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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Central African Republic

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fifth session from 22 January to 2 February 2024. The review of the Central African Republic was held at the 9th meeting, on 26 January 2024. The delegation of the Central African Republic was headed by the Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Good Governance, Arnaud Djoubaye Abayene. At its 16th meeting, held on 31 January 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on the Central African Republic.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Central African Republic: Cameroon, Montenegro, and Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Central African Republic:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the Central African Republic through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the Central African Republic underscored the country's unwavering commitment to fulfilling its international obligations. This commitment reflected the political vision of the President, Faustin-Archange Touadéra, and the objectives of the Prime Minister, Félix Moloua.

6. Since its review during the third cycle of the universal periodic review in 2018, the Central African Republic had made every effort to implement accepted recommendations. Some had been fully implemented, others had been partially implemented and others were still in the process of implementation. It had not been possible to implement a few of the recommendations owing to various constraints.

7. On the institutional front, new institutions with responsibilities in the field of human rights had been created, while the mandates and missions of existing institutions had been reinforced. Decree No. 22.155 of 1 June 2022, on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice, the Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance, had strengthened the formulation and coordination of government policy in the area of human rights.

8. Similarly, the institutional bases of the National Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Commission had been strengthened by Decree No. 23.247 of 29 October 2023, renewing its team and its executive committee.

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CAF/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CAF/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/45/CAF/3](#).

9. Furthermore, as part of the transitional justice process, the Special Criminal Court had become operational and had prosecuted several cases involving serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Additionally, the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission had been established and had begun to implement its mandate.

10. On the legislative front, the Central African Republic had ratified the International Labour Organization Violence and Harassment Convention (No. 190). At the national level, several laws had been passed that strengthened the legal arsenal for the protection of human rights, including: Act No. 20.005 of 14 January 2020 on the organization of legal aid in the Central African Republic; the Child Protection Code (Act No. 20.014) of 15 June 2020; Act No. 20.027 of 21 December 2020 on freedom of communication; and, more recently, Act No. 22.011 of 27 June 2022 on the abolition of the death penalty and Act No. 22.015 of 20 September 2022 on combating human trafficking. Moreover, the new Constitution adopted in 2023 had enshrined a number of rights.

11. Various sector-specific public policies had been implemented, including: the Justice Sector Policy for the period 2020–2024; the National Health Policy for the period 2019–2030; the third National Health Development Plan, adopted in 2023; and the Education Sector Plan for the period 2020–2029.

12. The Central African Republic had formulated national strategies to combat gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence as well as a national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. The adoption, in 2023, of the National Human Rights Policy – the fruit of recommendations issued in the previous cycle of the universal periodic review – was a further testament to the country's ongoing commitment to human rights. The policy included 268 priority lines of action and had been allocated an initial budget of over US\$5 million.

13. The number of cases referred to the joint rapid response unit to prevent sexual violence against women and children had risen by over 120 per cent, attesting to an increase in recourse to justice among victims.

14. Criminal hearings held in appeal courts and courts martial had made it possible to try more than 150 cases involving offences against women and children in 2023. Notably, over 15,000 children associated with armed groups had been demobilized and had benefited from education and reintegration programmes.

15. Challenges persisted, nonetheless, including insecurity in certain parts of the country, the limited State resources, sociocultural constraints, the country's geographical isolation, and poverty.

16. However, the Government's political will remained unshakeable. To bring its vision to fruition, a five-year action plan had been adopted to implement the National Human Rights Policy. Internal resources were being mobilized to implement the policy but substantial support was needed from friendly states, United Nations agencies and other international organizations.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

17. During the interactive dialogue, 84 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Indonesia welcomed legal measures taken and various efforts made by the Central African Republic to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

19. Iraq welcomed legislation and national plans announced by the Central African Republic to enhance human rights.

20. Ireland noted the Government's efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence but was concerned about the limited provision of assistance to victims.

21. Italy encouraged the Government to harmonize the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code with the provisions of the 2022 act on the abolition of the death penalty.

22. Kenya applauded the adoption of laws concerning human trafficking and freedom of expression, and awareness-raising measures on sexual and reproductive health. The Government was urged to eradicate female genital mutilation.
23. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the adoption of laws to combat human trafficking and protect the rights of children.
24. Lesotho noted the Government's efforts to ensure access to health care and to combat gender-based violence, child marriages and female genital mutilation.
25. Liechtenstein appreciated the statement made by the delegation and the national report.
26. Lithuania noted steps taken to prevent human trafficking, protect the rights of children and abolish the death penalty, despite the difficult security situation in the Central African Republic.
27. Luxembourg expressed appreciation for the presentation of the national report.
28. Malawi commended the Government for implementing recommendations to combat human trafficking, to ensure freedom of expression and press freedom and to protect the rights of children.
29. Malaysia welcomed the implementation of the National Health Policy 2019–2030, the Third National Plan on Health-Care Development, and the support provided to victims of gender-based violence.
30. Maldives commended the Central African Republic for adopting the bill on the protection of children and a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons.
31. Mali welcomed measures taken to build institutions, to ensure democratic processes and human rights, and to implement policies in the areas of health, education, peace and security.
32. Malta welcomed the action plan on trafficking in persons for 2020–2024. It was concerned by the grave violations committed against children between 2019 and 2022.
33. Mauritania commended the Central African Republic for legal and institutional steps taken towards the enhancement of the human rights situation in the country.
34. Mauritius welcomed the efforts of the Central African Republic to promote literacy.
35. Mexico welcomed the State's cooperation with various humanitarian agencies and international organizations, and the adoption of the act on the abolition of the death penalty in 2022.
36. Montenegro encouraged the Central African Republic to allocate resources for the national human rights institution. It remained concerned at the lack of significant developments in implementing the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation.
37. Morocco welcomed measures taken to bring the national legislation into line with international human rights obligations, and the adoption of a plan of action to combat human trafficking.
38. Nepal congratulated the Central African Republic on the adoption of a new Constitution in 2023 and on the reinstatement of the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
39. The Kingdom of the Netherlands welcomed the act on the abolition of the death penalty and efforts towards the rehabilitation of the judicial infrastructure. It remained concerned about the reduction of civic space and about conflict-related sexual violence.
40. Nigeria commended efforts in promoting reconciliation and peace and in providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees.
41. Pakistan appreciated the engagement by the Central African Republic with the United Nations human rights machinery and institutional and policy steps taken on trafficking in persons, children's protection and good governance.

