



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 August 2024
English
Original: English/Spanish

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-seventh session
Geneva, 4–15 November 2024

Costa Rica

Compilation of information prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. In 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples noted that Costa Rica had ratified the main international and inter-American human rights treaties.²

3. Three treaty bodies, two special procedure mandate holders and the United Nations country team recommended that Costa Rica ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.³ A treaty body, two special procedure mandate holders and the United Nations country team recommended that Costa Rica ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).⁴

4. The United Nations country team urged Costa Rica to sign and ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143).⁵

5. Costa Rica is covered by the Regional Office for Central America and the Dominican Republic of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). A human rights adviser was deployed to Costa Rica between 2020 and 2023. OHCHR worked with Costa Rica on, inter alia, applying the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women, developing a protocol for investigating human rights violations against human rights defenders, and strengthening the inter-institutional mechanism for reporting and follow-up.⁶

6. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights visited Costa Rica in 2019 and 2022 respectively.⁷

7. Costa Rica made annual contributions to OHCHR during the period 2019–2023.⁸



8. In 2022, Costa Rica submitted its midterm report regarding the implementation of the recommendations made in 2019 during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.⁹

III. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

9. In 2023, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, recommended that Costa Rica strengthen the national human rights institution by ensuring its independence, providing adequate funding, and rolling out or strengthening mobile units at decentralized locations to facilitate people's access to the institution.¹⁰

10. In 2020, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Costa Rica ensure adequate support and dedicated staff for the Inter-institutional Commission on Human Rights, strengthening its capacity to consult systematically with the national human rights institution and civil society.¹¹ The United Nations country team noted that the existence of the Inter-institutional Commission on Human Rights was a good practice that should be strengthened.¹²

11. The country team observed that the roles of the Presidential Commissioner for Matters Relating to Persons of African Descent and the Presidential Commissioner for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex Affairs had been weakened by being subsumed under the role of a commissioner for social inclusion with general responsibilities.¹³

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

A. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

12. In 2024, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Costa Rica expedite the adoption of the draft framework law to prevent and punish all forms of discrimination, racism and intolerance, incorporating disability as a prohibited ground in the definition of discrimination and references to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.¹⁴

13. In 2023, the Committee against Torture expressed concern at xenophobic attacks and other hate crimes against immigrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, and against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.¹⁵ The same Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child urged Costa Rica to continue to adopt measures aimed at eradicating such acts and ensure that perpetrators were brought to justice.¹⁶ The United Nations country team welcomed the presentation of the national strategy for the prevention of hate speech and called for the strategy to be implemented.¹⁷

14. In 2023, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica strengthen its measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes and ensure that all such measures were conducted through an intersectional lens.¹⁸

15. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples expressed concern about the structural racism that permeated State institutions, in particular at the local level.¹⁹ The country team noted that Costa Rica needed to update the Action Plan for a Society Free from Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia, the latest version of which had covered the period up to 2018.²⁰

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

16. In 2023, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Costa Rica take the necessary steps to incorporate the absolute prohibition of enforced disappearance

into national law, and ensure that the offence of enforced disappearance was defined as a separate offence and as a crime against humanity.²¹

17. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with concern reports of violence against children, in connection with activities of gangs and drug traffickers, and recommended that Costa Rica strengthen measures to prevent and combat gang violence, ensuring that such programmes respected children's rights.²²

18. The Committee against Torture noted the amendments made in 2022 to the definition of the crime of torture and recommended that Costa Rica ensure that all forms of torture were prohibited in accordance with the definition contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and that the offence of torture was punishable by appropriate penalties.²³ It also noted the low number of complaints of torture and expressed concern that acts of torture might be punished as abuse of authority.²⁴

19. In 2019, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment noted that it had heard allegations of ill-treatment in all the prisons that it had visited, and urged Costa Rica to introduce a system for effectively filing and investigating complaints of acts of torture and ill-treatment.²⁵ The Committee against Torture welcomed the introduction in 2022 of the System of Registration, Communication and Comprehensive Care for Victims of Institutional Violence in Prisons, and recommended that Costa Rica allocate sufficient resources for its implementation.²⁶

