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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Dominican Republic

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages 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 the Dominican Republic was held at the 14th meeting, on 7 May 2024. The delegation of the Dominican Republic was headed by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Héctor Virgilio Alcántara. At its 17th meeting, held on 10 May 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Dominican Republic.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Dominican Republic: Belgium, Chile and Indonesia.
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 Dominican Republic:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends of 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 Dominican 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 said that it aimed to showcase the progress it had made in defending and protecting human rights for the benefit of its citizens. It highlighted the most relevant achievements in human rights, as documented in its national report.
6. The delegation recalled its historical and social context, emphasizing that the Dominican Republic had faced challenges and achieved significant milestones in its pursuit of development and progress. The country was currently continuing to write its history, strengthening its democracy, promoting respect for human rights and addressing the challenges of economic and social development in an increasingly interconnected world.
7. The country had shown significant commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Through a series of legislative measures and policies, it had advanced in key areas such as gender equality, social justice and the protection of vulnerable groups. It had managed to increase the participation of women in decision-making positions, expand access to education and health care and efforts to reform law enforcement institutions, among other achievements.
8. The Dominican Republic highlighted the adoption of Act No. 1-21, which prohibited marriage for persons under 18 years of age, and the fact that combating all forms of discrimination had been a priority for the State. In September 2023, the Attorney General's Office had issued General Instruction No. 0002 on the handling of cases involving vulnerable population groups and providing instructions for public servants on the general, immediate

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/DOM/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/46/DOM/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/46/DOM/3](#).

and mandatory application of national policies to handle cases involving vulnerable groups whose rights had been violated.

9. Furthermore, the Attorney General's Office had prioritized investigations involving people who, owing to their age, sexual orientation or gender identity, physical or mental condition or social, economic, ethnic or cultural circumstances, faced difficulties in exercising their legally recognized rights.

10. The delegation stated that the Ministry of Health had included the approach to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersex persons in its policies, plans and health regulations. That included the 2022 Strategic Plan for Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective in the National Health System, which set out guidelines and methodologies for training personnel in gender mainstreaming, improving the quality of health care.

11. The delegation emphasized that education was fundamental for the nation's social and economic progress and that the State had taken numerous initiatives to guarantee the right to free education for all children. They included the construction of 121 new school buildings, the implementation of the Pupil Transport Pilot Programme to guarantee free transportation for students, the provision of computer equipment to students and teachers in public schools, Ministry of Education Communication No. 620/2023 allowing enrolment at various levels for students without birth certificates, and the Student Allowance Programme, providing students with financial assistance to cover part of their school expenses.

12. The delegation drew attention to the measures that had been implemented to strengthen the fight against corruption, the independence of the judiciary and the enjoyment of freedom of expression, improving the country's ratings in various international assessments. Indeed, according to the most recent Chapultepec Index, the Dominican Republic had ranked first in the continent for freedom of expression and press freedom. The national rate of monetary poverty had decreased from 25.8 per cent in 2019 to 23 per cent in 2023, indicating an improvement in the general economic conditions of the population.

13. Progress had been made in citizen security, thanks to the police reform process, under which more than 3,000 police officers had been trained in human rights and citizen coexistence at 13 universities. In addition, the security forces were trained in human rights and international humanitarian law through the National Defence University, which by the end of 2023 had trained 44,984 military and civilian personnel.

14. Significant progress had been made in safeguarding the rights of older persons, including the provision of solidarity pensions. Since August 2020, 52,825 such pensions had been granted. A firm commitment to the inclusion of persons with disabilities had also been demonstrated through the implementation of various policies. In 2023, Acts No. 34-23 and 43-23 had been approved, regulating the provision of support and protection for persons with autism spectrum disorder and providing for their full and effective inclusion in society, and establishing the use of sign language in all official State acts. The Official Dictionary of Dominican Sign Language had also been launched.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 87 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Nepal welcomed the Regulations for the Comprehensive Care of Persons in Situations of Gender-based and Domestic Violence and the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women.

17. Belgium applauded the law aimed at prohibiting marriage under the age of 18. Nevertheless, it was worried about the high number of forced marriages.

18. Nigeria commended the establishment of an independent public prosecution office to combat corruption and the improved access to justice achieved through the establishment of specialist courts to address cases of corruption and of gender-based violence.

19. Pakistan, recognizing the challenges faced by the Dominican Republic relating to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, appreciated the country's continued engagement with the United Nations human rights machinery and the measures it had taken to promote and protect its citizens' rights.
20. Panama made recommendations.
21. Paraguay congratulated the Dominican Republic on the improvements it had made to its regulatory, institutional and policy framework on human rights, including the SIMORED Plus recommendations monitoring system and its National Human Rights Plan.
22. Peru recognized the progress made, including the revision, update and extension of the first National Human Rights Plan and the implementation of the National Positive Parenting Programme.
23. The Philippines welcomed the adoption by the Dominican Republic of the National Development Strategy 2030 and its efforts to promote good governance.
24. Portugal commended the Dominican Republic for the two-year extension of its National Human Rights Plan and for establishing the "Get Ahead" (Supérate) programme, aimed at eliminating poverty.
25. Qatar commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to promote and protect human rights, including the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan and its measures to combat discrimination against women.
26. The Republic of Korea appreciated the measures taken by the Dominican Republic to introduce a merit-based promotion system for judges.
27. The Russian Federation noted that insufficient efforts had been made to address long-standing problems such as domestic violence, police brutality, xenophobia and intolerance towards migrants, and prison overcrowding.
28. Samoa commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to combat corruption, discrimination and violence against women, and to strengthen child protection.
29. Saudi Arabia thanked the Dominican Republic for its comprehensive presentation and its positive interaction with international human rights mechanisms, appreciating the progress it had made in combating poverty.
30. Senegal welcomed the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity, 2020–2030, and Act No. 33-18 on women's inclusion in elected office.
31. Sierra Leone commended the Dominican Republic for its commitment to provide free education, implement the third National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.
32. Slovenia noted the launch of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity, 2020–2030, while remaining concerned about the high incidence of violence against women, the criminalization of abortion and the deportation of Haitians and people of Haitian descent.
33. South Africa recognized the efforts of the Dominican Republic to promote human rights, including by reopening the police force's school of human rights.
34. Spain congratulated the Dominican Republic for the progress it had made against gender violence, particularly the implementation of the national action plan on violence against women.
35. Suriname commended the Dominican Republic for extending its National Human Rights Plan and adopting the Prison Reform Support Plan.
36. Switzerland welcomed the delegation and made recommendations.
37. Timor-Leste acknowledged the progress made by the Dominican Republic in human rights, its efforts to fortify frameworks for inclusive economic growth and enhance the resilience of its health-care systems and its commitment to addressing violence against women and strengthening child protection entities.

