



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
24 June 2024

Original: English

---

**Human Rights Council**  
**Fifty-seventh session**  
9 September–9 October 2024  
Agenda item 6  
**Universal periodic review**

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

### **Yemen**

---

\* 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-sixth session from 29 April to 10 May 2024. The review of Yemen was held at the 6th meeting, on 1 May 2024. The delegation of Yemen was headed by the Minister of Legal Affairs and Human Rights, Ahmed Omar Mohammed Arman. At its 16th meeting, held on 8 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Yemen.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Yemen: Luxembourg, Maldives and South Africa.
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 Yemen:
  - (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 and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Yemen 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 Yemen recalled that the Human Rights Council played a crucial role in safeguarding human rights globally, notably through mechanisms such as the universal periodic review. Emphasizing the necessity of prioritizing human rights in international politics, the Government of Yemen highlighted its commitment to promoting human rights despite challenging circumstances. The Government's efforts involved extensive consultation with governmental bodies, human rights committees, civil society and experts, culminating in the submission of national reports to and discussion with international bodies.
6. Despite facing obstacles due to the ongoing crisis in Yemen, the Government had accepted and acknowledged numerous recommendations from the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, demonstrating its dedication to improving the human rights situation. However, the country continued to grapple with the catastrophic consequences of the Houthi militia's seizure of power, which had been characterized by war crimes, violations of international humanitarian law and widespread abuses, including attacks on civilians, journalists and educational and health-care facilities.
7. The Government of Yemen actively engaged in peace initiatives but the Houthi militia's refusal to participate had hindered progress. Efforts to implement the Riyadh Agreement, which was aimed at establishing a joint Government and broadening political participation, faced challenges, with the Houthis rejecting invitations to participate. Despite those setbacks, the Government had undertaken measures to restructure key institutions,

---

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/46/YEM/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/46/YEM/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/46/YEM/3](#).

including the armed forces, the judiciary and the security apparatus, aiming to enhance governance and stability.

8. In response to the humanitarian crisis, exacerbated by the conflict, the Government had agreed to a ceasefire that was proposed by the United Nations, although it had been met with continued Houthi violations and economic warfare tactics, including the obstruction of oil exports and the prevention of humanitarian aid delivery. Efforts to convert the ceasefire into a permanent solution had been hindered by Houthi intransigence, perpetuating the suffering of Yemeni civilians.

9. On the institutional front, Yemen had worked to strengthen its human rights framework, including by enhancing the activity of human rights departments in ministries, appointing human rights coordinators in provinces and establishing a technical committee for human rights to coordinate governmental efforts and engage with non-governmental organizations.

10. Yemen faced multifaceted challenges stemming from conflict, political instability and the human rights abuses perpetrated by the Houthi militia. Despite those obstacles, the Government remained committed to promoting human rights, engaging in peace initiatives and enhancing governance structures to achieve stability and prosperity for its citizens. However, sustained international support and concerted efforts were necessary to address the complex humanitarian and security issues facing Yemen.

11. The Government had undertaken substantial efforts towards judicial reform, emphasizing the independence and efficiency of the judiciary. Through the Judicial Authority Strategy, the Supreme Judicial Council had been restructured and granted full powers to manage judicial affairs. Organizational changes in the Ministry of Justice were aimed at supporting the judiciary, monitoring the workflow and ensuring the proper application of laws.

12. In addressing issues such as child marriage, the Government had drafted legislation to set a minimum age for marriage, but progress was hindered by political instability. Child labour had increased owing to militia control of some areas, leading the Government to focus on awareness-raising and policy development for child rights. Efforts had also extended to combating child recruitment through updated action plans and collaboration with United Nations agencies.

13. Refugee issues had been prioritized, with plans for a national asylum law to regulate the asylum process, integrate refugees into development programmes and improve reception centre conditions. The Government supported refugees from the Horn of Africa, collaborating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration.

14. In upholding freedom of expression, the Government worked to protect journalists, reform media sectors and ensure citizens' rights to peaceful expression. Awareness programmes promoted human rights values across society.

15. To combat trafficking in persons, the Government had formed a national committee and had approved legislation and protocols aimed at prevention, victim protection and awareness-raising.

16. Despite challenges, efforts in education were focused on restoring and expanding educational facilities, accommodating displaced students and providing inclusive education. In public health, the Government prioritized health-care services, despite resource constraints, with strategies to combat diseases such as cholera.

17. Economic challenges persisted due to the ongoing conflict, affecting various sectors and leading to currency devaluation and price hikes. Humanitarian response plans addressed basic needs, supported by international aid.

18. The Government was committed to protecting human rights, despite the obstacles posed by the conflict, with measures to prevent unlawful detention and torture.

19. Yemen faced complex challenges, which were exacerbated by conflict, hindering the implementation of reforms and compounding humanitarian crises. Despite that, the

Government remained committed to addressing issues across various sectors, supported by international cooperation and assistance.

20. The delegation expressed appreciation for the advance questions from various countries and pledged to respond to all enquiries during the review process. In addressing concerns about unlawful detention practices and torture prevention, the delegation highlighted the commitment of the Government to implementing laws meeting international human rights standards. It gave assurances regarding the absence of political detainees in government prisons and outlined measures to ensure the legality of detention and address complaints.

21. Regarding the death penalty, the delegation emphasized the commitment of Government to protecting the right to life. While the law allowed for the death penalty, its practical application was cautious, with safeguards in place to minimize the number of executions, including prohibitions against executing minors and older persons.

22. In response to questions about protecting children affected by conflict, the delegation described efforts to provide remedial education and enhance child protection measures in schools. It highlighted progress in implementing laws on children's rights and directives to prevent the recruitment of children.

23. The delegation addressed questions about ratifying United Nations protocols against transnational organized crime, emphasizing its commitment to combating trafficking in persons and other crimes within the framework of local laws.

24. Regarding political participation for minorities, including Baha'is and marginalized groups, the Government condemned repression and discrimination, affirming the rights of all citizens to participate in community activities.

25. Lastly, the delegation outlined measures to combat age-based discrimination and protect the rights of older persons through the adoption of a national strategy on care for older persons.

26. In conclusion, the delegation reaffirmed the commitment of the Government of Yemen to enhancing and protecting human rights, pledging to address all accepted recommendations during the review process. It expressed gratitude for the international community's interest in and readiness to listen to recommendations for future human rights advancements in Yemen.