42. Panama welcomed the delegation and thanked it for its national report. It made recommendations.
43. Paraguay congratulated the Central African Republic on the adoption of the act on trafficking in persons, the act on the Child Protection Code and the act on the abolition of the death penalty.
44. Portugal welcomed the adoption of legislation on abolishing the death penalty, combating trafficking in persons, protecting children and respecting media freedom.
45. The Republic of Korea welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Policy and the fight against impunity, including the Special Criminal Court.
46. The Russian Federation noted the adoption of a law and action plan to combat human trafficking, and of legislation to protect freedom of expression and the rights of children.
47. Senegal welcomed the law against human trafficking and the national plan of action against human trafficking.
48. The delegation of the Central African Republic had addressed questions covering various areas, including the rights of the child, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples and minorities, the right to education, and the rights of refugees and displaced persons. Various laws had been passed to address issues in those areas and specialized committees and institutional bodies had been set up to promote and protect human rights. Capacity-building campaigns bringing together stakeholders and socioeconomic actors were regularly carried out to prevent violations of children's rights, and a strategy for eliminating forced marriage and preventing the recruitment of children by armed groups had been adopted.
49. The Central African Republic accorded particular attention to women's rights. The prohibition of all forms of discrimination and violence against women was enshrined in national laws and regulations and was supported by various strategies, plans and awareness-raising campaigns. Strategic measures for improving reproductive and sexual health care had been implemented, including clinical services for mothers, newborns, children and adolescents. The free health-care policy targeting vulnerable groups encompassed both family health care and mental health care.
50. To address the concerns raised about the judicial sector, discrimination, torture, access to justice and the abolition of the death penalty, details of the various judicial, legislative and institutional bodies and mechanisms had been provided, as well as information on improvements made to the operation of the judicial system and the provision of legal aid for disadvantaged persons.
51. The creation of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture was envisaged, as was the ratification of international human rights instruments, in accordance with a clearly defined timetable. The importance of the National Standing Committee for the Preparation of Reports due under International Human Rights Instruments was highlighted.
52. Serbia appreciated the adoption of the bill on the protection of children and measures taken to prevent recruitment of children by armed groups.
53. Sierra Leone appreciated the efforts related to health care, including the National Health Development Plan and the national policy on health care in prisons.
54. Singapore welcomed the long-standing cooperation between the Central African Republic and international partners to improve access to education for children, including children with disabilities.
55. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the 2022 law abolishing the death penalty.
56. South Africa commended the Central African Republic on the development of the National Human Rights Policy and the adoption of specific policies related to health and education.
57. South Sudan commended the Central African Republic for its progress in the realization of human rights since its last review.

58. Spain congratulated the Central African Republic on the legal abolition of the death penalty in 2023.
59. Timor-Leste applauded the initiatives on child marriage, support for school retention programmes, and the justice system reform.
60. Togo welcomed the efforts undertaken to promote human rights, in particular the adoption in 2017 of the law establishing the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
61. Tunisia appreciated efforts to elevate social and economic development, including in relation to health care, education and gender equality.
62. Türkiye welcomed the adoption of various human rights action plans and laws, the abolition of the death penalty, and efforts to consolidate democracy.
63. Uganda commended the Central African Republic on the positive milestones put in place to ensure security for all people amidst the persistent presence of armed groups and militia in the country.
64. Ukraine welcomed the efforts made to strengthen the national human rights framework. Nevertheless, it expressed concern about continued reports of human rights abuses perpetrated by armed groups.
65. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed new human rights measures and expressed concerns over minority stigmatization and Wagner Group abuses, urging protection against gender-based violence.
66. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged progress in human rights and noted the measures taken to improve health care and education, to combat gender-based violence and to assist displaced communities.
67. The United States of America commended the country for announcing local elections for October 2024 and called for a safe environment to facilitate robust election participation. It urged accountability for past security sector abuses.
68. Uruguay welcomed the approval of the Law and National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking 2020–2024.
69. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela celebrated the approval of the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and the development of the National Human Rights Policy. It encouraged the Central African Republic to continue advancing in the consolidation of peace.
70. Viet Nam welcomed the progress on human rights, recognizing the challenges and constraints faced by the country in the effective implementation and realization of all human rights.
71. Algeria appreciated the adoption of laws to facilitate national cohesion and reconciliation, the new Constitution and the enhancement of laws promoting fundamental freedoms.
72. Angola appreciated the measures on the right to health, including the Central African Republic being a pilot country for the implementation of the universal health peer review.
73. Argentina celebrated the adoption by the National Assembly of the law to abolish the death penalty.
74. Armenia welcomed the adoption by the Central African Republic of the act on the abolition of the death penalty, and the prioritization of public health in its efforts and actions.
75. Australia welcomed the abolition of the death penalty. It remained concerned by security conditions in the country, which continued to hamper humanitarian efforts and were propitious for violent attacks on civilians.
76. Belgium welcomed the progress made in strengthening the legislative framework and in establishing policies and institutions for the promotion of human rights.