20. The Committee against Torture recommended that Costa Rica continue its efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons, mainly by making use of alternatives to deprivation of liberty; make the necessary improvements in detention facilities in order to bring them into full compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules); and ensure that the conditions of detention of women were in conformity with the Nelson Mandela Rules and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).²⁷ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Costa Rica improve infrastructure and conditions of detention in Zurquí and Ofelia Vicenzi juvenile centres and ensure effective reintegration of children back into the community.²⁸

21. The Committee against Torture noted that it remained concerned about the excessive use of pretrial detention.²⁹ The United Nations country team noted with concern legislative initiatives aimed at broadening the use of pretrial detention, including by introducing, in certain cases, the mandatory application of this measure, which affects the right to personal liberty and judicial guarantees such as the presumption of innocence.³⁰

22. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment expressed concern that the national preventive mechanism was understaffed, and recommended that Costa Rica provide it with sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its mandate.³¹ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Costa Rica ensure that the mechanism monitored psychiatric institutions.³²

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

23. In 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers recommended that Costa Rica adopt the necessary measures to make sure that senior judges are selected and appointed solely on the basis of objective and transparent criteria that ensure that the persons selected are suitable and qualified.³³

24. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica ensure legal assistance for women without sufficient means and strengthen access to justice for Indigenous women, women of African descent, migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and women with disabilities.³⁴

25. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples welcomed the start of the process of drafting an institutional policy on access to justice for Indigenous Peoples. However, he noted the continued mistrust among Indigenous leaders of judicial staff at the local level.³⁵ He recommended that Costa Rica continue to draft the policy on access to justice with the

technical assistance of OHCHR and ensure the availability of culturally appropriate support services during judicial proceedings involving Indigenous Persons.³⁶

26. The same Special Rapporteur noted that there was no clarity about how the State legal system and Indigenous Peoples' own systems of justice interacted. He recommended that Costa Rica promote processes of establishing Indigenous justice institutions, equip them with the necessary resources and, where appropriate, ensure sufficient cooperation and coordination between the ordinary and Indigenous justice systems.³⁷

27. The Committee against Torture expressed concern that the age of criminal responsibility in Costa Rica was 12 years and that children were being held in pretrial detention for periods of up to three months. It recommended that Costa Rica raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility and ensure the full application of juvenile justice standards.³⁸

28. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Costa Rica remove all barriers to access to justice for persons with disabilities.³⁹ The Committee against Torture welcomed the addition in 2019 of chapter VIII on access to justice to Act No. 7600 on Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.⁴⁰

4. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

29. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that the 2022 elections had been marred by several problems, including limited access to public information, the use of discriminatory speech and an increase in attacks against journalists and media outlets.⁴¹ It added that between June 2022 and May 2023, there had been an increase of 50 per cent in hate speech and discrimination on social networks in Costa Rica, and an increase of 43 per cent in aggressive and violent messages against the media and journalists.⁴²

30. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples had received worrying reports about attacks on Indigenous leaders and human rights defenders, especially in the south of the country. Attacks on Indigenous Peoples had not stopped despite the action taken in response to early warnings and the international community's continuous calls for Indigenous Peoples' rights to be protected. He expressed concern about the murder of Indigenous leaders Sergio Rojas, in 2019, and Jehry Rivera, in 2020, along with the attempted murder of Minor Ortiz and the numerous threats and attempts on the life of Pablo Sibar.⁴³ The Committee against Torture expressed similar concerns and, while noting the information provided by Costa Rica on its efforts in the area, including the prosecution brought for the murder of Jehry Rivera, noted with concern that other cases of attacks and murders, including that of Sergio Rojas, had reportedly been dismissed or remained unresolved.⁴⁴

31. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica ensure the protection and human rights of women environmental human rights defenders, especially in Indigenous communities.⁴⁵

32. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Costa Rica enact legislation and policies to improve children's access to the digital environment, including children with disabilities and those living in rural and coastal areas, and strengthen measures to protect children from harmful information and products and online risks.⁴⁶

33. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples recommended that Costa Rica improve Internet access in all territories.⁴⁷