38. Togo welcomed the notable progress achieved by the Dominican Republic since its previous universal periodic review.
39. Türkiye commended the efforts of the Dominican Republic to promote policies and programmes to achieve social inclusion, to combat discrimination and to fight corruption by establishing an independent public prosecution office.
40. Ukraine welcomed the Gender Equality Seal for the Public and Private Sector initiative and called upon the Dominican Republic to ensure the full independence of the Ombudsman's Office, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
41. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the Dominican Republic for taking into consideration the recommendations received during the previous review cycle.
42. The United States of America commended the efforts of the Dominican Republic to combat corruption, while remaining concerned about the situation of persons of Haitian descent.
43. Uruguay welcomed the delegation and wished the Dominican Republic success in its review.
44. Vanuatu welcomed the progress made by the Dominican Republic to reduce poverty and foster economic empowerment, embodying its commitment to ensuring economic, social and cultural rights for all citizens through innovative initiatives.
45. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed appreciation for the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women and encouraged the Dominican Republic to make further efforts to address racial discrimination.
46. Zambia welcomed the fact that the Dominican Republic had increased the budgetary allocation to the National Council for Children and Adolescents by 87.2 per cent in 2023.
47. Algeria applauded the steps that the Dominican Republic had taken to promote human rights within the framework of its National Human Rights Plan 2018–2024, its progress in implementing recommendations received during the previous review cycle and its achievements in combating corruption and impunity.
48. Argentina commended the Dominican Republic for updating its National Human Rights Plan and for defining indicators to monitor cross-cutting human rights policies.
49. Armenia appreciated the efforts made to enhance access to education and health care and the initiatives taken to combat gender-based violence and violence against children and adolescents.
50. Australia expressed concern at the prevalence of gender-based violence, State-based racial profiling, arbitrary detention, mass deportation of migrants and the State's treatment of stateless people.
51. The Bahamas commended the Dominican Republic for its ongoing commitment to enhancing social policies aimed at protecting vulnerable populations, the substantial increase in the budget allocation for the National Council for Children and Adolescents, which had enabled critical strategies, and its efforts to address violence against women.
52. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the efforts to combat corruption and impunity, including the legislative proposal on transparency in public contracts. It regretted the discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons and the delay in adopting the draft law on equality and non-discrimination.
53. Botswana commended the establishment of the Inter-Institutional Commission on Human Rights aimed at assisting the Government in all human rights-related matters.
54. Brazil was concerned about reports of mass deportations of Haitians and people of Haitian origin. Brazil encouraged the Dominican Republic to adopt legislative changes to prevent and eliminate violence against women.

55. Bulgaria commended the efforts made to ban child marriage and welcomed the adoption of the national action plan on violence against women and the Regulations for the Comprehensive Care of Persons in Situations of Gender-based and Domestic Violence.

56. The Plurinational State of Bolivia expressed appreciation for the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women, the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity and the extension of the National Human Rights Plan.

57. The delegation of the Dominican Republic drew attention to the national equality policy, for which the Ministry of Women took the lead in coordinating and monitoring inter-institutional and intersectoral action. To achieve inter-institutional work, gender equality units had been set up within public institutions. The units were responsible for promoting and implementing action to mainstream equality in plans and programmes, create spaces free from violence and harassment in public administration and develop policies and protocols to promote the institutionalization of gender equality. Significant efforts had been made to eradicate gender and domestic violence, including the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women. An emergency helpline was available nationwide, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and 17 shelters were available for women who were at risk of violent death and their dependents.

58. The Dominican Republic highlighted the Government's commitment and action taken to strengthen its legal framework and policies aimed at eradicating gender-based violence, including the establishment within the National Police of the Special Directorate for Women and Domestic Violence. In response to the concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women about the exploitation and prostitution of women and girls, the delegation reiterated the State's firm commitment to eradicating all forms of violence against women, including the exploitation of prostitution and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation.

59. In order to better identify and care for victims of trafficking, the Inter-Institutional Commission against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling had been set up to coordinate action, and a specialized shelter provided protection and comprehensive services to women who had been rescued from exploitative situations. Those services, which included psychosocial care, legal representation and interpretation, were available to all women in exploitative situations, regardless of nationality or origin.

60. The National Health Service, as the body responsible for operating public health centres, was committed to providing timely and quality universal care, without discrimination on the basis of migratory status, religion, ethnicity, social status, gender or other status, as provided for by the Constitution and international human rights treaties. It was therefore committed to providing quality care for the most vulnerable population groups, including women, children, adolescents and persons with disabilities.

61. The delegation enumerated several measures adopted by the National Health Service to guarantee the fundamental right to health for all and to build on its achievements in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, including the 911 emergency system and the kangaroo mother care programme. Such measures had been successfully implemented in several provinces, significantly reducing the mortality rates. A multidimensional approach had been adopted to improve sexual and reproductive health, encompassing educational programmes, access to contraceptives and training for health professionals. Between 2019 and 2023, the teenage pregnancy rate had decreased from 24.4 per cent to 19.37 per cent.

62. The Government had made significant efforts to implement policies aimed at reducing the number of new HIV infections and to increase access to antiretroviral treatments. The number of new infections had been reduced by 16 per cent over recent years and the number of AIDS-related deaths by 24 per cent.

63. The Dominican Republic had placed particular focus on improving prenatal and postnatal care services, ensuring that all women had access to quality health services during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, reducing complications and maternal and neonatal mortality. Training programmes for midwives and health professionals had been developed and the infrastructure in health facilities had been upgraded to ensure that all patients received adequate, safe care.