77. Botswana commended the Central African Republic for improving the human rights situation of persons with disabilities.
78. Brazil welcomed the adoption of the act on the abolition of the death penalty, the National Human Rights Policy, and the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.
79. Burkina Faso appreciated the adoption of a National Human Rights Policy document, the Peacebuilding Plan for the Central African Republic and Vision 2050.
80. Burundi noted with satisfaction the adoption of laws and policies relating to the fight against trafficking in persons and the protection of women's and children's rights.
81. Cabo Verde welcomed the progress made by the Central African Republic in the implementation of recommendations from previous cycles, particularly the abolition of the death penalty.
82. Cameroon welcomed the efforts of the Central African Republic to promote human rights, particularly the introduction of a participatory and inclusive approach for the development of its National Human Rights Policy.
83. Canada commended the Central African Republic on its abolition of the death penalty and noted positively the adoption of a specific action plan to combat child trafficking.
84. Chad commended the Central African Republic for the policy of reconciliation and community social cohesion at the local level, including the creation of Local Committees for Peace and Reconciliation.
85. Chile welcomed the abolition of the death penalty, the adoption of the child protection law and the renewal of the mandate of the Special Criminal Court.
86. China noted the Government's efforts to ensure socioeconomic development and access to drinking water, to eradicate poverty, to build education and health-care infrastructure and to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and of women and girls.
87. Colombia congratulated the Central African Republic on its efforts in the search for peace and reconciliation.
88. The Congo welcomed the Government's efforts to ensure the protection of human rights despite difficulties in the socioeconomic and security areas in the country and encouraged the authorities to continue efforts to ensure peace.
89. Costa Rica recognized the efforts of the Central African Republic in cooperating with the United Nations, combating violence and promoting social inclusion.
90. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the abolition of the death penalty and the adoption of the law against human trafficking.
91. Cuba acknowledged the results in the implementation of the previously accepted recommendations and the country's commitment to the universal periodic review.
92. Czechia welcomed the abolition of the death penalty and regretted that its previous recommendations had not been implemented yet.
93. The Democratic Republic of the Congo welcomed the adoption of Act No. 22.015 on trafficking in persons and Act No. 20.014 on the Child Protection Code.
94. The Dominican Republic thanked the Central African Republic for the presentation of its national report.
95. Egypt welcomed the delegation of the Central African Republic and made its recommendations.
96. Estonia noted the abolition of the death penalty and expressed concern about reports of human rights violations committed by armed groups against civilians.
97. Ethiopia commended the Central African Republic on the implementation of recommendations from previous review cycles and on the efforts made to further promote human rights.

98. Finland commended the Central African Republic for adopting the law abolishing the death penalty in 2022, and expressed its concern about the continuous reports of sexual and gender-based violence.
99. France appreciated the abolition of the death penalty in 2022 and encouraged the country to strengthen its efforts to implement the recommendations accepted during the last universal periodic review.
100. Gabon commended the Central African Republic on strengthening its laws aimed at protecting human rights, including laws protecting freedom of expression, and children, and laws against human trafficking.
101. The Gambia commended the Central African Republic on its commitment to human rights and on the establishment of a new national policy to protect its citizens' fundamental rights and dignity.
102. Georgia commended the efforts of the Central African Republic in implementing recommendations from the previous universal periodic review, noting the abolition of the death penalty, the inclusive and participatory human rights policy, and progress in the health sector.
103. Germany commended the abolition of the death penalty and the adoption of a law against human trafficking and expressed concern over reports of human rights violations, particularly gender-based violence.
104. Iceland welcomed the delegation of the Central African Republic and its national report and wished it all success for its review.
105. India appreciated the measures taken by the Central African Republic to combat human trafficking, the increased budgetary allocation for health, and other steps for better access to health care for women and girls.
106. The delegation of the Central African Republic indicated that, in conjunction with humanitarian organizations, it had set up temporary transit centres offering psychological support for refugees and displaced persons. With the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and within the framework of a protection agreement, the Government had launched a programme of assistance for returnees that had allowed for the return of around 20,000 people since 2017.
107. Returnees and displaced persons were treated equally and the Government helped them to resettle and integrate locally. A human rights-based approach had been adopted in the transit centres, with action taken including the creation of schools, clinics and support centres for victims of gender-based violence as well as the provision of food aid.
108. Measures intended to enhance protection for refugees and the rights of internally displaced persons had also been adopted, including, in particular, a law on protection and support for internally displaced persons and action to strengthen refugee status management bodies and coordination initiatives.
109. With regard to the rights of persons with disabilities, a law passed in 2000 reserved 30 per cent of jobs in the civil service for persons with disabilities, and adjustments to guarantee accessibility for persons with reduced mobility were obligatory in all new administrative buildings. Certain barriers to the inclusion of persons with disabilities having been identified, the Government regularly ran sensitization campaigns.
110. The National Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Commission, created in 2017, was operationally independent. The Government provided it with some support, but financial challenges persisted and the Commission lacked adequate premises. A decree that would improve its functioning and ensure its compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) was at the drafting stage.
111. Regarding access to justice, working in cooperation with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the international community, the Central African Republic had renewed the mandate of the Special Criminal Court, which, with the support of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and



Reconciliation Commission, had already held its second session. The joint rapid response unit to prevent sexual violence against women and children had been established to combat conflict-related sexual violence, guarantee access to justice and ensure that the perpetrators of such violence were held to account. The Government was planning to extend the unit into seven regions of the country and to create specialized bodies to combat all forms of violence against women and children.

112. The Central African Republic had pledged to step up its efforts to strengthen all aspects of human rights and to accord them priority in its public and development policies.

