



大会

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人权理事会
咨询委员会
第十六届会议
2016 年 2 月 22 日至 26 日
议程项目 5
咨询委员会第十六届会议报告

咨询委员会第十六届会议报告^{*}

2016 年 2 月 22 日至 26 日，日内瓦

报告员：卡拉·阿纳尼亚·德巴雷拉

^{*} 本报告附件不译，原文照发。

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一. 咨询委员会第十六届会议采取的行动

16/1. 秃鹫基金的活动及对人权的影响

人权理事会咨询委员会，

回顾人权理事会第 27/30 号决议，其中理事会请咨询委员会就秃鹫基金的活动及对人权的影响编写一份研究报告，并就此向理事会第三十一届会议提交一份进展报告，

又回顾咨询委员会第十五届会议在第 15/1 号行动中建议人权理事会延长原定时间安排以便掌握工作所需的更多资料，并请咨询委员会于 2016 年 9 月向理事会第三十三届会议，而不是于 2016 年 3 月向理事会第三十一届会议，提交一份进展报告，¹

还回顾咨询委员会第十四届会议设立了一个起草小组，目前小组成员有：穆罕默德·本纳尼、马里奥·柳斯·科廖拉诺、米哈伊尔·列别杰夫、阿赫马尔·比拉勒·苏菲(主席)和让·齐格勒(报告员)，

1. 注意到起草小组提交咨询委员会本届会议的进展报告草稿；²

2. 请起草小组参照咨询委员会本届会议的讨论情况，将提交人权理事会的报告草稿以电子方式发给委员会全体成员并征得他们同意，然随后完成定稿并提交理事会第三十三届会议。

2016 年 2 月 26 日

第 7 次会议

[未经表决获得通过。]

16/2. 无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年

人权理事会咨询委员会，

回顾人权理事会第 29/12 号决议，其中理事会请咨询委员会就无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年与人权全球问题开展一项研究，查明世界上出现这一问题的地区、原因和案例，以及人权在哪些方面受到威胁和侵犯，并为保护人口当中这类成员的人权提出建议，提交理事会第三十三届会议审议，

又回顾咨询委员会第十四届会议设立了一个起草小组，目前小组成员有：马里奥·柳斯·科廖拉诺、劳拉-玛丽亚·克勒丘内安、胡达·艾尔萨达、卡

¹ 见 A/HRC/31/67。

² A/HRC/AC/16/CRP.1。

拉·阿纳尼亚·德巴雷拉(报告员)、奥比奥拉·希内杜·奥卡福尔、凯瑟琳娜·帕贝尔、阿南托尼亚·雷耶斯·普拉多(主席)、徐昌禄及在本届会议上加入起草小组的易卜拉欣·阿卜杜阿齐兹·阿尔谢迪，

1. 注意到起草小组提交咨询委员会本届会议的初步研究报告；³

2. 建议人权理事会延长原定时间安排，以便掌握工作所需的更多资料，除其他外，应考虑移徙工人问题委员会和儿童权利委员会正在开展的将于 2016 年年底完成的工作；并建议请咨询委员会向理事会第三十三届会议提交一份进展报告，向第三十六届会议提交最后报告；

3. 建议人权理事会考虑通过以下决定：

人权理事会决定注意到咨询委员会就关于无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年与人权全球问题的研究工作进展情况提出的建议，并决定请咨询委员会向理事会第三十三届会议提交一份进展报告，向理事会第三十六届会议提交最后报告。

2016 年 2 月 26 日

第 7 次会议

[未经表决获得通过。]

16/3. 消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视

人权理事会咨询委员会，

回顾人权理事会第 29/5 号决议，其中理事会请咨询委员会在现有资源范围内开展一项研究，审查消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视的原则和准则执行情况以及这方面的障碍，向人权理事会第三十五届会议提交一份报告，其中载有实际可行的建议，以促进更广泛地宣传和更有效地执行原则和准则，消除与麻风病有关的歧视和耻辱，促进、保护和尊重麻风病患者及其家人的人权，