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

27. During the interactive dialogue, 88 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. The Sudan welcomed the strategies of Yemen in the fields of nutrition, child immunization, health information systems and education and its efforts to respond to humanitarian needs.

29. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Yemen and presented its recommendations.

30. Togo encouraged Yemen to redouble its efforts in the fields of education and culture to ensure the development of all sections of the population.

31. Tunisia expressed its support for Yemen in finding a comprehensive and lasting political solution that would restore security and stability and guarantee its unity, sovereignty and independence.

32. Türkiye commended the efforts of Yemen to better protect human rights all over the country despite the challenging conditions stemming from conflict circumstances.

33. Ukraine commended Yemen for the progress made since the previous universal periodic review and encouraged its continued efforts in upholding human rights commitments.

34. The United Arab Emirates noted with appreciation the efforts made by Yemen in the field of human rights despite the difficulties posed by the current situation.
35. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended Yemen for the formal launch of the United Nations-led road map in 2023, aiming at a sustainable and long-term peace.
36. The United States of America commended the ongoing support by Yemen of the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen to bring parties together in order to forge an agreement towards ending the Yemeni people's suffering.
37. Uruguay expressed appreciation to Yemen for its efforts to implement the recommendations of the previous cycle and the measures adopted in the promotion and protection of human rights.
38. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed appreciation for the implementation of several projects and programmes to address the situation of the most vulnerable, especially in education, health and food.
39. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for the efforts of Yemen to consolidate its institutional framework on human rights and to promote human rights education to raise awareness and build capacity for governmental officials and the public.
40. Afghanistan commended Yemen for its efforts in the implementation of the third universal periodic review cycle recommendations, despite the security challenges it faced.
41. Algeria noted the efforts of Yemen to promote economic, social and cultural rights, including social protection, education and health services.
42. Argentina welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the presentation of its report.
43. Australia welcomed commitments to implement a national ceasefire, improve living conditions and resume an inclusive political process. It encouraged all parties to work with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen on the United Nations road map.
44. Austria recognized the persistently difficult context in Yemen and expressed concern about the humanitarian situation and the targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure.
45. Azerbaijan welcomed the efforts made by Yemen despite the challenges faced, particularly the policies and strategies on education and health and the national plan on women's rights.
46. Bahrain welcomed the delegation and noted the efforts made by Yemen since the previous review, despite the many challenges it faced.
47. Bangladesh noted the efforts of Yemen, despite significant challenges, and acknowledged the positive engagement of the country with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and international human rights mechanisms.
48. Belgium remained concerned about the conflict in Yemen and the many violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and human rights by all parties.
49. Brazil remained concerned about the humanitarian crisis. It noted the reactivation of the governmental technical committee on human rights and the development of the National Nutrition Strategy.
50. Bulgaria noted the efforts of Yemen to provide care to internally displaced persons and to establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
51. Burkina Faso welcomed the development of several national policies and strategies aimed at guaranteeing enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, and related awareness-raising actions.

52. Burundi welcomed the establishment of the committee to provide support to the most vulnerable groups, the National Committee for Women and policies, strategies and plans to promote women's rights.
53. Canada remained concerned about the situation of human rights in Yemen and noted that multiple actors, including Houthi militants, were responsible for serious human rights abuses.
54. Chile valued the efforts of Yemen to address school dropout, assist out-of-school children and strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations human rights system.
55. China welcomed the efforts of Yemen to end the armed conflict and seek peaceful solutions.
56. Colombia encouraged Yemen to intensify efforts to reduce violence and search for peace, returning to the Stockholm Agreement.
57. Costa Rica reiterated its concern about the human rights violations of the civilian population in the context of the armed conflict.
58. Cuba recognized the Government's efforts to restore peace and security and guarantee the rule of law.
59. Czechia thanked Yemen for its presentation and presented its recommendations.
60. Denmark expressed deep concern about the critical humanitarian and human rights situation, as well as the rights of women and girls, including freedom of movement.
61. The delegation of Yemen emphasized its commitment to reviewing all recommendations and implementing the measures necessary. Since 2014, efforts had focused on ending the war through negotiations and political processes, despite rejection by terrorist militias. It highlighted the decision to establish a national human rights institution following a national dialogue; it would be established upon the cessation of hostilities.
62. Challenges in delivering assistance were noted; they were primarily due to obstruction by the Houthi militia, causing adverse effects for citizens. The Government sought to cooperate with international mechanisms, despite hindrances by the Houthis. The delegation mentioned discussions on signing international agreements and the intention to ratify them in future parliamentary sessions.
63. Efforts to investigate arbitrary detentions and support a national entity for investigating violations were emphasized. Despite challenges, cooperation with international entities persisted. The delegation reiterated the Government's commitment to preserving minority rights and sought support in that regard from countries and international organizations.
64. On political empowerment, despite challenges, progress was noted in increasing women's participation, including in high-level decision-making positions and judicial roles. A strategy had been drafted to enhance women's socioeconomic conditions. Measures against female genital mutilation and dropout prevention from schools were highlighted, along with initiatives to counter gender-based violence.
65. Regarding judicial independence, efforts were being made to activate courts, appoint judges, including women, and reform judicial institutions. Access to judicial services was prioritized, despite the exceptional circumstances.
66. The Government had implemented a road map for children's rights, signed with the United Nations in 2018, and the delegation underscored efforts to address various challenges, uphold human rights, empower women and improve judicial services, while seeking international support for peace and development initiatives in Yemen.
67. Djibouti welcomed mechanisms to provide for essential humanitarian aid, and the bill on an independent national human rights institution, to be created in 2025.
68. The Dominican Republic welcomed the efforts of Yemen to develop the National Nutrition Strategy.