64. Sexual and reproductive health for adolescents had also been a national priority, with educational programmes implemented in schools and communities to raise awareness about the importance of family planning and preventing unwanted pregnancies. The programmes had included the free distribution of contraceptives and the promotion of adolescent-friendly health services, ensuring access to information and resources enabling adolescents to make informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health.
65. Burundi noted with satisfaction the action taken to put a stop to the exploitation of children, and the development of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity and the Prison Reform Support Plan.
66. Cabo Verde commended the implementation of the recommendations from the previous review cycle and welcomed the decision to transfer responsibility for coordinating strategies and policies on human rights to the Ministry of Justice.
67. Canada welcomed the steps taken to protect girls and adolescents by issuing Act No. 1-21 banning early marriage.
68. Chile highlighted the efforts made to increase inclusion, in particular the adoption of the law on support, inclusion and protection for persons with autism spectrum disorder.
69. China noted the steps taken by the Dominican Republic to implement the National Human Rights Plan and the progress achieved in poverty reduction, protection of vulnerable groups and improvement of health care and education.
70. Colombia welcomed the progress the Dominican Republic had made in the field of human rights since its previous review cycle and wished it success in the current review.
71. The Congo commended the Dominican Republic for its National Human Rights Plan and encouraged it to persevere in its efforts to adopt the draft law on equality and non-discrimination.
72. Costa Rica expressed appreciation for the ongoing police reform, including the human rights school for the national police within the Police Institute of Higher Education.
73. Côte d'Ivoire praised the institutional and operational reforms undertaken within the National Council for Children and Adolescents and encouraged the Dominican Republic to continue its work.
74. Cuba commended the Dominican Republic for its commitment to the universal periodic review and the progress it had made in human rights, including initiatives to combat poverty and protect marginalized groups.
75. Denmark commended the progress made on women's rights, while regretting the limited access to sexual health services, the lack of comprehensive sexuality education in schools and the failure to issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders.
76. Djibouti welcomed the efforts to implement the human rights legal reform programme, to collaborate with the United Nations and to promote equality between men and women, particularly through the adoption of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity, 2020–2030.
77. Ecuador welcomed the formulation of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity, 2020–2030, and the efforts to improve the situation of older persons.
78. El Salvador recognized the efforts made to protect children, reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and implement national strategies to eliminate violence against women.
79. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women and the implementation of the "Let's learn" allowance (Bono Aprende) and the "Let's get ahead" allowance (Bono Avanza), which supported families with school-age children in basic and secondary education, respectively.
80. Estonia commended the Dominican Republic for its active role in the Human Rights Council and acknowledged the progress it had made in terms of freedom of expression and protecting journalists.

81. France welcomed the measures taken by the Dominican Republic since the previous universal periodic review, in particular the implementation of the first National Human Rights Plan for the period 2018–2024.
82. The Gambia praised the adoption of the law prohibiting marriage for those under the age of 18 and the bill on violence against women.
83. Georgia welcomed the measures taken to reduce poverty and combat trafficking in persons and gender-based violence and discrimination, including the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women.
84. Germany welcomed the adoption of Act No. 1-21 banning child marriage, while remaining concerned at the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination against refugees, especially those from Haiti, and the remaining challenges concerning the rule of law, including prison conditions.
85. Ghana welcomed the Dominican Republic, commending its efforts to enhance living standards, combat corruption and take initiatives to promote gender equality and women's safety.
86. Honduras recognized the positive dialogue of the Dominican Republic with the Human Rights Council and appreciated the recently revised National Human Rights Plan.
87. Iceland welcomed the delegation of the Dominican Republic and the presentation of its national report.
88. India commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to protect children's rights and to combat trafficking in persons.
89. Indonesia applauded the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women, in line with the recommendation Indonesia had made during the previous review cycle on preventing violence against women.
90. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern about discrimination against migrants and individuals of foreign descent and the challenges related to economic, social and cultural rights.
91. Iraq welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Dominican Republic to enhance human rights and fundamental freedoms, improve legislative and institutional frameworks and promote economic and social development.
92. Ireland commended the efforts made to combat corruption, while expressing concern about the obstacles to the birth registration of children born to a Dominican father and a non-national or undocumented mother.
93. Italy welcomed the efforts of the Dominican Republic to improve the protection of human rights, including women's rights, and the steps it was taking to prevent gender-based violence.
94. Jordan appreciated the efforts made to strengthen the legal and political frameworks for human rights protection and the adoption of a new national structure for the protection of children and adolescents.
95. Kazakhstan commended the Dominican Republic for its efforts to implement recommendations made during the previous review cycle, especially measures to eradicate gender-based violence, including through legislative reforms aimed at protecting women and children from such violence.
96. Lesotho commended the Dominican Republic for the progress it had achieved since its previous review, including through the adoption of policies to foster equity and social inclusion.
97. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
98. Lithuania acknowledged the efforts of the Dominican Republic to advance the rights of women and girls, address gender-based violence and protect the rights of the child.

99. Luxembourg congratulated the Dominican Republic on its efforts to protect women's rights, combat gender-based violence and improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations through social development.
100. Malawi made recommendations.
101. Malaysia commended the Dominican Republic for its effective use of online tools and systems to facilitate coordination, follow-up and implementation of its universal periodic review recommendations and the Sustainable Development Goals.
102. Maldives welcomed the delegation and thanked it for the Inter-Institutional Commission on Human Rights and the SIMORED Plus recommendations monitoring system, linking human rights recommendations to the Sustainable Development Goals.
103. Malta acknowledged the progress made in the protection of women's rights and in countering domestic violence, while remaining concerned about the underfunding of the national education system.
104. Mauritius commended the Government for the introduction of legislation prohibiting marriage under the age of 18 years for both girls and boys.
105. Mexico recognized the efforts made by the Dominican Republic to improve public health and the steps it had taken to combat violence against women.
106. Montenegro encouraged the Government of the Dominican Republic to continue implementing its programmes for the promotion of equality for all and to intensify its work towards ratifying the core human rights instruments.
107. Morocco welcomed the efforts made to combat corruption through the establishment of an independent public prosecution office.
108. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland saluted the progress made by the Dominican Republic in addressing human rights challenges, while remaining concerned at the lack of sexual and reproductive rights.
109. Viet Nam commended the National Human Rights Plan and the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Plan.
110. Burkina Faso appreciated the efforts made to strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and contemporary forms of slavery. It noted the action taken to reduce the number of children and adolescents in situations of child labour.
111. The delegation of the Dominican Republic said that, as civil registration was a fundamental issue in national policy, the State had taken several steps to guarantee the right to identity and access to basic services for the entire population. In 2023, it had adopted Act No. 4-23, introducing measures to improve birth registration, ensuring that all children were registered promptly, facilitating the correction of errors and updating data in existing records through the Civil Register information system.
112. The Dominican Republic had facilitated birth registration by installing official registration units in health centres to improve the timely issuance of birth certificates. In addition, birth registrations had been carried out in coordination with the committee for timely and late birth registration, within the framework of the interinstitutional cooperation framework agreement on timely and late birth registration. Since the adoption of Act No. 4-23 in January 2023, some 276,642 births of children under 5 years of age had been registered.
113. Responding to questions on the implementation of Act No. 169-14, the Dominican Republic indicated that the Ministry of the Interior and Police had forwarded the files of 6,538 individuals from group B of the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals to the Central Electoral Board. Group B corresponded to descendants of foreign nationals in an irregular migratory situation who had been born in the Dominican Republic but were not registered with the civil registry and had lived their entire lives in the country. Some 4,763 of those individuals had completed their files and 2,729 had applied for a foreigner's identity card, which was the step required before obtaining Dominican nationality through naturalization.