34. The Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health noted that Act No. 10235 of 2022 on Prevention, Care, Punishment and Elimination of Violence against Women in Politics was an important step, but that, despite the fact that the Act encouraged the promotion of equal participation of women and men, the majority of mayors in the country were men, while the majority of deputy mayors were women.⁴⁸ The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples noted the scant representation of Indigenous Peoples in national and local State institutions.⁴⁹

5. Right to marriage and family life

35. A treaty body, a special procedure mandate holder and the United Nations Country team welcomed the entry into force, in 2020, of a decision on the protection of same-sex marriage.⁵⁰

36. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the adoption of the amendment to the Family Code on shared family responsibilities, the recognition of domestic and unpaid care work in divorce proceedings and the new paternity leave provisions.⁵¹

6. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

37. The Special Rapporteur on slavery acknowledged that Costa Rica had made good progress against contemporary forms of slavery, but noted that there was scope for improvement in the areas of accountability for perpetrators, victim identification, delays in receiving assistance, and access to justice and remedies for victims.⁵²

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica allocate sufficient resources to the implementation of the national policy against human trafficking (2020–2030); strengthen the early identification and referral of women and girls who were victims of trafficking to appropriate services; allocate sufficient funding to the National Fund against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants; and adopt legislation to stop child sex tourism throughout the country.⁵³

7. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

39. The United Nations country team welcomed the creation of the National Employment System and the adoption of the National Strategy for Employability and Human Talent. It urged Costa Rica to incorporate gender, youth and social inclusion perspectives into the development of national employment policy and to continue improving labour market programmes and employment services.⁵⁴

40. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica promote women's access to formal employment and extend social protection schemes to women employed in the informal economy.⁵⁵ The country team welcomed the creation of the Inter-institutional Commission on Equal Pay for Women and Men and the development of a methodology for measuring the wage gap.⁵⁶

41. The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that Costa Rica ensure that those working in the informal economy, including migrants, had safe access to effective complaint mechanisms in cases of violations of their rights in the workplace; move towards formalization of informal work; and take steps to end intersecting forms of discrimination, harassment and violence at work.⁵⁷

42. In 2021, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women expressed regret that no steps had been taken to strengthen the mandate of the National Labour Inspection Directorate to monitor the working conditions of women domestic workers.⁵⁸

43. The country team acknowledged the progress made in the development of inclusion and labour protection policies for persons with disabilities. It urged the State to comply with the 5 per cent employment quota for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the public sector and to promote their employment in the private sector.⁵⁹

8. Right to an adequate standard of living

44. The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity noted that he had been impressed by the strong emphasis that Costa Rica had placed on social and protection programmes, but observed that poverty remained a serious issue in the country and that income distribution inequality had worsened.⁶⁰ The lockdown that had been put in place during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had exacerbated existing inequalities, especially in terms of access to health services, income and digital education.⁶¹

45. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with concern that 34 per cent of children were living in a situation of poverty and 12 per cent in extreme poverty. It recommended that Costa Rica ensure that national strategies and programmes to combat poverty tackled causes of deprivation and poverty among children in marginalized groups, and increase funds and coverage of financial subsidies for children and families with children.⁶²

46. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples noted that he had observed high levels of poverty among Indigenous Peoples, exacerbated for vulnerable groups, such as women, persons with disabilities and persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.⁶³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Costa Rica implement strategies at the municipal and local levels aimed at combating poverty among Indigenous Peoples and persons of African descent.⁶⁴

9. Right to health

47. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health noted that she had been pleased to learn about the inclusion by Costa Rica of an important number of persons belonging to marginalized groups in the health-care coverage provided by the Social Security Fund. However, she had been informed that, at the level of facilities, even when protocols, agreements and memorandums of understanding existed to facilitate access for specific groups, facility administrators and clinicians did not always implement them. She noted that there was a lack of primary and secondary care facilities close to where people resided, an inadequate number of health workers and a lack of medical equipment for laboratory and imaging investigations.⁶⁵

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica ensure that women and adolescent girls had affordable access to sexual and reproductive health services and modern contraceptives, including in rural and coastal areas.⁶⁶ The Special Rapporteur on the right to health noted that although emergency contraception was allowed in Costa Rica, there was disinformation in relation to its use in the public and private health sectors, and it had not been included in the list of essential medicines of the Costa Rican health system.⁶⁷

49. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health noted that abortion was criminalized, except in cases where the life or health of the mother was in danger if the abortion could not be avoided using other means.⁶⁸ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica legalize abortion at least in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman and severe fetal impairment, decriminalize it in all other cases, and ensure that women had adequate access to safe abortion and post-abortion services.⁶⁹

50. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health, while recognizing the adoption, in 2019, of Executive Decree No. 42113-S concerning medical procedures for therapeutic abortion and, in 2020, of a clinical care protocol concerning medical procedures related to therapeutic abortion, expressed concern about the existing barriers to access to abortion and the lack of clarity of such regulations.⁷⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica cease efforts to repeal the technical guidelines for the therapeutic termination of pregnancy.⁷¹

51. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples congratulated Costa Rica on the establishment of the National Health Council for Indigenous Peoples and the introduction of the Standardization Programme for Indigenous Peoples' Health Care.⁷² The United Nations country team noted that the National Health Plan for People of African Descent needed to be updated.⁷³

52. The Special Rapporteur on the right to health observed that that mental health was under strain and that COVID-19 had exacerbated the existing mental health crisis.⁷⁴ The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with concern the high rates of suicide among adolescents, and recommended that Costa Rica strengthen the interdisciplinary mental health teams working at the local level, and adopt a strategy focused on the prevention of suicide, addressing individual, community and social factors causing suicide.⁷⁵

53. The country team noted that a bill that would prohibit “conversion therapy” aimed at the sexually diverse population was being discussed and urged Costa Rica to conduct this debate in full compliance with human rights standards.⁷⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica prohibit non-essential medical or surgical treatment of intersex children before they were of sufficient age to give their free, prior and informed consent.⁷⁷

10. Right to education

54. UNESCO noted the legislative and policy framework of Costa Rica in the field of education, and the high enrolment rates in primary and secondary education.⁷⁸ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Costa Rica strengthen its measures to address gaps in school enrolment of children in rural and coastal areas, Indigenous children, children of African descent, children with disabilities, and migrant children, and to lower school dropout rates.⁷⁹ The United Nations country team recommended that Costa Rica conduct campaigns aimed at students and parents to raise awareness of the importance of educational continuity.⁸⁰

55. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica promote the participation of women and girls in non-traditional fields of study and career paths, in particular in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, information and communications technology and environmental sciences.⁸¹

56. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples recommended that Costa Rica move forward with an intercultural education model by updating the curricula of all educational institutions, incorporating the teaching of Indigenous history, culture, sciences and world views and improving the teaching of Indigenous languages.⁸²

57. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Costa Rica ensure unhindered access to education for refugee and asylum-seeking children and combat discrimination and xenophobia that affected their enjoyment of the right of education.⁸³

58. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities urged Costa Rica to adopt a strategic framework for the implementation of an inclusive education system; redouble efforts to ensure accessibility in mainstream schools; ensure that teachers received regular in-service training; and abolish differential qualifications.⁸⁴

11. Development, the environment, and business and human rights

59. The United Nations country team urged Costa Rica to develop and adopt a national strategy for a just transition and to consider formulating and implementing it through a participatory process, with a focus on gender, non-discrimination and social inclusion.⁸⁵

60. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples recognized the important role that Costa Rica played in environmental protection at the international level. However, he noted that he had received reports that Indigenous Peoples had not been duly consulted about the delineation of protected areas and their management.⁸⁶

61. The same Special Rapporteur recommended that Costa Rica take appropriate measures to prevent and provide redress for the environmental damage and human rights abuses associated with monocultures, including pollution of soil and water.⁸⁷

62. The country team urged Costa Rica to adopt a national action plan on business and human rights. It acknowledged the revival of the National Social Responsibility Policy for 2017–2030 and urged Costa Rica to adopt a plan for its implementation, as well as sectoral policies to promote due diligence in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism and finance.⁸⁸

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

63. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern hate speech and threats by extremist groups against the National Institute for Women and recommended that Costa Rica adopt effective measures to protect it. The Committee also recommended that Costa Rica strengthen the municipal offices for women's affairs and ensure effective coordination and consultation between the national machinery and women's civil society organizations.⁸⁹