69. Ecuador highlighted the development and implementation of the five-year strategic plan for the period 2023–2027, which addressed gender issues.
70. Egypt welcomed the reactivation of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up and the ongoing efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution.
71. Equatorial Guinea welcomed efforts to adhere to human rights principles, despite the serious abuses perpetrated by the armed militias.
72. Eritrea welcomed the delegation of Yemen and presented its recommendations.
73. Estonia expressed grave concerns about systematic violations of the rights of women, including widespread discrimination against them, as well as the ongoing acts of violence, threats and harassment against journalists and media workers in Yemen.
74. France thanked Yemen for the presentation of its report and presented its recommendations.
75. The Gambia commended Yemen for its proactive measures against gender-based violence, including legislation and national strategies.
76. Georgia expressed concerns about the ongoing situation endangering the population of Yemen, emphasizing the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis and protect vulnerable people.
77. Germany expressed serious concern about the humanitarian and human rights situations and called upon Yemen to intensify its efforts to achieve gender equality.
78. Honduras thanked Yemen for the presentation of its report and presented its recommendations.
79. Iceland welcomed the national report of Yemen and presented its recommendations.
80. India noted the challenges faced by Yemen in achieving peace, stability and development, while expressing appreciation for its positive engagement with human rights mechanisms and institutional strengthening.
81. Indonesia thanked Yemen for presenting its national report and expressed appreciation for its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, amid ongoing challenges.
82. Iraq acknowledged the efforts of Yemen to alleviate the impact of the humanitarian crisis and to reduce malnutrition and food insecurity within the country.
83. Ireland remained concerned about the absence of comprehensive legislation addressing all gender-based violence, while recognizing the steps taken by Yemen to support female victims.
84. Israel condemned Houthi violations in Yemen, attacks on civilians, arbitrary detention and abuses against women, minorities and LGBTQ+ individuals.
85. Italy thanked Yemen for the presentation of its national report and presented its recommendations.
86. Jordan acknowledged efforts by Yemen to protect and reinforce human rights by implementing various recommendations.
87. Kuwait acknowledged the progress made by Yemen in human rights and its efforts to protect and promote rights amid significant challenges.
88. Kyrgyzstan expressed appreciation for the engagement of Yemen with the universal periodic review process, as well as the developments made since the previous review.
89. Latvia welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the presentation of the national report.
90. Lebanon praised the efforts made by Yemen to protect human rights, noting the achievements of the National Commission of Inquiry, and urged continued support for priority categories, especially internally displaced persons.

91. Libya praised the efforts made by Yemen to promote and protect human rights, and the issuance of several national strategies.
92. Liechtenstein welcomed the delegation and presented its recommendations.
93. Luxembourg thanked Yemen for presenting its national report and for the efforts made to implement the recommendations from the third cycle.
94. Malawi welcomed Yemen and thanked the delegation for the comprehensive presentation.
95. Malaysia commended Yemen for its efforts, particularly in achieving peace, restoring economic stability and addressing the significant humanitarian crisis affecting women and children.
96. Maldives praised Yemen for reforming its national policy on displaced persons, in collaboration with the United Nations, including integrating 400,000 displaced students into State schools.
97. Malta expressed concern over the human rights crisis in Yemen and the lack of accession by Yemen to any optional protocols to human rights conventions.
98. Mauritania praised the engagement of Yemen with United Nations committees and mechanisms and commended the country's efforts to implement policies to protect economic and social rights.
99. Mexico expressed concern about the humanitarian and human rights situation in Yemen, aggravated by the armed conflict, particularly affecting women and children.
100. Montenegro acknowledged the efforts made by Yemen to protect human rights, encouraged deeper collaboration with OHCHR and urged Yemen to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
101. The delegation of Yemen acknowledged the comments from various delegations regarding irregular migration and displaced persons, particularly those from the Horn of Africa, entering the territory of Yemen. The delegation highlighted challenges such as internal displacement, migratory flows and migrants seeking work, with a focus on the humanitarian repercussions. The delegation described efforts to address the situation, including cooperation with relevant ministries and international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration for repatriation assistance.
102. Concerns were raised about the exploitation and mistreatment of irregular migrants, including incidents of violence and false information. The Government was seeking international support to adequately meet the needs of migrants and combat trafficking in persons. There was a call for better coordination and cooperation to address those challenges effectively.
103. The delegation condemned restrictions on women's freedom of movement by the Houthi militia, citing violations of constitutional rights and instances of death sentences being handed down on moral grounds. The Government was committed to implementing measures to prevent child conscription, including undertaking inspections in military centres and creating child protection focal points.
104. Efforts to protect schools from violations and ensure fair trials were also highlighted. The delegation concluded its statement with a call for continued cooperation and support in addressing those complex issues.
105. Morocco expressed hope that Yemen would succeed in establishing an appropriate climate for the protection of human rights and commended the efforts of the National Commission of Inquiry.
106. Nepal encouraged the development of the National Nutrition Strategy for 2022–2030 and the enactment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



107. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the commitment of Yemen to the United Nations road map for peace and expressed concern about women's rights and restrictions on humanitarian access.
108. Nigeria expressed appreciation for the efforts of Yemen to provide humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons and refugees in the face of persistent challenges.
109. Norway commended the adherence of Yemen to the principles of the truce and welcomed the steps taken to end the practice of recruiting children to armed groups.
110. Oman welcomed the progress made in combating child recruitment and for the participation of Yemen in the universal periodic review process.
111. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the administrative, policy and legislative steps taken by Yemen to strengthen human rights mechanisms in the country.
112. Panama welcomed the delegation of Yemen and presented its recommendations.
113. Paraguay welcomed the approval of the Education Sector Strategy, the National Nutrition Strategy and the National Child and Adolescent Health Strategy.
114. Portugal welcomed the reactivation of the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up and the process made towards the establishment of a national human rights institution.
115. Qatar expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the National Commission of Inquiry investigating allegations of human rights perpetrated in Yemen since 2011.
116. The Republic of Korea commended efforts to investigate alleged violations and protect human rights by strengthening institutional frameworks and expressed concern about conflict-related human rights violations.
117. The Russian Federation noted recent positive steps, despite rising tensions along the coast, and expressed concern about the social and economic situation.
118. Saudi Arabia welcomed the implementation of a range of national policies and strategies.
119. Senegal welcomed the adoption of several human rights laws strengthening the human rights protection legal framework.
120. Slovakia noted the call by Yemen for dialogue on human rights amid conflict and welcomed cooperation with human rights mechanisms, while expressing concern over ongoing violations.
121. Slovenia encouraged Yemen to promote human rights and prevent recruitment and children and voiced concern over trafficking and violence against women.
122. Somalia commended Yemen for the measures taken in engaging with human rights mechanisms, despite the challenges, and also for its initiatives in health, education and the empowerment of women and youth.
123. Spain thanked the delegation of Yemen for its participation in the review exercise and presented its recommendations.
124. Sri Lanka thanked Yemen for efforts in conflict resolution, economic stability and promoting human rights through the National Review Committee and national consultations.
125. The State of Palestine expressed its appreciation to the Government of Yemen for protecting human rights, commending efforts to strengthen accountability for violations.
126. The delegation highlighted the dire human rights situation in Yemen, drawing a distinction between violations in areas controlled by the Government and those controlled by the Houthi militia. It mentioned systematic impunity, lack of accountability and the destruction of homes, with over 900 houses destroyed. The speaker denounced the perceived complacency of the international community towards the Houthi militia, suggesting that it might have felt that it had a "green light" to commit violations.