114. The Dominican Republic stated that it had a solid democratic system, within which the separation of powers was a fundamental pillar of the rule of law, ensuring the independence of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. National legislation did not lead to statelessness, as the system of nationality was based on conditional *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*. Clear norms existed for accessing nationality and there were no legal conflicts or discrimination in civil registration. Efforts had been made recently to strengthen the system.

115. The Dominican Republic had implemented several programmes to guarantee the rights of migrants and facilitate their integration into society. The National Plan for the Regularization of Foreign Nationals, established pursuant to Act No. 169-14, had allowed for the regularization of thousands of people who had been in an irregular migratory situation. One successful example was the normalization plan for Venezuelans.

116. The delegation highlighted the fact that discrimination, intolerance and racist violence were not often encountered in the Dominican Republic. The population was predominantly mixed-race. While some 82 per cent of the population over the age of 15 was of African descent, only 6 per cent of those individuals self-identified as being of African descent. Although discriminatory and racist discourse existed in the country, as it did in any country, the delegation stressed that the National Human Rights Plan and other programmes would continue to be implemented to eradicate any discriminatory action or policy. All forms of discrimination were prohibited and ran counter to the fundamental principles established in the Constitution.

117. The delegation reiterated its engagement with the universal periodic review as an essential mechanism for the continued improvement of human rights policies and actions, and thanked the Working Group and the representatives of Member States for their recommendations and comments. The delegation stressed the importance of dialogue and international cooperation to achieve more just and inclusive development and committed to continuing its work to strengthen its legal and institutional framework for the benefit of all citizens of the Dominican Republic.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

118. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Dominican Republic, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council:**

118.1 **Consider further necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants, including through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);**

118.2 **Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Panama);**

118.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Paraguay);**

118.4 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Peru);**

118.5 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

118.6 **Strengthen measures to protect the fundamental rights of migrants and asylum-seekers (Senegal);**

118.7 **Consider acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and ratifying the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Sierra Leone);**

- 118.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Spain);**
- 118.9 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (France) (Ukraine);**
- 118.10 **Ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ukraine);**
- 118.11 **Consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and consider ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);**
- 118.12 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);**
- 118.13 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 118.14 **Consider the ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Chile);**
- 118.15 **Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and review the cases of mass statelessness that remain after the adoption of Act No. 169-14 (Colombia);**
- 118.16 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Colombia);**
- 118.17 **Adhere to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 118.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark) (France) (Liechtenstein);**
- 118.19 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**
- 118.20 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso) (Honduras) (Indonesia);**
- 118.21 **Ratify the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);**
- 118.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);**
- 118.23 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico);**
- 118.24 **Consider ratifying the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (Burkina Faso);**
- 118.25 **Issue an open standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Paraguay);**
- 118.26 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Denmark);**

- 118.27 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Mexico);
- 118.28 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);
- 118.29 Strengthen its legal and public policy framework to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 118.30 Continue the effective implementation of the National Human Rights Plan (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 118.31 Strengthen the role of the Ombudsman to protect and defend human rights regardless of gender, nationality or belief (Zambia);
- 118.32 Enhance the independence of the Office of the Ombudsman, in line with the Paris Principles relating to the status of national human rights institutions (Botswana);
- 118.33 Establish an independent mechanism for monitoring human rights (Ghana);
- 118.34 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity and competence of the Ombudsman's Office for accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Indonesia);
- 118.35 Strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman, in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and its capacity to investigate and report on human rights violations (Kazakhstan);
- 118.36 Strengthen the Inter-Institutional Commission on Human Rights as a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations and SIMORED PLUS, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 118.37 Continue and intensify actions to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including that directed towards the LGBTIQ+ community as well as migrants and their descendants (Slovenia);
- 118.38 Redouble awareness-raising and dissemination efforts in relation to human rights, including regarding the prevention of discrimination, violence and hate speech, and the protection of vulnerable groups (South Africa);
- 118.39 Criminalize hate crimes in order to combat hate speech based on race, gender, sexual orientation or any other reason implying discrimination (Spain);
- 118.40 Continue its efforts to combat discrimination in all sectors, including through awareness-raising activities (Türkiye);
- 118.41 Intensify efforts to approve the law on equality and non-discrimination, placing emphasis on the protection of groups such as women, the LGBTIQ+ population, children and adolescents, older persons, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, among others (Chile);
- 118.42 Promote the approval of a general law on equality and non-discrimination (Colombia);
- 118.43 Continue adopting measures to guarantee equality and non-discrimination based on gender (Honduras);
- 118.44 Intensify efforts aimed at promoting gender equality (Malawi);
- 118.45 Adopt and implement inclusive preventative laws and policies that protect vulnerable groups from violence, discrimination and hate (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 118.46 Investigate all allegations of the use of excessive force by law enforcements officials, and ensure that they receive training on the appropriate use thereof (Belgium);
- 118.47 Step up efforts to improve detention conditions in its prisons, with a view to implementing relevant international human rights law and standards (Republic of Korea);
- 118.48 Take concrete steps to improve conditions in prisons and detention centres in accordance with international standards (Russian Federation);
- 118.49 Extend the application of the model focused on the reintegration of detainees into society defined in Act No. 113-21 to all prisons in the country in order to guarantee conditions of detention in line with international standards (Switzerland);
- 118.50 Continue efforts to implement the reform of the national police in order to sanction acts of violence committed by law enforcement agencies, including extrajudicial executions (France);
- 118.51 Take measures in order to shorten overly long pretrial detention and improve the human rights situation of detainees (Germany);
- 118.52 Continue measures aimed at enhancing human rights observance in prisons (Iraq);
- 118.53 Take measures to curb overcrowding in detention centres by offering alternative sentences for minor offences (Lesotho);
- 118.54 Combat prison overcrowding and ensure decent living conditions for both local and foreign detainees (Italy);
- 118.55 Significantly increase efforts to address police brutality and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials (Liechtenstein);
- 118.56 Enhance police training on the handling of detainees, and promptly investigate all allegations of ill-treatment during interrogations by State security and police forces (Malta);
- 118.57 Continue the reform of the national police and improve human rights training for members of public security forces (Morocco);
- 118.58 Implement the recommendations of the Working Group for the Transformation and Professionalization of the National Police (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 118.59 Expand projects to improve good governance and combat corruption (Pakistan);
- 118.60 Continue efforts in the fight against corruption (El Salvador);
- 118.61 Continue efforts to combat corruption and strengthen judicial independence (Honduras);
- 118.62 Continue efforts to fight corruption by promoting independent judicial procedures (Morocco);
- 118.63 Continue efforts to educate and train law enforcement officials on human rights standards relevant to their field of work (Qatar);
- 118.64 Establish a legal framework to combat hate crimes committed through social media, while upholding the right to freedom of expression (Togo);
- 118.65 Continue efforts to promote freedom of expression and ensure the protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Armenia);
- 118.66 Decriminalize defamation and incorporate it in the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