64. The same Committee noted with concern that the Parliamentary Group of Women in Congress, created in 2016 to strengthen legislative measures to advance women's rights, had ceased to function, and recommended that Costa Rica reactivate it.⁹⁰

65. The same Committee noted with concern the prevalence of gender-based violence against women, and recommended that Costa Rica strengthen preventive measures and victim support services, in particular in remote rural and border areas.⁹¹ The Committee against Torture recommended that Costa Rica ensure that all cases of gender-based violence were thoroughly investigated, the alleged perpetrators were brought to justice and the victims received redress.⁹² The United Nations country team invited Costa Rica to strengthen the Department on Gender-based Violence of the National Institute for Women to improve its response and expand its coverage.⁹³

2. Children

66. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Costa Rica implement a strategy to ensure that all Indigenous children, children of African descent, migrant children and children with disabilities were registered at birth, and that it develop the strategy in consultation with Indigenous Peoples and groups of African descent in coastal and rural areas.⁹⁴

67. The same Committee, while welcoming the adoption of legislation relating to children's rights, noted the insufficient implementation of the legislative framework and of a children's rights perspective in general legislation. It recommended that Costa Rica ensure sufficient resources for the systematic implementation of public policies and programmes providing for children's rights, particularly at the municipal level.⁹⁵

68. The same Committee, while welcoming the enactment of Act No. 9406 prohibiting marriage under 18 years of age, recommended that Costa Rica raise awareness about the harmful effects of the practice of cohabitation between girls and adult men and reinforce the technical capacity of the National Child Welfare Agency to promote the implementation of the Act at the local level.⁹⁶

69. The United Nations country team recommended that Costa Rica phase out the institutionalization of children and adolescents and adopt a strategy and action plan for deinstitutionalization.⁹⁷

70. The Committee on the Rights of the Child observed with concern that corporal punishment was still a predominant practice in society, despite its legal prohibition. It recommended that Costa Rica continue to promote positive parenting and ensure that perpetrators of corporal punishment were being held criminally responsible.⁹⁸

71. The Special Rapporteur on slavery noted that Costa Rica had adopted the Road Map to Make Costa Rica a Country Free of Child Labour and its Worst Forms 2022–2025, and recommended that it be effectively implemented.⁹⁹

3. Persons with disabilities

72. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities welcomed the amendment of the Constitution to eliminate the use of the term *enfermo desvalido* ("infirm person who is destitute or helpless") to refer to persons with disabilities, and the adoption of the National Disability Policy and the institutional strategic plan for 2019–2030.¹⁰⁰

73. The same Committee recommended that Costa Rica strengthen the Ombudsman's Office so that it could perform the functions of an independent national mechanism to monitor implementation of the Convention and ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in the monitoring process. It also recommended that Costa Rica strengthen the institutional architecture and management of the National Council of Persons with Disabilities and ensure that it maintained its autonomy.¹⁰¹

74. The same Committee expressed concern at the inaccessibility of public spaces, the lack of accessibility commissions in all municipalities and delays in the implementation of Act No. 7600 in terms of guaranteeing the full accessibility of public transport.¹⁰²

75. The same Committee recommended that Costa Rica guarantee all persons with disabilities equal recognition before the law, including by eliminating provisions that allowed for restriction of their legal capacity, and ensure adequate support measures.¹⁰³

76. The same Committee noted with concern the absence of a strategy for the deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities and the lack of community support programmes. It urged the Costa Rica to develop a national strategy on deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁴

4. Indigenous Peoples and minorities

77. The United Nations country team urged Costa Rica to give fresh momentum to the process of developing and holding consultations on a public policy for Indigenous Peoples.¹⁰⁵

78. The Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples recognized as a good practice for promoting the political participation of Indigenous Peoples the establishment in 2018 of the General Mechanism for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples.¹⁰⁶ He recommended that Costa Rica allocate to the Technical Unit for Indigenous Consultation the financial resources and technical staff that it needed to duly handle requests for consultations, and provide each territory with appropriate resources to enable it to establish its own Indigenous consultation body.¹⁰⁷