又回顾咨询委员会第十五届会议设立了一个起草小组，目前小组成员有：劳伦斯·布瓦松·德沙祖尔内、马里奥·柳斯·科廖拉诺、劳拉-玛丽亚·克勒丘内安、小畑郁(主席)、徐昌禄、阿赫马尔·比拉勒·苏菲、伊梅鲁·塔姆拉特·伊盖祖(报告员)、张义山及后来加入起草小组的奥比奥拉·希内杜·奥卡福尔，

1. 注意到起草小组提交咨询委员会本届会议的消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视的原则和准则执行情况初步报告；

³ A/HRC/AC/16/CRP.3。

2. 请起草小组再次分发调查问卷，征求成员国、包括条约机构在内的有关国际和区域组织、联合国人权事务高级专员办事处及有关特别程序、国家人权机构和非政府组织的意见和建议，并就未答复调查问卷的有关联合国机构、专门机构、基金(会)和计(规)划署在各自任务范围内开展的工作收集资料，以便掌握工作所需的更多资料，考虑到执行已获通过的消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视的原则和准则这一任务性质特殊，非常欢迎各国和国家人权机构提交答复；

3. 又请起草小组参照对咨询委员会第十六届会议讨论后再次分发的调查问卷的答复，向咨询委员会第十七届会议提交一份进展报告，以便提交人权理事会第三十五届会议。

2016 年 2 月 26 日

第 7 次会议

[未经表决获得通过。]

二. 主席团成员、通过议程和安排工作

A. 届会开幕和会期

1. 根据人权理事会 2007 年 6 月 18 日第 5/1 号决议设立的人权理事会咨询委员会，于 2016 年 2 月 22 日至 26 日在联合国日内瓦办事处举行了第十六届会议。会议由第十五届会议主席奥比奥拉·希内杜·奥卡福尔主持开幕。
2. 人权理事会主席崔庆林在 2016 年 2 月 22 日咨询委员会第 1 次会议上发表讲话。
3. 在同次会议上，联合国人权事务高级专员办事处人权理事会机制司代理主管代表高级专员发言。
4. 也在同次会议上，与会者为全世界侵犯人权行为的受害者默哀一分钟。

B. 咨询委员会的组成

5. 咨询委员会成员名单如下：⁴ 易卜拉欣·阿卜杜阿齐兹·阿尔谢迪(沙特阿拉伯，2018 年)；穆罕默德·本纳尼(摩洛哥，2017 年)；劳伦斯·布瓦松·德沙祖尔内(法国，2017 年)；马里奥·柳斯·科廖拉诺(阿根廷，2018 年)；劳拉-玛丽亚·克勒丘内安(罗马尼亚，2017 年)；胡达·艾尔萨达(埃及，2016 年)；卡拉·阿纳尼亚·德巴雷拉(萨尔瓦多，2016 年)；艾尔弗雷德·恩通杜古鲁·卡罗科拉(乌干达，2016 年)；米哈伊尔·列别杰夫(俄罗斯联邦，2016 年)；小畑郁

⁴ 括号内为任期届满的年份(任期于 9 月 30 日结束)。

(日本, 2016 年); 奥比奥拉·希内杜·奥卡福尔(尼日利亚, 2017 年); 凯瑟琳娜·帕贝尔(奥地利, 2018 年); 阿南托尼亚·雷耶斯·普拉多(危地马拉, 2017 年); 徐昌禄(大韩民国, 2017 年); 阿赫马尔·比拉勒·苏菲(巴基斯坦, 2017 年); 伊梅鲁·塔姆拉特·伊盖祖(埃塞俄比亚, 2018 年); 张义山(中国, 2016 年); 让·齐格勒(瑞士, 2016 年)。

C. 出席情况

6. 出席本届会议的有: 咨询委员会成员, 联合国会员国、其他国际组织和非政府组织的观察员, 以及咨询委员会的一位学术之友。艾尔萨达女士和帕贝尔女士未能出席本届会议。

D. 会议和文件

7. 咨询委员会在第十六届会议期间, 举行了 7 次全体会议和 6 次非公开会议。消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视问题起草小组、无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年与人权全球问题起草小组和秃鹫基金的活动及对人权的影响问题起草小组也举行了非公开会议。