- 118.67 **Redouble awareness efforts regarding the issues of preventing violence and hate speech and protecting vulnerable groups (Jordan);**
- 118.68 **Take measures to prevent threats, harassment and attacks against human rights defenders (Jordan);**
- 118.69 **Repeal article 317 of the Criminal Code and so end detention of women for abortion-related offences, ensure their immediate release and the provision to them of adequate reparations (Ireland);**
- 118.70 **Adopt the necessary legal and judicial measures to ensure access to safe, free and legal abortion services, including by repealing the sections of the Criminal Code that criminalize abortion and those that perform or facilitate it (Switzerland);**
- 118.71 **Consider decriminalizing the voluntary termination of pregnancy in cases when the woman's life is at risk, when it is the result of rape or incest, or when there are malformations incompatible with life (Uruguay);**
- 118.72 **Decriminalize and legalize abortion and ensure access to safe abortion and post-abortion services (Iceland);**
- 118.73 **Eradicate child, early and forced marriage (Iceland);**
- 118.74 **Develop and implement a gender identity law that recognizes marriage equality and de facto unions of same-sex couples (Iceland);**
- 118.75 **Decriminalize abortion while integrating comprehensive sexuality education into the public-school curriculum (Luxembourg);**
- 118.76 **Continue its efforts towards combating trafficking in persons (Nepal);**
- 118.77 **Redouble efforts to implement strategies against trafficking in persons with a victim-centred approach, providing sufficient resources (Paraguay);**
- 118.78 **Reinforce efforts to combat trafficking for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, including of girls and boys, taking into account the particular vulnerability suffered by migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women, especially those who are undocumented or in an irregular migration situation (Peru);**
- 118.79 **Strengthen domestic law and enforcement mechanisms for the prevention and prosecution of cases of child labour and trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation (Philippines);**
- 118.80 **Redouble efforts to strengthen the fight against the crime of trafficking in persons, prosecute its perpetrators, guarantee the rights of victims and provide them with protection and assistance (Qatar);**
- 118.81 **Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation, including by considering amending its legislation with a view to ensuring that trafficking acts against children are brought to justice (Republic of Korea);**
- 118.82 **Continue progress on migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, strengthening administrative procedures, investigations and prosecutions (El Salvador);**
- 118.83 **Promptly adopt the draft law to amend Act No. 137-03 on the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons to expand the definition of trafficking with regard to minors (Ireland);**
- 118.84 **Continue and intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, particularly women and children (Senegal);**
- 118.85 **Strengthen efforts to combat the phenomenon of trafficking in persons, including by allocating the necessary human and financial resources to consolidate shelters for women and child victims of trafficking (Switzerland);**

- 118.86 Strengthen penalties against those responsible for trafficking in women and adolescent girls, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the tourism sector (Togo);
- 118.87 Continue efforts to implement the National Action Plan especially in terms of migrant smuggling and human trafficking (Türkiye);
- 118.88 Adopt anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking laws, and implement the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling 2022–2024 (Zambia);
- 118.89 Continue working on the prevention, eradication and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation, especially of women, girls and boys (Argentina);
- 118.90 Combat trafficking in persons, especially that which affects children and women for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, ensuring that acts constituting trafficking are investigated and punished and that victims have access to effective channels for reporting and reparation (Chile);
- 118.91 Expedite the adoption of the bill to amend Act No. 137-03 on the illicit smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons (Costa Rica);
- 118.92 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including child trafficking, with greater emphasis on prevention and protection of victims in accordance with the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling 2022–2024 (Djibouti);
- 118.93 Address situations of vulnerability contributing to the sexual exploitation of women and girls, including the full implementation of the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling (Gambia);
- 118.94 Continue its efforts aimed at supporting victims of trafficking in persons (Georgia);
- 118.95 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and improve access to programmes for rehabilitation and social reintegration (India);
- 118.96 Continue efforts to eradicate all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 118.97 Increase efforts to prosecute human trafficking offences and seek appropriate penalties for convicted traffickers, which should include lengthy prison sentences and heavy fines (Lesotho);
- 118.98 Take concrete measures to effectively address the issue of child labour (Sierra Leone);
- 118.99 Hold accountable those who subject individuals to forced labour, ensure foreign workers deemed critical to the economy can exercise their labour rights without retaliation, and consider steps to reduce such workers' vulnerability, such as allowing them to regularize their migratory status (United States of America);
- 118.100 Promote gender equality in the labour field, in particular in pension schemes and programmes relating to health and protection against occupational risks (Algeria);
- 118.101 Increase efforts to reduce poverty, continue to provide support for social welfare, and strengthen social security systems (Qatar);
- 118.102 Promote gender equality in pension schemes and programmes relating to health and protection against occupational hazards (Togo);
- 118.103 Take further appropriate measures to strengthen social security systems with a special focus on the social security of women and girls (Bulgaria);