113. The delegation assured the Human Rights Council that it welcomed the objective recommendations made at the end of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. The Central African Republic undertook to incorporate human rights into national policies whenever relevant. The delegation thanked the States that had made recommendations and was grateful for the support provided by the troika and the secretariat.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

114. **The response of the Central African Republic to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-sixth session:**

114.1 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia) (Estonia) (France) (Iceland) (Liechtenstein) (Lithuania) (Paraguay) (Slovenia) (Ukraine);**

114.2 **Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland);**

114.3 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);**

114.4 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Finland);**

114.5 **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Malawi);**

114.6 **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**

114.7 **Consider the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Malawi);**

114.8 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**

114.9 **Ratify and fully implement the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Estonia);**

114.10 **Request support and international cooperation from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other stakeholders to meet the needs identified in paragraph 153 of its national report related to capacity-building and technical and financial assistance (Panama);**

114.11 **Strengthen cooperation with international and human rights bodies (Botswana);**

114.12 **Continue to strengthen its cooperation with human rights mechanisms (Burkina Faso);**

- 114.13 Continue reforms in the legislative sphere in order to bring it fully in line with the international obligations of the Central African Republic in the field of human rights (Russian Federation);
- 114.14 Continue to strengthen efforts to review national laws to ensure their compliance with international human rights obligations, including intensifying national efforts to combat impunity (Egypt);
- 114.15 Continue strengthening institutional and legal frameworks to promote and protect human rights (Ethiopia);
- 114.16 Set the dates and begin all necessary preparations for the holding of local elections that guarantee civic space and participation of all in the democratic debate (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 114.17 Organize inclusive and democratic local elections, under international observation, to guarantee the rights to participate in public affairs and vote (Canada);
- 114.18 Move towards the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups and ensure investigations of extrajudicial executions and other serious human rights violations (Costa Rica);
- 114.19 Adopt immediate measures towards the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups and ensure the efficient investigation of serious human rights violations, as well as the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators (Paraguay);
- 114.20 Continue its efforts to achieve peace and security by implementing measures for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of armed groups (Serbia);
- 114.21 Prevent the integration of members of armed groups responsible for human rights abuses into the armed forces, police, or gendarmerie (United States of America);
- 114.22 Continue its efforts in the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as repatriation of members of armed groups (Gabon);
- 114.23 Continue the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation and engage in sustained inclusive dialogue with all actors, including opposition parties, civil society, and armed groups (Canada);
- 114.24 Continue efforts to implement the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation with a view to restoring peace and security in the country, and to ensure better protection of civilians (Republic of Korea);
- 114.25 Strengthen measures for the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups (Chile);
- 114.26 Revitalize the implementation process of the Luanda Agreement and the Luanda Joint Road Map, demonstrating a commitment to the 217 recommendations arising from the Republican Dialogue (Sierra Leone);
- 114.27 Continue to take necessary steps to complete the ongoing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process to achieve durable peace and security (South Sudan);
- 114.28 Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional framework on human rights, in line with international standards (Angola);
- 114.29 Reform the security and justice sectors by building capacity through improved training, discipline and command (Australia);
- 114.30 Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in accordance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

**Punishment and guarantee to non-governmental organizations access to places of deprivation of liberty (Côte d'Ivoire);**

**114.31 Redouble ongoing efforts for the establishment of an effective national preventive mechanism regarding torture, as required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**

**114.32 Fulfil its obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish the national preventive mechanism to monitor the rights of persons in all detention places (Czechia);**

**114.33 Ensure that the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is adequately funded to effectively perform its duties, including monitoring, reporting, and addressing human rights violations (Indonesia);**

**114.34 Allocate adequate and sufficient financial resources to the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in order to operationalize it (Kenya);**

**114.35 Scale up efforts to ensure that the human rights commission is Paris Principles-compliant, particularly through the allocation of financial resources and by safeguarding its independence (Lesotho);**

**114.36 Strengthen the mandate and resources allocated to the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Morocco);**

**114.37 Further strengthen the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

**114.38 Operationalize the national human rights commission, by putting in place the necessary human, financial and material resources for its operation (Togo);**

**114.39 Provide human rights institutions with adequate human and financial resources to enable them to fully carry out their mandates (Burkina Faso);**

**114.40 Consider establishing a national human rights institution, based on the Paris Principles (Finland);**

**114.41 Strengthen its national human rights commission in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**

**114.42 Strengthen the National Standing Committee for the Preparation of Reports and Monitoring the Implementation of Recommendations under International Human Rights Instruments as a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

**114.43 Take specific measures to strengthen the capacities of its national information, reporting and monitoring mechanism with a view to facilitating the implementation of recommendations made by treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms (Angola);**

**114.44 Adopt a strategy to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review and other international mechanisms (Colombia);**

**114.45 Support the national reporting and follow-up mechanism on the implementation of recommendations issued by the universal periodic review (Egypt);**

**114.46 Consider adopting a comprehensive anti-discrimination law covering all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of ethnicity and religion (Senegal);**

- 114.47 Take concrete steps to eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence, intimidation and threats, including through comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 114.48 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law covering all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity and religion (South Sudan);
- 114.49 Adopt a general anti-discrimination law that covers all forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on belonging to an ethnic and religious group (Colombia);
- 114.50 Take significant measures to address gender discrimination and violence, including strengthening existing legislation (Gambia);
- 114.51 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and protect rights of vulnerable groups (India);
- 114.52 Develop a specific legal framework to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, in particular those based on ethnic and religious affiliation (Cameroon);
- 114.53 Exert more national effort to address challenges and constraints hampering effective implementation and realization of all human rights, including the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities (South Sudan);
- 114.54 Harmonize the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure with the law abolishing the death penalty (Timor-Leste);
- 114.55 Conduct transparent and impartial investigations into extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and gender-based violence committed by State forces, armed groups and private military forces, and hold perpetrators accountable (Canada);
- 114.56 Harmonize national legislation on torture and cruel and inhuman treatment with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cabo Verde);
- 114.57 Continue efforts so that its domestic law includes a definition of torture consistent with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 114.58 Harmonize its domestic legislation to incorporate a definition of torture, in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the provisions of the Nelson Mandela Rules (Costa Rica);
- 114.59 Continue its reform of the criminal code to align the definition of torture with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gabon);
- 114.60 Continue the ongoing efforts to amend the Criminal Code to align with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);
- 114.61 Take all necessary measures to combat acts of torture and executions of people accused of witchcraft, including by conducting awareness-raising activities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 114.62 Amend the national legislation to integrate a definition of torture consistent with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- 114.63 Improve detention conditions in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules, in particular by separating accused and convicted persons (Portugal);