127. The delegation detailed efforts to address human rights issues, despite the challenging circumstances, including submitting reports to various international bodies such as the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Government engaged with civil society, absorbed its reports and integrated them into strategies. There was an emphasis on fighting poverty through national strategies and social protection programmes, although limited capacities necessitated international assistance.

128. Efforts to combat trafficking in persons, forced marriage and violence against men and women were outlined, including by establishing national committees and raising awareness. The Government was seeking international support for training and rehabilitation programmes for law enforcement and judicial personnel.

129. The delegation addressed efforts to raise the minimum marriage age to 17 and to prevent forced marriage, acknowledging the economic pressures leading to such a practice. Despite the absence of laws criminalizing violence, efforts were being made to improve social and economic conditions through awareness programmes and collaboration with international partners.

130. The delegation expressed gratitude to the delegations for their recommendations and committed to addressing them responsibly. The Government relied on international assistance for protecting and promoting human rights, particularly in the context of stability restoration.

131. In conclusion, the delegation underscored the challenges that Yemen faced in upholding human rights amid conflict and economic crisis, while expressing the need for international support for various initiatives aimed at addressing those issues.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

132. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Yemen and enjoy the support of Yemen:**

132.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);**

132.2 **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);**

132.3 **Continue constructive cooperation with Yemeni civil society institutions specialized in the field of human rights and establish partnerships with them (Kuwait);**

132.4 **Continue submitting periodic reports to human rights treaty mechanisms (Egypt);**

132.5 **Continue working to spread the culture of human rights and enhance the capacity-building of national staff working in various human rights fields (Jordan);**

132.6 **Continue to work towards bridging the existing gaps between international standards and the national legislative system (Kuwait);**

132.7 **Intensify efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal framework to protect human rights in various fields (Libya);**

132.8 **Continue to align national legislation with the international human rights conventions ratified by Yemen (Algeria);**

132.9 **Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation in terms of respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

132.10 **Continue government efforts to restore stability, achieve peace and protect the human rights of the Yemeni population (Cuba);**

- 132.11 **Work towards fulfilling commitments in the field of human rights in accordance with the recommendations of the National Review Committee (Mauritania);**
- 132.12 **Continue efforts to build on national institutions for increasing people's awareness of all sets of human rights and broaden the space for enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Eritrea);**
- 132.13 **Continue efforts for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (Azerbaijan); Continue efforts to create a national human rights institution pursuant to the Paris Principles (Qatar); Continue and complete the process of creating an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Burundi);**
- 132.14 **Accelerate the adoption of the draft law establishing an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 132.15 **Continue with the process of establishing a national human rights institution (Malawi); Finalize efforts to establish the independent national human rights commission (Sudan);**
- 132.16 **Redouble efforts to accelerate the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Indonesia); Expedite efforts for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal); Redouble efforts to effectively establish the national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Dominican Republic);**
- 132.17 **Advance the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (Latvia);**
- 132.18 **Work towards the adoption of the bill establishing an independent national human rights institution (Burkina Faso);**
- 132.19 **Strengthen efforts to promote and protect human rights, including the early establishment of the proposed national human rights institution (Sri Lanka);**
- 132.20 **Continue efforts to monitor and follow up on complaints and reports related to human rights violations (Jordan);**
- 132.21 **Consider the establishment of a national interministerial mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of the human rights recommendations that Yemen has received, with the possibility of receiving cooperation to be able to do so (Paraguay);**
- 132.22 **Continue to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, particularly children, women and persons with disabilities (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 132.23 **Strengthen the protection measures for vulnerable groups against discrimination (Senegal);**
- 132.24 **Continue efforts to give priority to the rights of the most vulnerable groups in society, especially women, children and persons with disabilities (Eritrea);**
- 132.25 **Redouble efforts to educate and train law enforcement personnel on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);**
- 132.26 **Respect fully the rights and dignity of detainees, prisoners and those deprived of their liberty, in compliance with international law (Slovakia);**
- 132.27 **Enhance protection for persons in detention (Sri Lanka);**
- 132.28 **Take additional measures to enhance the effectiveness, independence and impartiality of the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate alleged violations of human rights, and ensure fair trials (Republic of Korea);**

- 132.29 **Take all necessary measures to guarantee immediate and unhindered access to humanitarian aid and humanitarian actors, including ensuring freedom of movement for women working in the sector (Switzerland);**
- 132.30 **Improve humanitarian access and aid delivery in areas under its control (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 132.31 **Facilitate the passage of humanitarian aid and protect humanitarian workers (Australia);**
- 132.32 **Continue efforts to ensure the unhindered access of international humanitarian assistance while guaranteeing the safety of humanitarian actors (Indonesia);**
- 132.33 **Ensure that all parties unconditionally and fully cooperate with the United Nations to facilitate rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access throughout Yemen, in compliance with Security Council resolutions (Ireland);**
- 132.34 **Ensure the protection of civilians, in compliance with obligations under international humanitarian law, including immediate, full and unhindered access for humanitarian supplies and personnel to all parts of Yemen (Denmark);**
- 132.35 **Provide comprehensive training to military forces on the obligations of the State derived from international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Colombia);**
- 132.36 **Intensify, through dialogue, efforts to end the conflict, ensuring that international humanitarian law is upheld (Dominican Republic);**
- 132.37 **Facilitate humanitarian access and the work of humanitarian actors in the country (Ecuador);**
- 132.38 **End the recruitment and use of children by armed forces, release all children from duty and ensure that they have access to protection and reintegration programmes (Estonia);**
- 132.39 **Adopt the necessary measures to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups (Ecuador);**
- 132.40 **Respect Security Council resolutions, including their human rights provisions, and ensure free and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations providing aid and emergency assistance (France);**
- 132.41 **Continue with all efforts to protect human rights amid the difficulties of conflict and the burdens of the transitional period (Malawi);**
- 132.42 **Strengthen the means of action and the independence of the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights violations (France);**
- 132.43 **Continue to work towards a political solution to the conflict that includes a broad cross section of Yemeni society, including women and members of marginalized groups, and their calls for desperately needed justice and accountability (United States of America);**
- 132.44 **Take all possible measures to prevent the recruitment of children by terrorist organizations (Israel);**
- 132.45 **Combat corruption (Türkiye);**
- 132.46 **Ensure that the execution of funds destined for humanitarian aid and the re-establishment of social, economic and cultural structures are overseen by anti-corruption and independent bodies (Costa Rica);**
- 132.47 **Strengthen the structure of State institutions with the aim of establishing the rule of law and adopting economic development plans to meet the needs of the population and combat corruption (Libya);**
- 132.48 **Uphold the rule of law (Türkiye);**