E. 选举主席团成员

8. 根据大会议事规则第 103 条和咨询委员会会议事规则第 5 条, 2016 年 2 月 22 日举行的第十六届会议第 1 次会议以鼓掌方式选出以下主席团成员:

主席: 阿赫马尔·比拉勒·苏菲

副主席: 劳拉-玛丽亚·克勒丘内安

卡拉·阿纳尼亚·德巴雷拉

伊梅鲁·塔姆拉特·伊盖祖

让·齐格勒

报告员: 卡拉·阿纳尼亚·德巴雷拉

F. 通过议程

9. 2016 年 2 月 22 日, 咨询委员会第 1 次会议通过了议程(A/HRC/AC/16/1)。

G. 安排工作

10. 咨询委员同次会议通过了会秘书处编写的工作方案草案。

三. 人权理事会决议对咨询委员会提出的要求

A. 委员会正在审议的要求

1. 秃鹫基金的活动及对人权的影响

11. 在 2016 年 2 月 22 日第 1 次会议上，咨询委员会根据人权理事会第 27/30 号决议，讨论了秃鹫基金的活动及对人权的影响问题。起草小组报告员让·齐格勒介绍了进展报告草稿(A/HRC/AC/16/CRP.1)。咨询委员会成员和两位国家观察员在随后的讨论中发言(见附件一)。之后，报告员作总结发言。

12. 在 2016 年 2 月 26 日第 7 次会议上，秃鹫基金的活动及对人权的影响问题起草小组主席苏菲先生介绍了一份案文草案(A/HRC/AC/16/L.1)，提案人为咨询委员会全体成员。经口头订正的案文草案未经表决获得通过(见上文第一节，第 16/1 号行动)。

2. 无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年与人权全球问题

13. 在 2016 年 2 月 23 日第 2 和第 3 次会议上，咨询委员会根据人权理事会第 29/12 号决议，讨论了无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年与人权全球问题。起草小组报告员阿纳尼亚·德巴雷拉女士介绍了报告草稿(A/HRC/AC/16/CRP.2)。咨询委员会成员和两位国家观察员在随后的讨论中发言(见附件一)。之后，报告员作总结发言。

14. 在 2016 年 2 月 26 日第 7 次会议上，无人陪伴的移徙儿童和少年与人权全球问题起草小组主席雷耶斯·普拉多女士介绍了一份案文草案(A/HRC/AC/16/L.2)，提案人为咨询委员会全体成员。经口头订正的案文草案未经表决获得通过(见上文第一节，第 16/2 号行动)。

3. 消除对麻风病患者的歧视

15. 在 2016 年 2 月 24 日第 4 次会议上，咨询委员会根据人权理事会第 29/5 号决议，讨论了消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视问题。起草小组报告员伊盖祖先生介绍了报告草稿(A/HRC/AC/16/CRP.3)。咨询委员会成员和一位国家观察员在随后的讨论中发言(见附件一)。之后，报告员作了总结发言。

16. 在 2016 年 2 月 26 日第 7 次会议上，消除对麻风病患者及其家人的歧视问题起草小组主席小畑郁先生介绍了一份案文草案(A/HRC/AC/16/L.3)，提案人为咨询委员会全体成员。经口头订正的案文草案未经表决获得通过(见上文第一节，第 16/3 号行动)。

四. 人权理事会 2007 年 6 月 18 日第 5/1 号决议附件第三和第四节及理事会 2011 年 3 月 25 日第 16/21 号决议附件第三节的执行情况

A. 审查工作方法

17. 2016 年 2 月 24 日，咨询委员会就其工作方法和提高其程序效率的途径举行了非公开会议。

18. 在同次会议上，咨询委员会同出席第十六届会议的一位学术之友进行互动。

B. 议程和年度工作方案，包括新的优先事项

19. 在 2016 年 2 月 25 日举行的第 5 和第 6 次会议上，咨询委员会审议了关于议程和新优先事项的思考文件。咨询委员会成员、国家观察员和一位非政府组织观察员在随后的讨论中发言(见附件一)。