79. The same Special Rapporteur pointed out that legal recognition of the Indigenous Peoples' own authorities had been hampered by the enactment of Executive Decree No. 8487 of 1978, which had established, without the consent of the Indigenous Peoples, comprehensive development associations and imposed them as the sole form of governance within the 24 Indigenous territories. He recommended that Costa Rica guarantee the legal personality of each Indigenous territory's own governance institutions in accordance with the principle of self-determination, and amend, in consultation with the Indigenous Peoples, Executive Decree No. 8487 in order to ensure that the use of comprehensive development associations in Indigenous territories was optional and not compulsory.¹⁰⁸

80. The same Special Rapporteur noted that although the 24 Indigenous territories were protected by the Indigenous Act (Act No. 6172) of 1977, most of them were in the hands of non-Indigenous settlers. He recommended that Costa Rica allocate sufficient financial and human resources to the National Plan for the Recovery of Indigenous Territories and set out, in partnership with the Indigenous Peoples, a strategy for prioritizing land restitution, and adopt an appropriate financial plan for compensating possessors bona fide within reasonable time frames.¹⁰⁹ In 2022, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights urged Costa Rica to accelerate efforts towards full land restitution.¹¹⁰

81. The United Nations country team urged Costa Rica to strengthen institutional capacities to respond to the serious threats and acts of violence that Indigenous communities faced in their territories and that put their lives, property and livelihoods at risk.¹¹¹

82. The country team acknowledged the adoption of an executive decree on the self-identification of the Costa Rican population of African descent.¹¹² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women welcomed the adoption in 2022 of Act No. 10120 on Affirmative Action for Persons of African Descent.¹¹³

83. The country team underscored the urgency of promoting peaceful coexistence in territories with a multi-ethnic population, such as the southern Caribbean coastal strip, where doubts had been raised by the issuance of regulations extending Indigenous territory to lands

occupied by people of African descent and land management processes had been conducted without these populations being consulted.¹¹⁴

5. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

84. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the steps taken by Costa Rica to raise awareness among public officials of the rights of lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, but noted with concern that lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women continued to face high levels of gender-based violence, discrimination and stigmatization.¹¹⁵

85. The Independent Expert on international solidarity noted that he had been informed about efforts to lobby for a regression with regard to the rights that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons had acquired in recent decades, including same-sex marriage.¹¹⁶

6. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

86. UNHCR noted that Costa Rica was one of the main countries of destination for people in need of international protection, mainly from a neighbouring country, and that it had also become a transit country for people in mixed movements of refugees and migrants.¹¹⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Costa Rica adopt measures to promptly address pending asylum claims, and reduce the delays in refugee determination and appeal procedures, including by increasing the human, technical and financial resources of the Refugee Unit and the Commission on Restricted Visas and Refugees.¹¹⁸

87. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Costa Rica expressly incorporate into its domestic law the prohibition of the expulsion, return, surrender or extradition of a person when there were substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to enforced disappearance.¹¹⁹

88. The Independent Expert on international solidarity, in the light of the rise in xenophobic populist discourse against migrants and refugees, especially on social media platforms, urged Costa Rica to enhance its capacity to combat such discourse.¹²⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern that migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls faced intersecting forms of discrimination and higher risks of harm, particularly in northern areas.¹²¹

89. UNHCR noted that asylum-seekers who arrived by aeroplane were often denied access to the territory and were detained in airport facilities for the entire length of the asylum process. It recommended that Costa Rica ensure that all asylum-seekers were granted effective access to the territory and to asylum procedures and that detention was used only as a measure of last resort and for as short a period as possible.¹²²

90. The Committee on Enforced Disappearances recommended that Costa Rica redouble its efforts to prevent and investigate cases of disappearance of migrants and ensure that those responsible were criminally prosecuted, and establish an up-to-date database of disappeared migrants.¹²³

7. Stateless persons

91. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples welcomed the adoption in 2019 of Act No. 9710 on protecting the right of Indigenous Peoples to nationality and guaranteeing the integration of Indigenous Peoples living in border areas.¹²⁴

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/42/12](#), [A/HRC/42/12/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/42/2](#).