- 114.64 Step up efforts to protect populations, especially women and children, from insecurity and all forms of serious violations of their rights (Burkina Faso);
- 114.65 Ensure the accountability of foreign mercenaries who have allegedly committed severe human rights and humanitarian law violations (Lithuania);
- 114.66 Ensure the protection of civilians in conflict zones, especially with regard to vulnerable groups such as children (Germany);
- 114.67 Ensure access for humanitarian agencies and organizations in order to meet people's critical needs (Australia);
- 114.68 Continue efforts to create a conducive environment for political dialogue towards the restoration of civic space (Nepal);
- 114.69 Continue measures to promote good governance and strengthen human rights training for all government officials (Pakistan);
- 114.70 Strengthen attention to and investments in the justice sector to improve its credibility and efficiency, in order to reduce corruption and make the system more humane (Cabo Verde);
- 114.71 Continue developing strategies at the State level to sustain good governance and strengthen the national system for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);
- 114.72 Strengthen efforts to fight against corruption and impunity (Germany);
- 114.73 Adopt legislation to provide legal assistance to victims lacking resources for legal representation, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (Ireland);
- 114.74 Take all necessary measures to promote and protect access to justice throughout the country, including an independent judiciary (Ireland);
- 114.75 Bolster efforts to ensure access to justice across the country, especially in the rural areas where police stations and courts are limited (Lesotho);
- 114.76 Combat hate speech and intolerance by strengthening the capacity and increasing the pluralism of local independent media (Lithuania);
- 114.77 Investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for harassment, threats and intimidation against journalists and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);
- 114.78 Undertake a comprehensive reform of the system of administration of justice and establish or operationalize oversight and accountability mechanisms (Luxembourg);
- 114.79 Strengthen the capacity of the Joint Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children to ensure that all cases of sexual violence, including child marriage and female genital mutilation, are investigated and that suspected perpetrators are brought to justice and, if found guilty, punished (Malta);
- 114.80 Continue efforts to strengthen the judicial system in the country (Mauritania);
- 114.81 Implement and strengthen comprehensive legal reforms to improve access to justice for all citizens, to ensure a fair and efficient judicial system (Nigeria);
- 114.82 Strengthen the training of justice officials and law enforcement officers for investigating cases of extrajudicial killing, torture and conflict-related sexual violence (Republic of Korea);

- 114.83 **Ensure access to justice for all victims of the conflict and accountability for all perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (Ukraine);**
- 114.84 **Investigate effectively crimes committed by illegal armed groups and bring those responsible to justice (Russian Federation);**
- 114.85 **Carry out independent investigations into abuses and serious human rights violations committed in the context of the conflict, with the aim of prosecuting and punishing their perpetrators (Spain);**
- 114.86 **Strengthen the capacity, oversight and accountability of the judicial system, enabling it to independently investigate and prosecute all alleged human rights violations and abuses (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 114.87 **Continue to support Special Criminal Court investigators, magistrates and support staff following the renewal of the court's mandate (United States of America);**
- 114.88 **Adopt measures to reform the justice administration system and make its control mechanisms effectively operational, and guarantee the security and independence of human rights defenders in the country (Uruguay);**
- 114.89 **Continue its efforts to strengthen basic services in the judiciary, police and health care (Algeria);**
- 114.90 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the protection of the civilian population, including victims and witnesses involved in judicial processes, and to provide the necessary assistance to continue the work of the Special Criminal Court, the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, hearings for serious crimes, the courts of appeal and the military courts, and the fight against impunity (Argentina);**
- 114.91 **Continue efforts to ensure compliance with the 2019 peace agreement and provide the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission with the resources and means necessary to fulfil its mandate (South Africa);**
- 114.92 **Continue to improve access to justice for all individuals, including victims of human rights abuses, by ensuring the proper functioning of the judicial system, providing legal aid services, and promoting the rule of law (Armenia);**
- 114.93 **Ensure the independence of the Special Criminal Court during the investigation and adjudication of its cases, without political interference, in order to end impunity (Belgium);**
- 114.94 **Adopt a legal aid law to provide legal assistance to victims of crime who lack resources for legal representation, including survivors of sexual violence, and develop a national strategy to combat and respond to sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence (Botswana);**
- 114.95 **Guarantee the effective work of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, providing it with appropriate resources and funds intended for reparations to victims (Brazil);**
- 114.96 **Place greater emphasis on reforms aimed at the complete restoration of the judicial system, in order to guarantee access to justice for all (Cameroon);**
- 114.97 **Make progress in the investigation of serious human rights violations, allowing the accountability of those responsible for such acts, taking into account the principles of truth, justice, reparation for victims and guarantees of non-repetition (Chile);**
- 114.98 **Ensure adequate resources for the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, so that it can carry out adequate reconciliation**

processes and ensure peaceful societies, end impunity and compensate the victims (Costa Rica);

114.99 Consider the development of a national strategy for the promotion of legal capacities and the expansion of legal provisions that guarantee adequate access to justice (Cuba);

114.100 Fight impunity and support national and international investigation of gross human rights violations (Czechia);

114.101 Reinforce efforts to combat impunity, in particular by guaranteeing the autonomy and means of action of the Special Criminal Court (France);