20. 讨论之后，咨询委员会主席致函人权理事会主席(见附件三)，向理事会提出以下研究专题建议：(a) 区域人权体制；(b) 青年、人权与社会凝聚力。

五. 咨询委员会第十六届会议报告

21. 在 2016 年 2 月 26 日第 7 次会议上，咨询委员会报告员介绍了咨询委员会第十六届会议报告草稿。咨询委员会通过了尚待核准的报告草稿，并决定委托报告员完成报告定稿。

22. 在同次会议上，布瓦松·德沙祖尔内女士、克勒丘内安女士、雷耶斯·普拉多女士、徐先生和伊盖祖先生作了最后发言。按惯例相互致意后，主席最后发言，宣布咨询委员会第十六届会议闭幕。

Annex I

List of speakers

Agenda item		Meeting and date	Speakers
3. Requests addressed to the Advisory Committee stemming from Human Rights Council resolutions			
(a) Requests currently under consideration by the Committee	(iv) Activities of vulture funds and the impact on human rights	1st meeting 22 February 2016	Members: Mohamed Bennani, Mario Luis Coriolano, Laura-Maria Crăciunean, Obiora Chinedu Okafor, Imeru Tamrat Yigezu State observers: Argentina, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
	(vi) Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights	2nd and 3rd meetings 23 February 2016	Members: Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Alsheddi, Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Kaoru Obata, Jean Ziegler State observers: China, Russian Federation
	(v) Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members	4th meeting 24 February 2016	Members: Mohamed Bennani, Laura-Maria Crăciunean, Obiora Chinedu Okafor, Karla Hanan á de Varela, Yishan Zhang State observer: Ethiopia

Agenda item	Meeting and date	Speakers
4. Implementation of sections III and IV of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007 and of section III of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 of 25 March 2011		
(b) Agenda and annual programme of work, including new priorities	5th and 6th meetings 25 February 2016	<p>Members: Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Alsheddi, Mohamed Bennani, Mario Luis Coriolano, Laura-Maria Crăciunean, Karla Hanan á de Varela, Mikhail Lebedev, Obiora Chinedu Okafor, Anantonia Reyes Prado, Changrok Soh, Ahmer Bilal Soofi (Chair), Imeru Tamrat Yigezu, Jean Ziegler</p> <p>State observers: El Salvador, Republic of Korea</p> <p>Non-governmental organization: International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development</p>

Annex II

List of documents issued for the sixteenth session of the Advisory Committee

Documents for general distribution

Symbol	Agenda item	
A/HRC/AC/16/1	2	Provisional agenda
A/HRC/AC/16/1/Add.1	2	Annotations to the provisional agenda
A/HRC/AC/16/2	5	Report of the Advisory Committee on its sixteenth session

Documents for limited distribution

Symbol	Agenda item	
A/HRC/AC/16/L.1	3 (a) (iv)	Activities of vulture funds and the impact on human rights
A/HRC/AC/16/L.2	3 (a) (vi)	Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights
A/HRC/AC/16/L.3	3 (a) (v)	Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

Annex III

Letter dated 26 February 2016 from the Chair of the Advisory Committee to the President of the Human Rights Council

As Chair of the Advisory Committee, and on behalf of all the Members of the Committee, I would like to express our gratitude to you and to the members of the bureau for our informal meeting held on 25 February on the margins of the sixteenth session of the Committee.

The Advisory Committee is extremely appreciative of the substantive discussion held during the meeting, which was an opportunity to have a frank and fruitful dialogue with you, the Council's bureau and the coordinators of the regional and political groups, in view, particularly, of the recurrent issue of lack of mandates that the Committee faces. We therefore support any step which would strengthen the interaction in this regard between the Human Rights Council and the Committee, and especially your suggestion to have formal and informal meetings with Member States, which was very well received by the Committee. Such meetings organized on a regular basis will indeed provide a more effective channel of communication with States, particularly the sponsors of resolutions, and help in fostering an informal dialogue on the mandates with which the Committee may be entrusted in the future.

Furthermore, on behalf of the Committee, I would also like to follow up on the suggestion you made during the meeting, notably the possibility for the Committee to identify in a memorandum addressed to the President and Bureau of the Council a list of specific research proposals for the consideration of the Council.