² [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 9. See also [CED/C/CRI/CO/1](#), para. 4; [A/HRC/53/32/Add.1](#), paras. 15–17; and [A/HRC/56/52/Add.2](#), para. 9.

- ³ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 43; CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 53; CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 49; A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, para. 90; A/HRC/53/32/Add.1, para. 101 (b); and United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Costa Rica, p. 1. See also A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 112.
- ⁴ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 46 (b); A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 98 (i); A/HRC/53/32/Add.1, para. 101 (b); and United Nations country team submission, p. 1.
- ⁵ United Nations country team submission, p. 1.
- ⁶ OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2019*, pp. 267 and 268; OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2020*, pp. 302 and 303; OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2022*, pp. 242 and 243; and OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2023*, p. 200.
- ⁷ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2019/12/bachelet-encourages-costa-rica-continue-creating-spaces-dialogue-and-social> and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/12/statement-un-assistant-secretary-general-human-rights-ilze-brands>.
- ⁸ OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2019*, pp. 91, 107 and 182; OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2020*, pp. 109, 126 and 201; OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2021*, pp. 115, 488 and 507; OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2022*, pp. 99, 433 and 451; and OHCHR, *United Nations Human Rights Report 2023*, pp. 83, 358 and 374.
- ⁹ Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/upr-implementation>.
- ¹⁰ A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, para. 99. See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 12; and CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 18.
- ¹¹ CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 52.
- ¹² United Nations country team submission, p. 2.
- ¹³ United Nations country team submission, p. 1. See also A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 91.
- ¹⁴ CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 10 (b). See also CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 12; and A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 99.
- ¹⁵ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 36. See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 16 (b) and (c).
- ¹⁶ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 37; and CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 17 (b). See also United Nations country team submission, p. 4; CCPR/C/128/3/Add.4, p. 2; and A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, para. 93.
- ¹⁷ United Nations country team submission, p. 3.
- ¹⁸ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 22 (a) and (b). See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 17 (a).
- ¹⁹ A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 91.
- ²⁰ United Nations country team submission, p. 3. See also A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 74.
- ²¹ CED/C/CRI/CO/1, paras. 11 and 17 (a).
- ²² CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 30 (a).
- ²³ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, paras. 8 and 9. See also CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, paras. 13 and 15; and CAT/OP/CRI/CSPRO/1, paras. 9–13.
- ²⁴ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 24. See also CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, para. 14.
- ²⁵ CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, paras. 41 and 44. See also CED/C/CRI/CO/1, para. 35; and CAT/OP/CRI/CSPRO/1, paras. 62–64.
- ²⁶ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, paras. 6 (c), 18 and 19 (a).
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 15 (a) and 17. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 5; CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 44; CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, paras. 45–67, 83 and 85; and CAT/OP/CRI/CSPRO/1, paras. 65–102 and 138–141.
- ²⁸ CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 24 (b). See also CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 21 (b); CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, para. 94 (b) and (d); and CAT/OP/CRI/CSPRO/1, paras. 144 and 145.
- ²⁹ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 12. See also CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, paras. 45, 46 and 48–50.
- ³⁰ United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
- ³¹ CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, paras. 11 and 12. See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 24 (e); CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, paras. 22 and 23; CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, para. 17; and CAT/OP/CRI/CSPRO/1, paras. 5 and 6.
- ³² CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 28 (b).
- ³³ See communication CRI 3/2019, available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=24699>.
- ³⁴ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 14.
- ³⁵ A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, paras. 65 and 66. See also https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=BbZ201wl15pFHmqmNoloS6pQDoODRren/xbT2sj8EyCU1oEmptHH/uw09Kkfz4jh07fuzOMJyWQNulr0IAAw==.
- ³⁶ A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 100 (a) and (e).
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 71 and 100 (i).
- ³⁸ CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, paras. 20 and 21 (a). See also CAT/OP/CRI/ROSP/1, paras. 86 and 94 (a); and CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 46 (a)–(d).
- ³⁹ CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 24 (a).