- 118.104 **Enhance the social security system and provide higher quality public services for vulnerable groups (China);**
- 118.105 **Promote gender equality in pension, health and occupational risk programmes (Costa Rica);**
- 118.106 **Continue efforts to improve access to adequate housing (Saudi Arabia);**
- 118.107 **Continue strengthening public social assistance services by expanding their outreach to the vulnerable population (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 118.108 **Continue implementing its social programmes with a view to eliminating poverty, especially extreme poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 118.109 **Continue implementing its social protection strategy focused on poverty reduction, taking into account gender and climate change issues (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 118.110 **Continue to intensify efforts to combat poverty, especially in rural areas (China);**
- 118.111 **Continue efforts to achieve social development that guarantees all citizens access to basic services, in line with the National Development Strategy 2030 and the 2030 Agenda (Djibouti);**
- 118.112 **Continue its progress in housing and the implementation of the “My Home” programme (El Salvador);**
- 118.113 **Implement targeted national policies and strategies aimed at reducing the poverty rate in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 118.114 **Increase investment in health services to further reduce maternal and neonatal mortality (Philippines);**
- 118.115 **Consider increasing investment in maternal and neonatal health care and undertake further efforts to reduce infant and child mortality (South Africa);**
- 118.116 **Increase efforts to improve maternal and neonatal health care in order to reduce infant and child mortality (Bulgaria);**
- 118.117 **Redouble efforts to reduce infant and child mortality (Congo);**
- 118.118 **Increase the health sector budget to guarantee access to care for the population (Côte d’Ivoire);**
- 118.119 **Continue to strengthen the plan to reduce neonatal mortality in the country (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 118.120 **Prioritize budget allocation in the national response to HIV/AIDS and strengthen policies to reduce teenage pregnancies (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 118.121 **Amend the Criminal Code to legalize abortion (Estonia);**
- 118.122 **Ensure access for women and girls to health services and to sexual and reproductive health services (France);**
- 118.123 **Establish protocols to ensure effective access to health care for persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics, including trans persons (Iceland);**
- 118.124 **Implement concrete measures with the aim of removing barriers to access to health-care and establishing a comprehensive, inclusive and non-discriminatory public health-care system (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 118.125 **Continue efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality in public health centres (Iraq);**
- 118.126 **Enhance access to health care for all, especially disadvantaged communities, by providing quality maternal health care for women and**

improving health insurance coverage for workers in vulnerable sectors (Malaysia);

118.127 Increase budget allocations to the health sector for universal access to health care and establish mental health services in the public health system (Maldives);

118.128 Consider increasing the budget allocation to provide affordable health care, as recommended by the United Nations country team (Mauritius);

118.129 Take measures to increase school enrolment up until secondary education in order to realize the right to free, inclusive, equitable and quality education for all (Portugal);

118.130 Take measures towards realizing free and quality primary and secondary education (Republic of Korea);

118.131 Align the minimum age of employment with the end of compulsory education (South Africa);

118.132 Continue to strengthen efforts to provide equal access to quality education for all children (Timor-Leste);

118.133 Maintain its efforts to ensure that all children complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (Türkiye);

118.134 Continue consolidating the achievements obtained in the promotion of the right to education by increasing access to public education for all children and adolescents (United Republic of Tanzania);

118.135 Continue consolidating the achievements already obtained in providing the right to education, especially for children with disabilities and the most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

118.136 Enhance human rights education and awareness programmes to ensure that individuals are aware of their rights and responsibilities (Armenia);

118.137 Build on its educational reforms by enhancing access and quality of education for all children, with special emphasis on reducing disparities for marginalized communities, ensuring that every child can benefit from educational advancements post-pandemic (Bahamas);

118.138 Guarantee quality education for all children (Congo);

118.139 Guarantee universal inclusive education for all boys and girls, including students with disabilities (Costa Rica);

118.140 Redouble efforts to improve the quality of education and health services (Cuba);

118.141 Provide comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum, in line with the United Nations international technical guidance on sexuality education (Denmark);

118.142 Improve the quality of primary and secondary education, ensuring it is free, inclusive and with a gender perspective (Ecuador);

118.143 Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents, including developing the national plan for the inclusion of comprehensive sexuality education in school curricula (Estonia);

118.144 Initiate concrete actions in order to reduce teenage pregnancies and strengthen the sexual and reproductive rights of girls and women (Germany);

118.145 Intensify efforts to ensure that all children have access to free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (Ghana);

118.146 Consider creating a plan of action to improve the quality of education and public literacy (Lithuania);

- 118.147 Increase access to education for children in remote areas through the provision of improved learning facilities (Malaysia);
- 118.148 Introduce the necessary reforms and resources to ensure the proper functioning of the education system at all levels (Malta);
- 118.149 Pursue its efforts to promote accessible, affordable and quality primary and secondary education (Mauritius);
- 118.150 Continue its efforts to promote access to education, particularly primary and secondary education for children (Viet Nam);
- 118.151 Strengthen environmental protection, through the enforcement of environment impact assessments and/or relevant policy and legislative frameworks (Samoa);
- 118.152 Enhance environmental protection measures, particularly concerning the impact of business and industry activities (Timor-Leste);
- 118.153 Take proactive steps to strengthen its response to climate change. This entails developing and executing policies aimed at reducing its effects, with a particular emphasis on safeguarding human rights, particularly for vulnerable populations impacted by environmental deterioration (Vanuatu);
- 118.154 Intensify efforts to incorporate climate resilience into development policies (Bahamas);
- 118.155 Continue to encourage sustainable development and reduce poverty, particularly for people living in rural areas (Viet Nam);
- 118.156 Assess the relevance of developing a national action plan on business and human rights, aligned with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Peru);
- 118.157 Foster gender equality through appropriate policy measures (Nepal);
- 118.158 Intensify efforts to implement the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2020–2030 with support from development partners (Samoa);
- 118.159 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women (Timor-Leste);
- 118.160 Step up efforts to ensure the successful implementation of the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2020–2030 (Timor-Leste);
- 118.161 Implement the Strategic Plan for a Violence-Free Life for Women (Australia);
- 118.162 Protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls, including those with disabilities, by ensuring their access to sexual and reproductive health information, commodities and services, including those to prevent maternal mortality (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 118.163 Continue efforts to guarantee the participation and representation of women in decision-making spaces (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 118.164 Continue efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and ensure effective implementation of the National Human Rights Plan (Cabo Verde);
- 118.165 Take effective measures to fully protect the rights of women and girls, including their sexual and reproductive health and rights, by addressing sexual exploitation and abuse and reducing adolescent pregnancies (Canada);
- 118.166 Strengthen efforts to address all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Cuba);
- 118.167 Continue taking the necessary actions to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes about the role of women and men, especially in education, and