114.102 Allow effective access to justice for detainees (France);

114.103 Strengthen the criminal justice system to combat impunity for gender-based violence, and ensure access to robust and affordable legal aid services for gender-based violence survivors (Iceland);

114.104 Review and reform the legal provisions that restrict freedom of the press and the exercise of independent journalism, and punish all acts of intimidation, harassment and reprisals against journalists and Government critics (Mexico);

114.105 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and association, and create a safe and conducive environment so that journalists and human rights defenders can freely carry out their legitimate work (Spain);

114.106 Take the necessary legal measures to effectively protect the human rights of journalists and human rights defenders (Canada);

114.107 Enhance the protection of freedom of expression and of independent journalists (Czechia);

114.108 Guarantee freedom of expression and freedom of the press and allow civil society to carry out its activities without hindrance (France);

114.109 Develop comprehensive legislation and comprehensive policies, taking into account gender and age, to protect human rights defenders (Luxembourg);

114.110 Finalize the process of enacting legislation to raise the minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls to 18 years (Kenya);

114.111 Revoke article 105 of the Penal Code that prohibits abducted or kidnapped women from filing charges against perpetrators if they are forcibly married to same (Malta);

114.112 Continue efforts to combat the phenomenon of child marriage, within the framework of the National Strategy to Combat Child Marriage of 2017 (Tunisia);

114.113 Continue to put in place measures to eliminate early child marriages and protect girls from sexual and gender-based violence (Uganda);

114.114 Strengthen the legal framework and policies to guarantee equal rights of men and women in marriage (Uganda);

114.115 Adopt legislation to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by criminalizing marital rape, female genital mutilation, and early and forced marriage, and hold perpetrators of these crimes to account (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

114.116 Consider passing a law setting the minimum age for marriage at 18 for both men and women (Dominican Republic);

114.117 Criminalize marital rape, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Iceland);

- 114.118 Repeal all provisions that are conducive to violating the integrity of women and girls, in particular article 105 of the Criminal Code and relevant articles of the Family Code (Iceland);
- 114.119 Continue efforts to strengthen the implementation of a national law and strategic plan on combating trafficking in persons (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 114.120 Prevent and punish contemporary forms of slavery, forced labour and trafficking in human beings by strictly enforcing the provisions of the Penal Code (Mali);
- 114.121 Intensify efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Morocco);
- 114.122 Take further measures to strengthen the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Pakistan);
- 114.123 Step up efforts to prevent, combat and punish contemporary forms of slavery, including forced labour and trafficking in persons, by strictly implementing the Criminal Code provisions (Paraguay);
- 114.124 Prevent, combat and punish contemporary forms of slavery, forced labour and human trafficking by strictly applying the provisions of the Penal Code (Togo);
- 114.125 Continue with awareness-raising programmes to combat trafficking in persons (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 114.126 Give effect to the Child Protection Code provisions on the prohibition and punishment of the recruitment and use of children in hostilities, and the prohibition of forced and early marriage, and the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Liechtenstein);
- 114.127 Take practical steps to prevent any use of children in mining activities and their exploitation by armed forces and groups (Lithuania);
- 114.128 Integrate into the national legal system the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization, to promote the rights of women in the workplace (Togo);
- 114.129 Establish vocational training programmes, while encouraging entrepreneurship among young people and women (Viet Nam);
- 114.130 Continue to take effective measures to protect the socially vulnerable groups of the population, as well as to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women (Russian Federation);
- 114.131 Ensure the effective implementation of the law on HIV and the strengthening of the national prevention and protection system throughout the national territory (Mali);
- 114.132 Intensify efforts to provide safe drinking water and sanitation services (Iraq);
- 114.133 Redouble efforts aimed at reducing poverty and hunger and enhancing food security (Iraq);
- 114.134 Continue strengthening its social policies and programmes, especially in the areas of food, health and education, in order to provide a higher quality of life for its people, particularly in favour of the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 114.135 Strengthen initiatives aimed at reducing the poverty rate (Viet Nam);
- 114.136 Work to establish a strong mechanism to protect populations from food insecurity and chronic malnutrition, as well as to protect children, women



and girls from illicit recruitment, genital mutilation, sexual violence and other crimes (Cabo Verde);

114.137 Intensify efforts to mobilize resources and seek necessary international support to improve the socioeconomic development of its people (Nigeria);

114.138 Continue to promote sustainable socioeconomic development aimed at raising living standards of the population (China);

114.139 Establish a mechanism against food insecurity and a multisector programme for the prevention of chronic malnutrition (Costa Rica);

114.140 Continue ongoing efforts aimed at eradicating insecurity, illiteracy and poverty, with an emphasis in the country's inland localities (Cuba);

114.141 Continue efforts to reduce poverty and improve living standards of the people (Ethiopia);

114.142 Finalize the validation of the national strategic plan for housing (Gabon);

114.143 Continue working to improve and expand health-care services (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

114.144 Increase qualified personnel in health-care facilities, and redeploy health-care staff to rural areas (Malaysia);

114.145 Take concrete measures to address discrimination and stigma faced by persons living with HIV and strengthen the national prevention system in this context (Portugal);

114.146 Continue to strengthen its health-care system (Singapore);

114.147 Continue efforts to develop the health sector within the framework of the National Health Development Plan for the period 2019–2030 (Tunisia);

114.148 Take the necessary measures to improve the health infrastructure and to guarantee access to quality health services for all citizens without interruption (Türkiye);

114.149 Continue and redouble efforts in the promotion of socioeconomic and cultural rights (Cameroon);

114.150 Ensure universal and unhindered access to sexual and reproductive health and rights information, counselling, education and services for all, especially for adolescents (Estonia);

114.151 Continue efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the law on HIV (Georgia);

114.152 Increase efforts to provide access to quality and inclusive education to demobilized children (Lithuania);

114.153 Strengthen the education system by providing free primary education for all children, without gender discrimination (Malaysia);

