisions for, among others, non-nationals, including migrants (regardless of migration status), refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons, and that the vulnerability of persons should be promptly identified for special consideration of their needs to be reflected in the conduct of interviews and implementation of additional safeguards (A/71/298).
	2016	Report presented to the 31st session of the HRC in 2016 on the applicability of the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in international law to the unique experiences of women, girls, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons,

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (*continued*)		discussing, among others, migrants and refugees in this context and calling on States to ensure that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are individually assessed, including with respect to their need for protection, and that adequate screening and assessment procedures are in place to identify victims of torture and ill-treatment; provide opportunities for safe, voluntary and dignified disclosure of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex status; and ensure that measures taken by migration authorities do not retraumatize victims (A/HRC/31/57).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on the extraterritorial application of the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment and attendant obligations under international law, discussing, among other things, non-refoulement and migration, including by migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, from an extraterritorial perspective (A/70/303).
	2015	Report presented to the 28th session of the HRC in 2015 on the international legal framework and standards protecting children deprived of their liberty from being subjected to torture or other ill-treatment and from experiencing developmentally harmful and torturous conditions of confinement, examining, among other things, the situation of children in administrative immigration detention institutions and making recommendations on this issue (A/HRC/28/68).
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	2025	Report presented to the 59th session of the HRC, focusing on migrant domestic workers and trafficking in persons (A/HRC/59/56).
	2024	Report presented to the 56th session of the HRC, addressing trafficking in persons, mixed migration and protection at sea (A/HRC/56/60).
	2023	Report presented to the 53rd session of the HRC in 2023, highlighting **States' obligations to prevent** trafficking in internal displacement and refugee settings, to ensure effective access to asylum and to comply with the principle of non-refoulement (A/HRC/53/28).
	2022	Report presented to the 50th session of the HRC in 2022, focusing on trafficking in persons in the agriculture sector: human rights due diligence and sustainable development, and addressing the rights of

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (*continued*)		agricultural workers in seasonal, temporary and circular migration (A/HRC/50/33).
	2021	Report presented to the 47th session on the HRC in 2021 on the implementation of the non-punishment principle, also demanding the non-criminalization of migrants who are victims of the crime of trafficking in persons (A/HRC/47/34).
	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on implementing and going beyond the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime towards a human rights-centred approach, reflecting on the negative impact of restrictive migration policies on the protection of trafficked and exploited persons (A/75/169).
	2020	Report presented to the 44th session of the HRC in 2020 taking stock of her previous research and reports, and analyses protection gaps in the legal and policy framework to prevent and combat trafficking, focusing on moving away from the traditional identification model towards early support for trafficked persons, including in the context of mixed migration movements (A/HRC/44/45).
	2019	Report presented to the 74th session of the UNGA in 2019 on remediation responses for workers who are victims of trafficking in persons and severe **exploitation in businesses' operations and supply** chains, noting the main challenge identified was the overarching fear of vulnerable workers in the supply chain, including migrant workers, of losing their livelihoods and that migrant workers' fear of being deported prevents them from raising complaints with the authorities and that even when migrants in irregular migration patterns are allowed to bring a case to a State-based judicial mechanism, their status adds an additional barrier, recommending that States should ratify and implement relevant international labour conventions, including for migrant workers and establish firewall protections so that undocumented workers may raise complaints without fear of investigations or reprisals from immigration authorities (A/74/189).
	2019	Report presented to the 41st session of the HRC in 2019 on the social inclusion of victims and survivors of

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (*continued*)		trafficking in persons, concluding that structural challenges, such as restrictive and xenophobic migration policies, can severely hamper long-lasting and sustainable social inclusion measures and that trafficked persons should not be detained, charged or prosecuted for their irregular entry or stay in countries of transit and destination, and recommending that States should ensure that social inclusion is not hampered by restrictive migration policies in countries of destination and that no decision on return or repatriation is adopted without a previous assessment, in line with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/HRC/41/46).
	2018	Report presented to the 73rd session of the UNGA in 2018 on the gender dimension of trafficking in persons in conflict and post-conflict settings and its nexus with conflict-related sexual violence, recommending that national procedures should be established and/or adapted early identification, assistance and referral to protection services for victims and potential victims of trafficking, including gender- and child-sensitive measures, in conflict and post-conflict settings, as well as in the context of forced displacement and large migration flows, in line with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in A/HRC/38/45; that relevant personnel in refugee camps should be regularly trained to identify, document and denounce situations in which there are risks of trafficking within and outside those camps; that a gender perspective should be adopted when designing refugee camps and to pay attention to the particular needs of women and girls who are refugees; and that due consideration should be given to early warning signs, including indicators of vulnerabilities to trafficking, especially in refugee, internally displaced persons camps and host communities (A/73/171).
	2018	Report presented to the 38th session of the HRC in 2018 on challenges in the identification, referral and protection of victims and potential victims of trafficking in persons in the context of mixed migration, noting that State efforts to govern international migration are often disconnected from the legal obligation to identify victims of trafficking in human beings, creating negative consequences for their protection and for the prosecution of traffickers and providing recommendations to