- 132.49 **Guarantee victims of human rights violations access to effective and prompt remedies (Burkina Faso);**
- 132.50 **Facilitate access to effective judicial remedies for victims of human rights violations in the context of the conflict and guarantee them comprehensive reparation (Colombia);**
- 132.51 **Support the work of the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights violations, and ensure that the Commission works independently and impartially (Jordan);**
- 132.52 **Resume negotiations to reach a comprehensive and sustainable agreement that ends the conflict, promotes accountability and ensures reparation for victims (Mexico);**
- 132.53 **Continue dialogue efforts to end the conflict and create the conditions necessary for a political solution and the restoration of security and stability in Yemen (Morocco);**
- 132.54 **Ensure that victims are involved in the peace process, acknowledge the importance of their testimonies and effectively address their right to justice (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 132.55 **Implement and strengthen comprehensive legal reforms to improve access to justice for all citizens and ensure the fairness and efficiency of the legal system (Nigeria);**
- 132.56 **Guarantee freedom of expression (Italy);**
- 132.57 **Ensure full protection and realization of the right to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly and association, in accordance with international human rights standards (Czechia);**
- 132.58 **Ensure that civil society organizations can carry out their work in a free and safe environment by, among others, promoting policies and laws that uphold freedom of expression and association, eliminating unnecessary restrictions (Mexico);**
- 132.59 **Safeguard the ability of civil society to conduct its work freely, including by ending unnecessary restrictions and requirements (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 132.60 **Continue positive interaction with civil rights organizations, especially those working on human rights, and with international human rights mechanisms (Lebanon);**
- 132.61 **Criminalize child marriage and all forms of female genital mutilation, without exception, and prosecute those who fail to comply with the relevant legislation (Togo);**
- 132.62 **Raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);**
- 132.63 **Establish a minimum age of 18 for marriage and take effective action to combat gender-based violence and discrimination (Italy);**
- 132.64 **Take measures to eradicate female genital mutilation and early or forced marriage (Burkina Faso);**
- 132.65 **Continue strengthening the national plan of action against trafficking in persons (Nepal);**
- 132.66 **Provide education and training curricula to enhance working skills and employability, particularly for young people, women and persons with disabilities (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 132.67 **Continue efforts to address the gender wage gap (Nepal);**

- 132.68 Reinforce further the measures for the enhancement of people's right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work, especially for the most vulnerable groups (Pakistan);
- 132.69 Continue efforts to improve social protection for the most vulnerable groups (Algeria);
- 132.70 Take further measures to alleviate poverty and malnutrition and guarantee social protection for the most vulnerable (Qatar);
- 132.71 Facilitate the immediate, safe and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid to civilians in need, particularly women, children and older persons (Brazil);
- 132.72 Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by reducing poverty levels and ensuring that citizens in rural areas have access to education, health and drinking water services (Sudan);
- 132.73 Continue efforts to combat poverty and facilitate access to education and health, particularly in rural areas (Algeria);
- 132.74 Continue strengthening social programmes in favour of the population, particularly for people in need (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 132.75 Enhance its efforts to promote socioeconomic development, eradicate poverty and prioritize resources to ensure the right to the most essential services, including food, sanitation and medical care (Viet Nam);
- 132.76 Intensify efforts to mobilize resources and seek necessary international support to improve the socioeconomic development of the people (Nigeria);
- 132.77 Continue efforts to alleviate poverty and combat hunger and malnutrition (India);
- 132.78 Redouble efforts to ensure food security and eradicate hunger and malnutrition (Bangladesh);
- 132.79 Streamline efforts to ensure the successful implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy for 2022–2030, which addresses the acute malnutrition crisis and the full realization of the right to food (Maldives);
- 132.80 Prioritize rebuilding essential public services such as health care, education and water and sanitation, with international partnerships aiding in restoring critical infrastructure and addressing health and nutritional crises (Gambia);
- 132.81 Continue to support humanitarian efforts and provide the necessary facilities for the delivery of humanitarian aid and commercial goods (Kuwait);
- 132.82 Develop a comprehensive strategy to address chronic malnutrition and food insecurity (Ecuador);
- 132.83 Adopt effective measures to protect the people's rights to health and education and other economic, social and cultural rights (China);
- 132.84 Ensure access to essential and immediate medical services for all, including children, women and persons with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 132.85 Scale up efforts to guarantee essential health care for all citizens (Saudi Arabia);
- 132.86 Continue efforts to improve universal access to primary health care, treatment for malnutrition and care for pregnancies to reduce maternal and infant mortality (Djibouti);
- 132.87 Continue efforts to address the health crisis and malnutrition, with a view to guaranteeing the right to health and right to food (Georgia);