114.154 Intensify efforts to facilitate access to free basic education for all children, including girls, in areas affected by conflict (Maldives);

114.155 Take the necessary measures, such as reducing school fees and promoting the schooling of girls, to ensure that education is accessible to all (Mauritius);

114.156 Continue to work closely with international organizations to improve the quality of education and reduce the school dropout rate, particularly among girls and those from vulnerable areas (Mauritius);

114.157 Rehabilitate schools destroyed in conflict and ensure their protection, while ensuring free universal primary education and training for teachers, especially on anti-discrimination (Portugal);

- 114.158 Mobilize resources to revive the education sector, by rebuilding and rehabilitating school infrastructure (South Sudan);
- 114.159 Consider adopting an inclusive education policy (Timor-Leste);
- 114.160 Take further action in order to reduce the high illiteracy rate in the country (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 114.161 Allocate more resources to the education system and intensify efforts to increase the literacy rate of the population (Viet Nam);
- 114.162 Continue its efforts to ensure equal access to education without any discrimination to pave the way for sustainable economic and social development of the country (Algeria);
- 114.163 Do everything possible to guarantee the rights of children to education, ensuring birth registration for all, expanding access to primary education and combating the practices of forced marriage and early marriage, as well as child labour, particularly in the mining sector (Brazil);
- 114.164 Continue and consolidate access to universal and free education, especially for the benefit of children from disadvantaged families (Burundi);
- 114.165 Strengthen its policy on inclusive education, ensuring that all children attend school regularly (Cabo Verde);
- 114.166 Make the restoration of the education system a priority among its peace and reconciliation initiatives, take practical and adequate measures to prevent parties to the conflict from requisitioning schools, and ensure that demobilized child soldiers have access to education (Chad);
- 114.167 Adopt an inclusive education policy, especially for girls and for children with disabilities, and restore sustainable access to education (Chad);
- 114.168 Increase investments in rural schools and combat school dropout cases (China);
- 114.169 Redouble efforts to guarantee access to education for all children and adolescents (Dominican Republic);
- 114.170 Guarantee access to education for children, particularly girls (France);
- 114.171 Pursue efforts to secure schooling for children, including at the secondary level (Georgia);
- 114.172 Continue the efforts towards improving education infrastructure and facilitating access to free basic education for all children (India);
- 114.173 Strengthen the efforts to promote women's rights and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 114.174 Step up action to combat discriminatory acts, including witchcraft accusations, and eradicate sexual violence, domestic violence, marital rape, forced and child marriage practices, and female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);
- 114.175 Accelerate the review of the Family Code and the adoption of the Law on Sexual Harassment to strengthen the protection of the rights of women and girls (Spain);
- 114.176 Adopt measures to promote women's access to and meaningful participation in decision-making bodies, particularly through the occupation of key executive and judicial positions (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 114.177 Intensify actions aimed at combating deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes related to the roles attributed by society to men and women (Colombia);

- 114.178 Strengthen the judicial system to protect, in particular, women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 114.179 Implement the National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (Germany);
- 114.180 Continue to implement measures for empowerment of women (India);
- 114.181 Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women by establishing marital rape, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation as offences (Ireland);
- 114.182 Enhance measures to protect women's rights, including elimination of gender-based violence (Timor-Leste);
- 114.183 Continue pursuing its efforts to strengthen women's rights, in particular the fight against gender-based violence (Türkiye);
- 114.184 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Tunisia);
- 114.185 Continue efforts to undertake public education and campaigns to sensitize the public about the dangers of female genital mutilation and child marriage (Lesotho);
- 114.186 Take all necessary steps to ensure that all cases of sexual violence, including child marriage and female genital mutilation, are investigated and that suspected perpetrators are brought to justice (Liechtenstein);
- 114.187 Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women by criminalizing marital rape, as well as the practices of forced marriage, early marriage and female genital mutilation (Luxembourg);
- 114.188 Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women in all sectors, including the workplace and political life (Maldives);
- 114.189 Develop and implement a national strategy to combat and address sexual violence against women and girls, and criminalize intimate partner sexual violence (Mexico);
- 114.190 Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women by establishing marital rape, forced marriage, early marriage and female genital mutilation as offences (Montenegro);
- 114.191 Develop a national strategy to combat sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, as well as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Panama);
- 114.192 Conduct comprehensive investigations and prosecutions of all cases of sexual violence against women and girls (Sierra Leone);
- 114.193 Continue initiatives to combat impunity for sexual and other forms of gender-based violence by strengthening the criminal justice system and encouraging victims to report the perpetrators (South Africa);
- 114.194 Allocate sufficient financial resources for policies and measures aimed at reducing gender-based violence, sexual violence, including conflict-related violence, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (Spain);
- 114.195 Train police, gendarmes, prosecutors, and judges on best practices for investigating and prosecuting cases of gender-based violence, including sexual violence (United States of America);
- 114.196 Allocate greater human and financial resources to strengthen the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, and to achieve effective investigation of cases of sexual violence, including child marriage and female genital mutilation (Uruguay);

114.197 Intensify measures aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children as well as the Special Criminal Court, and all intervening courts, to investigate cases of sexual violence; as well as measures aimed at combating deep-rooted attitudes and stereotypes related to the roles attributed to women (Argentina);

114.198 Take all necessary measures to prevent sexual violence against women and girls by combatants and armed civilians, intensify the efforts against widespread impunity for such acts, and put in place adequate services for the protection of victims (Belgium);

114.199 Strengthen the various mechanisms to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriages (Burundi);

114.200 Prevent all forms of violence against women, punishing marital rape and the practices of forced marriage, early marriage and female genital mutilation (Chile);

114.201 Include the prevention of violence against women in all sectors, especially those of national security, political life and work (Colombia);