provide training on women's rights to judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers (Ecuador);

118.168 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and protect women's rights, including against domestic and gender-based violence (Italy);

118.169 Provide systematic training for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials on women's rights (Jordan);

118.170 Continue its good efforts to promote gender equality and to promote women's representation at all levels of private, public and economic life (Kazakhstan);

118.171 Intensify measures to protect women's rights and adopt a comprehensive law on gender-based violence (Luxembourg);

118.172 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health, in line with the country's international commitments on women's and girls' rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

118.173 Take effective measures to protect girls and adolescents from early marriage, sexual exploitation and teenage pregnancy (Belgium);

118.174 Conduct thorough, independent and impartial investigations into femicides, ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice and guarantee reparation for victims and their families (Belgium);

118.175 Continue measures to eradicate violence against women and children (Pakistan);

118.176 Step up efforts to combat gender-based discrimination and violence, including by effectively implementing the National Plan for Gender Equality and Equity 2020–2030 and expediting the adoption of a comprehensive law on violence against women and children (Philippines);

118.177 Take effective measures, including in terms of legislation, to prevent and combat violence against women (Russian Federation);

118.178 Continue to strengthen measures to address violence against women (Saudi Arabia);

118.179 Accelerate the adoption of legislation to combat violence against women (Sierra Leone);

118.180 Continue and intensify actions to protect women's rights, including from domestic and gender-based violence, and to further promote gender equality (Slovenia);

118.181 Enhance complaint mechanisms, and care and protection for victims of gender-based violence (South Africa);

118.182 Approve the comprehensive act on the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women and the provision of assistance for victims, and the draft general act on equality and non-discrimination (Spain);

118.183 Continue to strengthen measures to address violence against women by reinforcing initiatives to address all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (United Republic of Tanzania);

118.184 Continue promoting measures aimed at combating discrimination and violence against women and girls, including the adoption of the comprehensive act on violence against women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

118.185 Adopt a comprehensive law on gender-based violence against women (Estonia);

118.186 Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence by increasing the rate of prosecutions, imposing stricter sentences and enhancing victim support initiatives (Gambia);

- 118.187 Continue strengthening measures to combat violence and discrimination against women (Georgia);
- 118.188 Adopt a comprehensive law on gender-based violence and ensure that all victims of gender-based violence have adequate access to medical, psychological and legal assistance (Iceland);
- 118.189 Investigate thoroughly all cases of gender-based violence, bring perpetrators to justice and ensure redress for victims (Iceland);
- 118.190 Continue to implement measures to combat gender-based violence (India);
- 118.191 Expedite the process to establish a comprehensive law on violence against women (Indonesia);
- 118.192 Continue efforts to ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence against women and girls are punished (Lesotho);
- 118.193 Intensify its efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking, particularly of women and girls (Liechtenstein);
- 118.194 Continue to increase efforts to prevent gender-based violence, ensure accountability of perpetrators and provide the victims with necessary support, including psychological aid (Lithuania);
- 118.195 Continue efforts to strengthen the complaint mechanisms and support for victims of gender-based violence through sensitization of law enforcement personnel and case attendants (Maldives);
- 118.196 Implement the policy for the prevention of early unions and teenage pregnancies, as well as for the care for those affected, which includes the strengthening of quality health services for adolescents and the integration of a human rights-based approach (Panama);
- 118.197 Review legislation on the sale, exploitation and sexual abuse of children, as well as on the child protection system to align it with international standards (Panama);
- 118.198 Consider revising legislation on the sale, exploitation and sexual abuse of children and on the system of protection and fundamental rights of children, bringing it into line with international standards (Ukraine);
- 118.199 Continue to expand programmes for the protection and integration of children and adolescents, emphasizing preventive measures and support systems that ensure their safety and development in all social aspects (Bahamas);
- 118.200 Redouble efforts to adopt measures to ensure that children have access to confidential, child-friendly and independent complaints mechanisms for reporting all forms of violence, abuse and discrimination (Botswana);
- 118.201 Take further measures to prevent and combat the economic exploitation of children and reduce the infant mortality rate (Burundi);
- 118.202 Strengthen legislative and practical measures to improve the justice system, reinforcing the protection of children (Cabo Verde);
- 118.203 Redouble efforts to adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescent girls, and eradicate child labour and the commercial sexual exploitation of children (Cabo Verde);
- 118.204 Continue strengthening actions for the protection of motherhood, early childhood and childhood (El Salvador);
- 118.205 Continue to advance with the analysis of the draft law that would increase the importance accorded to child-raising practices, ensure good

treatment and promote appropriate care that eschews physical punishment and humiliating treatment of children and adolescents (El Salvador);

118.206 Intensify efforts to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector and ensure that child victims have access to complaints mechanisms (Jordan);

118.207 Adopt measures to prevent and combat the economic exploitation of children, including by amending national legislation to prohibit the employment of children under 15 years of age (Luxembourg);

118.208 Continue efforts to bring the child justice system into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Malawi);

118.209 Facilitate and introduce information campaigns to ensure that all children born in the country are registered at birth (Malta);

118.210 Take steps to combat child labour and other forms of child exploitation, particularly within the tourism industry (Malta);

118.211 Continue and strengthen measures to prevent and eliminate child labour, including amending legislation to prohibit the employment of children under the age of 15 years old (Mexico);