- 132.88 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to expand the access of women to reproductive health services, including in hard-to-reach areas, by allocating at least 30 per cent of the health budget to reproductive health programmes (Iceland);**
- 132.89 **Expand women's access to sexual and reproductive health services, especially in hard-to-reach areas (Mexico);**
- 132.90 **Continue promoting women's rights by facilitating their access to health, education and economic empowerment and by protecting them from all forms of violence, including through increased capacity-building of judicial personnel for better application of the law (Lebanon);**
- 132.91 **Make primary education compulsory and free for all school-age children, without gender discrimination (Togo);**
- 132.92 **Continue efforts to provide education services to all children and combat school dropout (Tunisia);**
- 132.93 **Continue deploying additional efforts to paying attention to education and health care and to making optimal use of the assistance provided in those two areas (Bahrain);**
- 132.94 **Cover essential needs in education and health by strengthening public services (France);**
- 132.95 **Continue to progress with the implementation of programmes and projects to provide free education, in coordination with all stakeholders (Sri Lanka);**
- 132.96 **Intensify efforts to guarantee education to all children (Saudi Arabia);**
- 132.97 **Undertake efforts towards providing quality education for all children, including those with disabilities (Malaysia);**
- 132.98 **Strengthen policies and plans to reduce the gender gap in education and provide incentives aimed at encouraging girls and their families, particularly in rural areas, to enrol in school and to remain there without dropping out (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 132.99 **Take further steps to increase the availability of education and training to improve work skills and job opportunities, especially for the younger generation, women and persons with disabilities (Indonesia);**
- 132.100 **Pursue policies to reduce gender disparities in education and continue efforts to ensure education for and protection of out-of-school children (Austria);**
- 132.101 **Continue to promote girls' access to school, reduce the gender gap in education and enhance the participation of women in political, economic and social life (Viet Nam);**
- 132.102 **Take additional measures to continue efforts to strengthen the right to education and ensure the schooling of children in conflict zones, particularly girls (Djibouti);**
- 132.103 **Protect the right to education through the effective implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration and ensuring that educational facilities are not used for military purposes, mobilization or the recruitment of children and young people (Panama);**
- 132.104 **Ensure the protection of educational facilities as civilian objects, prioritize the rebuilding of schools and ensure that schools are not used for military purposes, mobilization or recruitment (Belgium);**
- 132.105 **Avoid attacking educational establishments and take measures to ensure continued access to education during the conflict, in accordance with the Safe Schools Declaration (Argentina);**

- 132.106 Enhance efforts to develop a national adaptation plan focusing on the most significant effects of climate change with respect to its impacts on groups and individuals who might be particularly affected (Maldives);
- 132.107 Implement comprehensive economic development policies (Türkiye);
- 132.108 Continue efforts to ensure the return of peace, security and stability to all parts of the country (Tunisia);
- 132.109 Continue efforts to find peaceful and political solutions to end the current crisis in Yemen and provide a decent life for citizens (Iraq);
- 132.110 Make every possible effort to end the current crisis and find peaceful and political solutions to restore security and stability in the country (Somalia);
- 132.111 Exert all possible efforts to end the current crisis and find peaceful and political solutions in order to recover normalcy in Yemen and to provide a decent life to citizens (State of Palestine);
- 132.112 Continue providing humanitarian assistance to civilians to address urgent needs (Morocco);
- 132.113 Intensify efforts aimed at de-escalating the situation and creating conditions for launching an inclusive dialogue with the participation of all influential parties (Russian Federation);
- 132.114 Work closely with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and regional partners, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, to make progress on the United Nations road map, moving towards an inclusive and sustainable political settlement (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 132.115 Cooperate fully with the United Nations to facilitate rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access while enhancing efforts to rehabilitate damaged civilian infrastructure, namely destroyed schools and hospitals (Portugal);
- 132.116 Work with the international community to acquire the technical equipment necessary for the marking and clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance and to provide support and comprehensive services to persons with disabilities caused by such devices (Panama);
- 132.117 Decentralize help to ensure that aid gets to those who need it (Oman);
- 132.118 Maintain the momentum of dialogue, strengthen international cooperation and continue improving the humanitarian situation (China);
- 132.119 Strengthen measures to put an end to the obstacles and interference that make it difficult for humanitarian agencies to help (Colombia);
- 132.120 Allow free access to organizations delivering aid and reduce bureaucratic obstacles that impede or delay humanitarian and development work (Germany);
- 132.121 Ensure women's representation at all levels of the political process and take effective measures to protect women against gender-based and sexual violence (Ukraine);
- 132.122 Ensure the participation of Yemeni women in all stages of the peacebuilding process and reconstruction and development initiatives (United Arab Emirates);
- 132.123 Continue efforts to enshrine gender equality, empower women and protect them from all forms of discrimination and violence (Tunisia);
- 132.124 Ensure the meaningful participation of women during the peace process (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);



- 132.125 **End the policies of all governing authorities that unjustly restrict women's movement, including at checkpoints (United States of America);**
- 132.126 **Continue to promote measures to ensure the representation of women in public and political life, and in the transition process, and adopt measures to combat discriminatory attitudes against women and protect them from harmful practices such as forced and early marriage (Uruguay);**
- 132.127 **Ensure the representation of women in the political process and in public life, including negotiations to finalize and implement the United Nations roadmap (Australia);**
- 132.128 **Strengthen existing measures to protect the rights of women and empower them economically (Azerbaijan);**
- 132.129 **Take further measures to enhance women's participation and representation in decision-making processes (Bangladesh);**
- 132.130 **Continue to pay special attention to the advancement of women's rights, and in particular to the strengthening of women's engagement in political, economic, social and cultural life (Bulgaria);**
- 132.131 **Promote the active and meaningful participation of women and youth in decision-making within Government and related to future peacebuilding efforts (Canada);**
- 132.132 **Ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of women in all stages of the peace process, particularly in decision-making bodies (Colombia);**
- 132.133 **Continue the efforts deployed by the National Committee for Women in different areas (Cuba);**
- 132.134 **Pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life without any discrimination (Czechia);**
- 132.135 **Protect women's rights and combat all forms of gender-based violence, including forced marriage (France);**
- 132.136 **Protect, respect and promote the rights of and opportunities for women in the political and public life of the country, including in peace and transitional processes (Latvia);**
- 132.137 **Strengthen legal frameworks and support services for survivors of gender-based violence and promote women's participation in political and decision-making processes (Malaysia);**
- 132.138 **Take decisive steps to eliminate harmful practices against women and girls and underlying cultural justifications through raising awareness among the general public, parents and religious and community leaders (Malta);**
- 132.139 **Make efforts to guarantee the participation of women in the workplace and other aspects of life (Saudi Arabia);**
- 132.140 **Involve women in the peace process negotiations, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security (Spain);**
- 132.141 **Continue working to increase the number of women in positions of responsibility in all fields (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 132.142 **Ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of women in all stages of the peace process and reconstruction initiatives (Ecuador);**
- 132.143 **Make efforts to adopt a law on online violence against women that prohibits cybercrime, including digital harassment, defamation, bullying and blackmail (Republic of Korea);**
- 132.144 **Tackle gender-based discrimination and establish mechanisms to combat gender-based violence (Spain);**