114.202 Redouble efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and children, and to hold perpetrators accountable before national courts to ensure reparation for victims (Congo);

114.203 Criminalize all forms of violence against women, such as sexual violence, marital rape and female genital mutilation, and integrate the prevention of violence against women and girls into all sectors, including national security, political life and the workplace (Estonia);

114.204 Implement the 2016 circular affirming the criminalization of rape (Iceland);

114.205 Ensure the implementation of policy and action plans related to children's rights, including the Child Protection Code (Indonesia);

114.206 Continue actions to end any violation of children's rights, protect them from recruitment by armed militias, and ensure their reintegration into the social and educational system (Italy);

114.207 Ensure accountability and redress by investigating, prosecuting and sanctioning those found to be responsible for grave violations against children, including through the appointment of judicial authorities in all areas of the country (Malta);

114.208 Establish an interministerial committee to address grave violations against children and facilitate coordination among relevant government entities (Malta);

114.209 Continue efforts to advance and protect children (Mauritania);

114.210 Ensure that all cases of recruitment of children for armed conflict are thoroughly and efficiently investigated (Montenegro);

114.211 Redouble efforts to prevent the recruitment and use of children by all parties to the conflict (Nepal);

114.212 Strengthen measures to protect the rights of children and women (Pakistan);

114.213 Continue efforts to prevent human rights violations and abuses against children, including by effectively enforcing the Child Protection Code (Republic of Korea);

114.214 Intensify efforts to strengthen reintegration programmes for children from armed groups (Senegal);

- 114.215 Continue its efforts to bring its national legislation into full compliance with the country's human rights obligations, and continue its efforts to set up a national committee for the advancement and protection of children (Serbia);
- 114.216 Continue to work with international partners to strengthen its education system (Singapore);
- 114.217 Strengthen its efforts to prevent further grave violations against children in armed conflict, in particular recruitment and sexual violence, and to ensure that children can access and benefit from reintegration programmes (Slovenia);
- 114.218 Put in place measures to protect children and women from recruitment into armed groups and militias (Uganda);
- 114.219 Continue efforts to guarantee the implementation of the child protection law, emphasizing the fight against the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts (Uruguay);
- 114.220 Deepen measures to implement the Child Protection Code, in particular with regard to the prohibition and punishment of the recruitment and use of children in hostilities, as well as to investigate and punish these types of crimes (Argentina);
- 114.221 Further strengthen child protection measures, including through a complete abolishment of all forms of corporal punishment of children, combating child labour, ensuring access to education, and providing psychosocial support for children affected by armed conflict (Armenia);
- 114.222 Prosecute and punish perpetrators for grave violations against children, including the recruitment and use of children, murder, rape and other forms of violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and denial of humanitarian access (Belgium);
- 114.223 Take concrete measures to implement the provisions of the Child Protection Code relating to the prohibition and punishment of the recruitment and use of children in hostilities (Chile);
- 114.224 Expedite the adoption process and the implementation of the National Policy on Laws Protecting the Rights of the Child (Congo);
- 114.225 Finalize the adoption of the national child protection policy (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 114.226 Reinforce efforts to fully implement the Child Protection Code on the prohibition and punishment of the recruitment and use of children in hostilities and ensure that all children removed from armed groups and from the armed forces benefit from reintegration programmes (Estonia);
- 114.227 Intensify efforts to protect the rights of children, focusing on improving access to education, health care, and protection from violence and exploitation (Gambia);
- 114.228 Continue actions aimed at achieving better health indicators in elderly people and greater social integration and participation of this group of the population (Cuba);
- 114.229 Continue programmes to remove inequalities confronted by persons with disabilities, including implementing an inclusive education policy, together with the provision of support services to schools in this regard (South Africa);
- 114.230 Address the inequalities faced by persons with disabilities by ensuring inclusive education and providing support services for persons with disabilities in schools (Chad);
- 114.231 Address the inequalities faced by persons with disabilities, including by ensuring inclusive education (Côte d'Ivoire);

- 114.232 Promote and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Egypt);
- 114.233 Enhance the participation of ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples in public life and consider the adoption of relevant legislation in line with international standards (Italy);
- 114.234 Adopt a national strategy for the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including their participation in public affairs and their free, prior and informed consent for decisions affecting them (Colombia);
- 114.235 Finalize the adoption of a national strategy for the promotion and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 114.236 Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities and to ensure their right to effectively exercise freedom of religion and belief (Iraq);
- 114.237 Ensure access to and issuance of identity documents to persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities (Mexico);
- 114.238 Fight against discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons in access to health-care services, employment, work, justice and education (Luxembourg);
- 114.239 Revise article 294 of the Criminal Code to ensure full protection against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expressions, and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 114.240 Redouble efforts with a view to putting an end to the involvement of children in armed conflicts, by accelerating the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups and ensuring that all children released from armed groups and armed forces benefit from rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes, while ensuring at the same time the best interest of these children (Panama);
- 114.241 Develop and adopt a legal framework and a national strategy to provide assistance and protection to internally displaced persons, in accordance with existing international standards (Paraguay);
- 114.242 Redouble efforts to ensure humanitarian assistance and protection to people in need (Cabo Verde);
- 114.243 Enhance the protection of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons (Czechia);
- 114.244 Ensure protection and assistance for displaced persons and facilitate the return of displaced persons and refugees (Germany).
115. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## **Annex**

### **Composition of the delegation**

The delegation of the Central African Republic was headed by H.E Mr. Arnaud DJOUBAYE ABAYENE, Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Good Governance, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Firmin N'GBENG-MOKOUE, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic;
  - Mr. Alain Dominique SAÏD PAGUINDI, President of the Council of State;
  - Mr. Julius Rufin NGOUADE-BABA, Human Rights Officer at the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
  - Mr. Claire-Anne MIEZI-PENGAI, Intern.
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