In responding to this proposal, and in line with paragraph 77 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the Committee discussed the issue of research proposals and new priorities, in both its private and public meetings, and I have the pleasure to transmit to you the following two priority research proposals for the consideration of the Council:

- Regional human rights regimes
- Youth, social cohesion and human rights

I would also like to inform you that, in addition to these two research proposals, the Committee also brainstormed on the following topics, which it intends to discuss further at its next session, in August, with a view to possibly submitting them as research proposals for the consideration of the Council:

- Destruction of cultural heritage and its effects on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights
- Climate-induced displacement and human rights
- Promotion of the rights to culture and social common heritage
- Assessment of the impact of the work of the Advisory Committee and its implementation

We look forward to your consideration of the above-mentioned two research proposals and to receiving feedback from the Human Rights Council.

(Signed) **Ahmer Bilal Soofi**

Chair

Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

Annex IV

Research proposals

A. Regional human rights regimes

1. It took many years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for the international community to identify the need for regional human rights regimes. In fact, the United Nations was initially not supportive of the idea of such regimes, as it believed that regional approaches to human rights may undermine internationally recognized human rights standards. Now, however, this position has largely given way to a more positive appreciation of the beneficial role of regional human rights regimes. Not only did the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977, appeal to Member States to consider agreements with a view to the establishment of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights, but, in the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights reiterated the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights.

2. To clarify, regional human rights regimes consist of regional instruments in the form of treaties and conventions and of regional mechanisms such as regional human rights commissions and courts. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) attributes the present positive appreciation for regional human rights regimes to the fact that they are in an ideal position to help tailor internationally agreed human rights standards to reflect regional needs and particularities, not to mention securing State compliance with these standards through regional coercion and pressure. Effective regional human rights regimes have also been found to make tools for the protection of rights more accessible to the people, help raise public awareness of regional human rights concerns and assist Governments in implementing their international human rights obligations. In other words, strong cooperation between regional human rights regimes greatly contributes to the consolidation of universal human rights.

3. At present, it is possible to identify five regional human rights mechanisms, which vary greatly. In Europe, the Americas and Africa, regional human rights regimes with commissions and/or courts have been established, while the Middle East and South-East Asia have more fledgling systems. Assessments of the results achieved by these regional human rights systems also differ significantly: while some have been commended as crucial actors for the promotion and protection of human rights in their region, others have been criticized for their inability to respond to flagrant violations, the lack of enforcement powers in the face of high State non-compliance and the want of independence and transparency.

4. Recognizing that such weaknesses must be overcome in order to foster human rights promotion and implementation in respective regions, United Nations agencies have adopted many resolutions calling upon OHCHR to take a larger role in the promotion and protection of human rights by bolstering regional human rights arrangements. Thus, since 2002, OHCHR has contributed to strengthening the existing regional human rights regimes by training staff of these regimes, assisting in the development of documentation systems and providing advisory services. It has also made efforts to promote the creation of regional regimes in areas where they have yet to be established by organizing numerous workshops.

The United Nations has also encouraged all regions to further establish regional human rights centres and offices and to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights at the local level.

5. Despite those efforts, however, there is still much room for improvement. When the United Nations started to develop and improve regional systems, the existent regional human rights regimes in Europe, the Americas and Africa faced common challenges such as establishing adequate legal frameworks, ensuring that regime bodies were equipped with appropriate tools to implement their mandates and dealing with non-compliance. Asia and the Pacific and Arab regions were only just beginning to move towards fully functional regional human rights regimes: after more than a decade of dedicated United Nations support, the situation remains more or less the same.

6. There is thus a pressing need to sum up the current obstacles preventing regional mechanisms from achieving their full potential and to clearly identify why the efforts made so far have failed to address them. On the basis of this analysis, the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee can define ways to overcome those problems so as to better promote and protect universal human rights values through consolidated regional human rights regimes. The study should look into the roles of a comprehensive set of actors; it should cover not only the United Nations and its Member States but also various non-State actors. This is because a multi-track approach that involves actors from all levels is crucial in consolidating regional human rights regimes and in understanding the current contributions of and the interactions among those actors. Moreover, such an approach is useful in terms of suggesting ways in which regional regimes can be improved. Such a study will contribute to strengthening human rights at the regional level, thereby empowering universal human rights protection and enforcement around the world.