118.212 Take effective measures in law enforcement to prevent child trafficking and sexual exploitation (Montenegro);

118.213 Consider the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (Chile);

118.214 Continue working to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia);

118.215 Develop public policies and allocate the necessary resources to achieve compliance with the rights included in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and achieve the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in society (Spain);

118.216 Double its efforts to integrate persons with disabilities into society and remove all obstacles that limit their full integration and the enjoyment of all their human rights (United Republic of Tanzania);

118.217 Ensure disability inclusion and protection via legislative measures, support services and socioeconomic integration (Vanuatu);

118.218 Intensify efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure their access to quality health care (Burundi);

118.219 Continue the efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities to ensure better inclusion (China);

118.220 Guarantee access to justice for vulnerable populations, particularly guarantee access to justice for women with disabilities (Costa Rica);

118.221 Continue national efforts for the social integration of persons with disabilities (Cuba);

118.222 Increase efforts to guarantee access to justice for women with disabilities through the use of sign language and Braille in judicial proceedings, and promote their participation in the workplace (Ecuador);

118.223 Enhance supportive policies ensuring that persons with disabilities have access to justice, particularly focusing on women and children with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);

118.224 Improve the accessibility of public infrastructure for persons with disabilities (Lithuania);

- 118.225 Strengthen efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions of persons with disabilities by enhancing public sector support and raising community awareness through targeted capacity-building programmes and inclusive education policies (Malaysia);
- 118.226 Intensify efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by people of African descent (Nigeria);
- 118.227 Strengthen protections for LGBTQIA+ people, including by embedding anti-discrimination provisions and banning conversion therapy in law (Australia);
- 118.228 Step up efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and adopt legislation and effective policies to protect the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, including through the adoption of equality and non-discrimination legislation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the));
- 118.229 Adopt measures to criminalize discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and ensure the right of trans and intersex persons to change their name and gender in the civil registry (Brazil);
- 118.230 Adopt policies and programmes to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);
- 118.231 Criminalize demeaning and discriminatory acts against persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics (Iceland);
- 118.232 Intensify actions aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, and implement effective policies to protect the LGBTIQ+ community (Luxembourg);
- 118.233 Ensure the application of the principle of non-discrimination in the labour market for all, including migrant workers (Nepal);
- 118.234 Design and implement migration policies based on respect for the human rights of migrants (Paraguay);
- 118.235 Intensify efforts to improve the situation of socially vulnerable groups, especially migrant workers, including their protection from discrimination (Russian Federation);
- 118.236 Halt violent, warrantless night-time home raids targeting persons of Haitian descent and screen potential deportees to identify trafficking victims and others needing protection (United States of America);
- 118.237 Implement migration policies based on respect for the human rights of migrants of Haitian origin without discrimination, with particular attention to minor victims (Zambia);
- 118.238 Prevent forced deportations of migrants and their descendants (Argentina);
- 118.239 Take steps to effectively implement Act No. 169-14 to protect the fundamental rights of all individuals born in the Dominican Republic, including the offspring of undocumented foreigners, through established migration and nationality regularization processes (Canada);
- 118.240 Ensure due diligence and fair process in migrant returns, reinstate the procedure for the regulation of all temporary migrant workers, and adopt a labour mobility mechanism (Canada);
- 118.241 Review cases of alleged detentions and deportations, especially of pregnant and nursing Haitian women (Colombia);
- 118.242 Provide comprehensive protection to pregnant and nursing Haitian women, ensuring access to prenatal care and health services (Ecuador);

- 118.243 **Guarantee the human and procedural rights of migrants, including Haitians, during the process of deportation or repatriation (Germany);**
- 118.244 **Adopt measures to ensure that all persons born in the Dominican Republic are registered without delay, regardless of the nationality or migratory status of the mother (Mexico);**
- 118.245 **Take all appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (France);**
- 118.246 **Take effective steps to protect refugees and asylum-seekers, especially women, many of whom are at risk of trafficking (Ghana);**
- 118.247 **Take appropriate measures to remedy cases of loss of nationality and consequent statelessness generated from judicial rulings and retroactively applicable rules (Paraguay);**
- 118.248 **Strengthen efforts aimed at guaranteeing the right to a nationality for all children (Peru);**
- 118.249 **Implement Act No. 169-14 to restore citizenship to stateless persons and resume visa, residency and asylum processing for eligible Haitians, which are currently suspended (United States of America);**
- 118.250 **Comply with the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and those made by other States in past universal periodic review cycles to implement a legal framework on the effective restitution of nationality to Dominican persons of Haitian descent and develop a national registry to identify stateless persons or those at risk of becoming stateless (Uruguay);**
- 118.251 **Review the legislation on nationality so as to allow children born to a Dominican parent to acquire Dominican nationality (Algeria);**
- 118.252 **Implement special Act No. 169-14 to address statelessness (Australia);**
- 118.253 **Adopt measures to guarantee universal birth registration with a view to preventing and reducing statelessness of boys and girls and ensuring their access to equitable, quality and non-discriminatory education (Brazil);**
- 118.254 **Ensure that the pathways for regularization of nationality and naturalization are transparent, non-discriminatory and effectively implemented to prevent statelessness, especially for children of Haitian descent (Gambia);**
- 118.255 **Maximize efforts to tackle the issue of statelessness (Italy);**
- 118.256 **Consider ratifying the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Malawi).**
119. **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 Dominican Republic was headed by His Excellency Mr. Héctor Virgilio Alcántara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and composed of the following members:

- Sra. Neyra Paúlino Estevez, Directora Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sra. Alfonsina González Nicasio, Ministra Consejera, Encargada Derechos Humanos;
 - Sr. Manuel Alejandro Ruiz Arias, Subdirector Nacional Registro de Estado Civil (sustitución);
 - Sra. Jesica Croce, Directora Prevención y Atención a Violencia, Ministerio de la Mujer;
 - Sr. Francisco Javier Díaz Severino, Analista de Derechos Humanos, Encargo DESC MIREX;
 - Sra. Wilsy López, Directora de Gabinete, Servicio Nacional de Salud (SNS);
 - Sra. Luz Fermín, Encargada Sección de Adolescentes, Servicio Nacional de Salud (SNS).
-