- 132.145 Put an immediate end to the recruitment of children into the armed forces and bring to justice those responsible for such violations and abuses (Switzerland);
- 132.146 Immediately cease the recruitment of child soldiers and release from duty all those under 18 years of age, in line with the action plan signed with the United Nations in 2014 (Canada);
- 132.147 Fight against the recruitment of child soldiers by all armed groups and ensure that all persons below the age of 18 are released and reintegrated into their communities (Italy);
- 132.148 Take the measures necessary to put an end to the recruitment of child soldiers and ensure that they have access to rehabilitation programmes (Republic of Korea);
- 132.149 Prohibit the recruitment and use of child soldiers in Yemen's military service (Slovakia);
- 132.150 Redouble efforts to put an end to the recruitment of minors and their participation in armed operations, ensure rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes and eradicate child labour (Costa Rica);
- 132.151 End the recruitment and use of children in armed forces and release those who have already been recruited (Czechia);
- 132.152 End the recruitment of child soldiers (France);
- 132.153 Guarantee the human rights of children, including by ceasing and preventing the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict (Argentina);
- 132.154 Take further steps to prevent child recruitment and use in hostilities and take additional measures to avoid child casualties during military operations (Bulgaria);
- 132.155 Protect children's rights through actions to prevent recruitment of children in conflict and eradicate child labour (Chile);
- 132.156 Ensure the full protection of children's rights, including by banning child marriage and ensuring that no armed group under the control of the Government of Yemen recruits child soldiers (Germany);
- 132.157 Continue to take additional steps to implement the action plan on child soldiers and to eliminate the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers (Kyrgyzstan);
- 132.158 Implement in full the action plan signed with the Government in 2014 and the 2018 road map for its implementation and continue participation in activities such as the training of its forces on the six grave violations against children (Malta);
- 132.159 End the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and swiftly and fully implement the recommendations of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (Norway);
- 132.160 Implement more effective measures to prevent child casualties during military operations (Georgia);
- 132.161 Adopt, as a matter of priority, a handover protocol on the release of detained children, including during military operations, and treat them primarily as victims (Malta);
- 132.162 Enforce decisions prohibiting the recruitment of children (Oman);
- 132.163 Prioritize the protection of women and children, implementing robust measures to safeguard their rights and well-being in the face of ongoing conflict and humanitarian crises (Gambia);

- 132.164 Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women and children (India);
- 132.165 Establish programmes for the protection of boys and girls against exploitation by groups and to protect them against malnutrition and ensure their right to education (Paraguay);
- 132.166 Strengthen the role of the Supreme National Committee for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities (United Arab Emirates);
- 132.167 Tackle the needs and rights of persons with disabilities affected by landmines, with the purpose of ensuring the full protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities (Spain);
- 132.168 Take further steps to protect the rights of disabled persons (Pakistan);
- 132.169 Work on improving the quality and scope of health-care and education systems, with particular attention to persons with disabilities (Morocco);
- 132.170 Protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, and combat trafficking in persons (China);
- 132.171 Adopt an inclusive approach to the peace process, including women, youth, marginalized groups and victims of war (Norway);
- 132.172 Provide adequate human rights training to border police and immigration officials to combat discrimination and violence against migrants, especially women (Portugal);
- 132.173 Improve and continue to guarantee the rights of refugees and fulfil its obligations under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol (Equatorial Guinea);
- 132.174 Make further efforts to strengthen the protection of vulnerable sectors, including women, children and internally displaced persons, to protect them against violence and exploitation and to strengthen social programmes that provide such protection (Bahrain);
- 132.175 Make more efforts to enhance the protection of vulnerable sectors, including women, children and internally displaced persons, and strengthen social programmes that provide them with protection (Iraq);
- 132.176 Exert more efforts to enhance the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women, children and internally displaced persons, and strengthen social programmes that provide them more protection (Somalia);
- 132.177 Exert more efforts in order to protect vulnerable groups, including women, children and internally displaced persons, from violence and exploitation, and implement the necessary programmes to guarantee their protection (State of Palestine);
- 132.178 Continue with the implementation of the national policy on internal displacement, with special emphasis on attention to internally displaced women and girls and victims of gender violence, child marriage and trafficking (Honduras);
- 132.179 Promote a transitional justice process based on human rights, guaranteeing the full participation of victims, including women, children, internally displaced persons and rural communities (Mexico).
133. The following recommendations will be examined by Yemen, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:
- 133.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (Liechtenstein) (Montenegro);

- 133.2 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France) (Iceland);**
- 133.3 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Slovenia);**
- 133.4 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Dominican Republic);**
- 133.5 **Establish an official moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 133.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (France);**
- 133.7 **Ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Ukraine);**
- 133.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**
- 133.9 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Togo);**
- 133.10 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2010 version (Latvia) (Liechtenstein) (Luxembourg); Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**
- 133.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);**
- 133.12 **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 against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**
- 133.13 **Ratify the international human rights treaties, including the optional protocols, that it has still not ratified, as well as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Paraguay);**
- 133.14 **Complete procedures for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 133.15 **Continue with efforts aimed at achieving ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Honduras);**
- 133.16 **Expedite the ratification process for the remaining core international human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture (Gambia);**
- 133.17 **Sign and ratify the various optional protocols within the human rights treaty bodies system (Malta);**

- 133.18 **Sign the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences Arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas to ensure the human rights and well-being of the civilian population (Costa Rica);**
- 133.19 **Ensure that those arbitrarily detained are released, end the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Norway);**
- 133.20 **Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**
- 133.21 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);**
- 133.22 **Strengthen cooperation with United Nations investigative mechanisms aimed at transitional justice, peace and security in Yemen (Costa Rica);**
- 133.23 **Implement the recommendations from previous reports by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts (Luxembourg);**
- 133.24 **Redouble efforts to eradicate all acts of discrimination towards minorities living in Yemen, ensuring that equality is guaranteed to all persons without exception (Uruguay);**
- 133.25 **Assist in advocacy for recognizing the institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and discrimination against women and girls by the Taliban as “gender apartheid” and advocate for the inclusion of gender apartheid as a crime against humanity in the draft articles on prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity (Afghanistan);**
- 133.26 **Adopt legislation that defines discrimination in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and criminalizes all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, spousal violence, child marriage and female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);**
- 133.27 **Abolish the death penalty (Austria); Abolish the death penalty (Portugal);**
- 133.28 **Take steps towards the full and legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 133.29 **Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty (Chile); Declare a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a preliminary step towards its definitive abolition (Spain);**
- 133.30 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty and ensure that the death penalty is not imposed on persons aged under 18 at the time of the commission of the criminal offence (Czechia);**
- 133.31 **Reduce the offences punishable by the death penalty, provide official figures regarding death sentences and executions and consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy);**
- 133.32 **Put an immediate end to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and forced displacement, which particularly affect migrants, as well as to torture and ill-treatment, and release those arbitrarily detained and also reveal the fate of missing persons (Switzerland);**
- 133.33 **End arbitrary arrest and detention and enforced disappearance and release unjustly detained prisoners of conscience (United States of America);**
- 133.34 **Adopt measures to ensure the end of the practices of arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as of enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment, while releasing all those arbitrarily detained and cooperating with the**