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		help States, international organizations and civil society organizations adapt their responses to ensure the effective protection of victims and potential victims of trafficking and that are be focused on the identification of groups and persons who by their characteristics and circumstances are in a vulnerable situation, regardless of the specific determination of their case (A/HRC/38/45).
	2017	Report presented to the 35th session of the HRC in 2017 on the efforts of multi-stakeholder initiatives and industry coalitions to address trafficking in supply chains through voluntary standards, discussing, among others, migrant workers in this context and providing recommendations aimed at strengthening voluntary standards on trafficking in persons, the assurance processes used by multi-stakeholder initiatives to improve detection and remediation of cases of trafficking in persons, and domestic legislation on business transparency regarding efforts to combat trafficking in persons in their supply chains (A/HRC/35/37).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on forms and nature of trafficking related to the complex situation of conflict, examining, among other things, the trafficking of persons fleeing conflict, including of internally displaced persons, refugees, and asylum seekers as well as during conflict, including in relation to migrants, and providing recommendations to address trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations, including in relation to the trafficking of persons fleeing conflict or during conflict (A/71/303).
	2016	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 on the linkage between trafficking in persons and conflict, discussing, among others things, the situation of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons in this context and providing several recommendation directly relating to them (A/HRC/32/41).
	2015	Report presented to the 70th session of the UNGA in 2015 on due diligence and trafficking in persons, discussing migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons, and noting that meaningful and substantive human rights due diligence provides a necessary framework to

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		ensure policy coherence between anti-trafficking policy and related policy areas, such as immigration policies and that due diligence to prevent trafficking requires action to address the wider, more systemic processes or root causes that contribute to trafficking in persons, such as inequality, restrictive immigration policies, and unfair labour conditions, particularly for migrant workers (A/70/260).
	2015	Report presented to the 29th session of the HRC in 2015 examining main trends and challenges of trafficking in persons, including trafficking and mixed migration flows and the protection of children on the move (A/HRC/29/38).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 on the practical experiences of domestic reparation programmes, discussing, among other things, refugees, migrants, and internally displaced persons in this context and recommending that States should adopt special measures in the design and implementation of domestic reparation programmes to address the reparation needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (A/HRC/42/45).
	2016	Report presented to the 71st session of the UNGA in 2016 on national consultations on the design and implementation of transitional justice measures, discussing, among other things, displaced populations in this context and stressing the importance including conflict-generated diasporas, internally displaced persons and refugees in consultations about transitional justice measures that directly concern them (A/71/567).
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	2020	Report presented to the 75th session of the GA in 2020 on the intersection between the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the pandemic of gender-based violence against women, with a **focus on domestic violence and the "peace in the home" initiative**, noting that "In some countries, shelters are not available to certain groups of the population, such as non-nationals and immigrants," and that "migrant women face particular barriers to accessing critical services" (A/75/144).
	2017	Report presented to the 72nd session of the UNGA in 2017 on the adequacy of the international legal framework on violence against women, noting that a key aspect is secondary protection for women and girls

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		after violence had taken place to avoid further violence and secondary victimization, and, in that regard, there should be accessible shelters and durable housing solutions, including that the reception of refugee and migrant women needed to be in facilities which were safe (where they would not be mixed with men and therefore in danger) (A/72/134).
	2016	Report presented to the 32nd session of the HRC in 2016 identifying several thematic priorities for the mandate, including, among others, the protection of women and girls in the context of forced displacement and refugee flows (A/HRC/32/42).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	2020	Report presented to the 45th session of the HRC in 2020 on the duty to prevent exposure to the virus responsible for COVID-19, noting that "migrants in various countries show the highest levels of contagions and deaths from COVID-19, given their lack of access to medical care" (A/HRC/45/12).
	2019	Report presented to the 42nd session of the HRC in 2019 presenting a final set of principles to help States, businesses and other key actors respect and protect workers from toxic occupational exposures and to provide remedies for violations of their rights, and noting that those most at risk of exposure are also those who are often the most vulnerable to exploitation, including, among others, migrant workers, and that migrant and temporary workers have a right to equality and to enjoy equal treatment to nationals in respect of safety and health and other conditions of work (A/HRC/42/41).
	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the situation of workers implicated and affected by occupational exposure to toxic and otherwise hazardous substances worldwide, discussing, among others, migrant workers in this context and stating that States have heightened duties regarding the protection of workers at elevated social or physiological risks, including informal workers in global supply chains, and that migrants, among others, have the right to equal standards of protection (A/HRC/39/48).
	2017	Report presented to the 36th session of the HRC in 2017 presenting guidelines for good practices in relation to the human rights obligations related to the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes,

MANDATE	YEAR	REPORT DESCRIPTION
		recommending, among other things, that States must ensure that their practices relating to hazardous substances and wastes ensure equality, do not discriminate against persons in vulnerable situations, including, among others, migrants, and take into account gender-specific risks (A/HRC/36/41).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	2018	Report presented to the 39th session of the HRC in 2018 on the human rights to water and sanitation of forcibly displaced persons, in particular internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in vulnerable situations, while en route, at borders, at reception and at destination, examining examines the situation of their access to water and sanitation from a human rights perspective by applying the normative content of the human rights to water and sanitation and the human rights principles of participation, equality and non-discrimination, sustainability, progressive realization and access to remedies, and providing conclusions and recommendations in this regard (A/HRC/39/55).