7. The draft timetable for the project is as follows: at its seventeenth session, in August 2016, the Advisory Committee would form the drafting group; at its eighteenth session, in February 2017, it would submit the preliminary report; at its nineteenth session, in August 2017, it would submit the progress report; and at its twentieth session, in February 2018, it would adopt the draft final report.

B. Youth, human rights and social cohesion

8. In 2015, at the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Programme of Action for Youth, it was indicated that young people between the ages of 15 and 24 represent 18 per cent of the whole population. It is therefore important to multiply efforts to create development policies and programmes that are specifically aimed at young people in order to guarantee their protection (as they are exposed to situations that slow their development and hamper their schooling) and to promote their right to education. Such policies and programmes should also aim to guarantee to young people access to decent work, thereby lifting them out of poverty and enabling them to have an adequate standard of living, professional integration into the labour market, the right to health (by ensuring access to health services and to information, including on sexual education, AIDS prevention and sexual and reproductive health).

9. In several regions, the policies and programmes mentioned above refer to problems deeply rooted in human rights, especially the rights to education, employment and health.

10. Various international youth meetings have also highlighted situations that deserve special attention, for instance the fact that precarious living conditions and the lack of opportunities generate multiple risks for young people, especially young women, such as those linked with social and institutional violence, with young people in Latin America, Africa and Asia being particularly affected.

11. Young women are especially vulnerable because they are victims of sexual exploitation, trafficking and labour migration. In addition, even though homicide rates are higher among young males, the murders of young women have certain egregious features that do not appear in the statistics, such as sexual violence, physical violence and maltreatment before death.

12. The International Youth Parliament highlighted, as issues of concern, violence and insecurity. According to that organization, the situation of violence in the world prevents young people from developing their skills in a safe environment, which limits their access to education, their ability to complete their studies and their enjoyment of other rights, such as health and recreation. More than 130,000 minors worldwide are affected by armed conflict and other types of violence, for example that emanating from drug trafficking and organized crime. This indicates that young people are constantly exposed to the risk of becoming involved in gangs, which are often linked to criminal networks.

13. Given how widespread violence is, it is crucial that States strengthen the human rights-based approach in their policies, plans and security programmes in order to have a process that is in line with the definition provided by the United Nations Development Programme and that establishes, strengthens and protects democratic civil order. This will eliminate threats of violence among the population and make it possible to safeguard the human rights inherent to the person, especially the rights to life, personal integrity, inviolability of the home and freedom of movement, and in turn prevent crime, ensure access to an effective justice system and to an education system that is based on values, respect for the law and tolerance.

14. In addition, the right of youth to participate, not only in decisions that affect them directly but also in social, political, economic and cultural life, is a right that is increasingly being exercised and claimed in various national and international forums.

15. There are international and regional standards and repeated recommendations of treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders that remain unimplemented because public policies and the institutions involved (the police, the judiciary and the penitentiary system) have neglected or despised human rights.

16. Ensuring respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of youth, defined by the Security Council in its recently adopted resolution 2250 (2015) as people whose age is between 18 and 29 years, and of children, defined in other treaties, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as persons under the age of 18 years, is essential for the development not only of children and youth as human beings but also of humankind. Doing so will also contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

17. Similarly, ensuring the rights of young men and women will contribute to building the social cohesion that is so desperately needed in order to deal constructively with the lack of opportunities that underlies the social and institutional violence, which, in some regions, claims the precious lives of young people.

18. The proposed study will therefore examine this issue in its multiple aspects but, above all, in consultation and coordination with other agencies and departments of the United Nations system, seeking complementarity with regional human rights mechanisms such as the inter-American system of human rights. The study will thus aim to contribute to the search for concrete actions to promote the human rights of youth, while also ensuring the contribution of youth to human development.

19. The draft timetable for the project is as follows: At its seventeenth session, in August 2016, the Advisory Committee would form the drafting group; at its eighteenth session, in February 2017, it would submit the preliminary report; at its nineteenth

session, in August 2017, it would submit the progress report; and at its twentieth session, in February 2018, it would adopt the final report.