**International Committee of the Red Cross to transmit information on the fate and whereabouts of those in custody to their families (Brazil);**

**133.35 Combat the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and torture and other ill-treatment, investigate and prosecute those responsible and provide reparation for victims (Italy);**

**133.36 Carry out independent and thorough investigations into all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular by enabling the National Commission of Inquiry to operate independently and effectively in the country and by protecting prosecutors and witnesses, and try those responsible in accordance with international fair trial standards (Switzerland);**

**133.37 Investigate allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law by all parties to the conflict in an impartial and transparent manner, and end impunity (Austria);**

**133.38 Take effective steps to independently and impartially investigate war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by any party within the territory of Yemen (Liechtenstein);**

**133.39 Continue to make efforts to ensure that the rules of international and humanitarian law are respected, enabling land, sea and air routes for humanitarian and commercial flights (Uruguay);**

**133.40 Put an end to indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against the civilian population and civilian objects; comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular with the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution; and bring to justice the perpetrators of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Argentina);**

**133.41 Intensify peace efforts to end the conflict and to support the integration of human rights into the peace negotiations, while rejecting any steps that would undermine accountability and reparation for victims (Liechtenstein);**

**133.42 Intensify efforts to promote and achieve accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (Ecuador);**

**133.43 Address the funding and training of terrorist group on its territory by State and foreign non-State actors (Israel);**

**133.44 Take steps to combat impunity and effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish all those responsible for attacks on civilian infrastructure, such as health-care facilities, food and water infrastructure and schools (Afghanistan);**

**133.45 Conduct credible, independent and impartial investigations into all human rights abuses and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including in times of armed conflict (Slovakia);**

**133.46 Respect and protect the rights to freedom of expression and religion or belief and cease arbitrary arrests and harassment aimed at preventing the free exercise of these rights (Austria);**

**133.47 Guarantee freedom of religion or belief (Italy);**

**133.48 End the harassment and prosecution of activists and journalists and respect their right to freedom of expression, end the practice of summoning activists and journalists to security and military agencies for questioning and end the abuse of laws on criminal defamation and national security to suppress dissent (Belgium);**

**133.49 Ensure the protection of journalists and human rights activists (Italy);**

**133.50 Protect human rights defenders and journalists against all forms of harassment, intimidation and reprisal (Luxembourg);**

- 133.51 Ensure an enabling environment for freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and put an end to the prosecution and harassment of journalists and human rights defenders (Norway);
- 133.52 Amend the Personal Status Law to ensure that it is aligned with international human rights law and standards and does not contain any discriminatory provisions against women (Belgium);
- 133.53 Repeal all provisions in the Personal Status Law that discriminate against women and girls, including in marriage, divorce and custody (Iceland);
- 133.54 Abolish the male guardianship system (Iceland);
- 133.55 Continue with measures to combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to trafficking in women and children (Malawi);
- 133.56 Fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including by halting all discriminatory restrictions on women's rights, such as male guardianship, in law and in practice (Canada);
- 133.57 Amend the Personal Status Law to ensure that it is aligned with international human rights law and standards and does not contain any discriminatory provisions against women and girls (Canada);
- 133.58 Eliminate the requirement for *mahram* to ensure women's full access to their rights, and prevent and address gender-based violence (Chile);
- 133.59 Fulfil the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and end any discriminatory restrictions on women's rights, such as male guardianship, in law and practice (Denmark);
- 133.60 Continue its engagement in ensuring the equal participation of women in government institutions and political processes and fulfil Yemen's obligation under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by ending any discriminatory restrictions on women's rights, such as male guardianship (Germany);
- 133.61 End the male guardian requirement for all women across the country (Ireland);
- 133.62 Guarantee the full respect for the human rights of women and girls, in particular by criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and marital rape (Argentina);
- 133.63 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and marital rape (Austria);
- 133.64 Take measures to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and marital rape (Ireland);
- 133.65 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and marital rape (Luxembourg);
- 133.66 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, marital rape, child marriage and female genital mutilation (Panama);
- 133.67 Criminalize all forms of violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic violence and marital rape, and ensure the inclusive participation of women in all stages of the peace process (Slovenia);
- 133.68 Finalize the bill on violence against women and girls, ensuring that it can be properly enforced and endowed with enough measures and enough resources, and also criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and domestic violence (Paraguay);

133.69 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, marital rape, child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, without exemptions (Estonia);**

133.70 **Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);**

133.71 **Take all necessary actions to stop the persecution of religious and ethnic minority groups (Israel);**

133.72 **Work to end persecutions against religious minorities, including the Baha'i community (Luxembourg);**

133.73 **Strengthen measures to promote the inclusion of women and ethnic minorities in the public sector, in elective bodies and in senior and decision-making positions (Senegal);**

133.74 **Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations (Chile);**

133.75 **Decriminalize same-sex relations by repealing articles 264, 268 and 270 of the Yemeni Penal Code and repeal all laws that criminalize same-sex conduct between consenting adults (Iceland);**

133.76 **Investigate alleged killings of migrants and other violations occurring at the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia (Luxembourg);**

133.77 **Enhance mechanisms to inspect the working conditions of migrant workers (Nepal).**

134. **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 Yemen was headed by the Minister of Legal Affairs and Human Rights, Mr. Ahmed Omar Mohammed Arman, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dr. Ali Majawar, Ambassador and Permanent Representative;
  - Mr. Nabil Abdulhafeedh Maged Ebrahim, Deputy Minister of Human Rights;
  - Mr. Esam Ali Muthanna Qasem, Director General Int. Organization and Reports, Ministry of Human Rights;
  - Mr. Deaa Gamal Mohammed Al-Sahli, Head of Minister's Office;
  - Ms. Ansam Salem Hussein Haidarah, Head of developments department Member;
  - Mr. Mohamed Al-Foqumi, Deputy Permanent Representative.
-