- 40 CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 5 (b).
- 41 UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Costa Rica, para. 17.
- 42 Ibid., para. 18. See also A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 107.
- 43 A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, paras. 47, 49 and 50. See also <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/12/statement-un-assistant-secretary-general-human-rights-ilze-brands>.
- 44 CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 38. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 4; and A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 72.
- 45 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 46 (c).
- 46 CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 23.
- 47 A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 103 (c).
- 48 A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 82. See also CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 49.
- 49 A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 29.
- 50 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 4 (e); A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 101; and United Nations country team submission, p. 1.
- 51 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 47.
- 52 A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, paras. 55–60. See also CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 32.
- 53 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 26 (a), (b) and (d). See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 47 (a) and (b); CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 33 (a), (b) and (d); A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, para. 69; United Nations country team submission, p. 5; and https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4118024,102599.
- 54 United Nations country team submission, p. 8. See also CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 46 (a).
- 55 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 32 (b). See also https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4314652,102599.
- 56 United Nations country team submission, p. 8.
- 57 A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, paras. 71, 78 and 79.
- 58 See https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=ohr7fN74RP9hzRnDJqhUdHu+9Y8/U8aW6EqZdhG1GM8ZzAO0JpYcjhVcQS65r+4f9tU70Id4ExWoMQ9P8+Ygbg==. See also CEDAW/C/CRI/FCO/7, para. 12; and A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, para. 67.
- 59 United Nations country team submission, p. 8. See also CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 46 (b).
- 60 A/HRC/53/32/Add.1, paras. 57 and 93.
- 61 Ibid., para. 73.
- 62 CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 39 (a) and (b). See also CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, paras. 13 (b) and 48; and A/HRC/54/30/Add.1, para. 77.
- 63 A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 77.
- 64 CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 44 (b).
- 65 A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, paras. 21, 24 and 28. See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 36; and CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 41 (a).
- 66 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 34 (c). See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 37 (d); CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3, para. 42 (b); United Nations country team submission, p. 9; and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2019/12/bachelet-encourages-costa-rica-continue-creating-spaces-dialogue-and-social>.
- 67 A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 58. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 8.
- 68 A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 52.
- 69 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 34 (a). See also CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 37 (b); CAT/C/CRI/CO/3, para. 41; United Nations country team submission, p. 8; CCPR/C/128/3/Add.4, p. 3; and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2019/12/bachelet-encourages-costa-rica-continue-creating-spaces-dialogue-and-social>.
- 70 A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 55. See also CEDAW/C/CRI/FCO/7, paras. 15 and 16; and https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=ohr7fN74RP9hzRnDJqhUdHu+9Y8/U8aW6EqZdhG1GM8ZzAO0JpYcjhVcQS65r+4f9tU70Id4ExWoMQ9P8+Ygbg==.
- 71 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 34 (b). See also United Nations country team submission, p. 8.
- 72 A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 83.
- 73 United Nations country team submission, p. 1. See also A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 75.
- 74 A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 36.
- 75 CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6, para. 38. See also A/HRC/51/28/Add.1, para. 87; and A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 119.
- 76 United Nations country team submission, p. 9. See also CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 24 (b); and A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 140 (k).
- 77 CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 24 (c). See also A/HRC/56/52/Add.2, para. 140 (k).

- 78 UNESCO submission, paras. 1–4.
- 79 [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 40 (a). See also [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 80; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission for the universal periodic review of Costa Rica, p. 5; and United Nations country team submission, p. 10.
- 80 United Nations country team submission, p. 10.
- 81 [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), para. 30 (b).
- 82 [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 103 (e). See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 44 (c); [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), para. 38 (c); and United Nations country team submission, pp. 4 and 10.
- 83 UNHCR submission, p. 5. See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 43 (c).
- 84 [CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3](#), para. 40 (a), (c), (d) and (f). See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 40 (d).
- 85 United Nations country team submission, p. 15.
- 86 [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), paras. 56 and 58. See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 44 (d).
- 87 [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 103 (m).
- 88 United Nations country team submission, p. 2. See also [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 93 (f).
- 89 [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), paras. 15 (a) and 16.
- 90 *Ibid.*, paras. 27 (a) and 28 (a).
- 91 *Ibid.*, paras. 23 (a) and 24 (a). See also [CAT/C/CRI/CO/3](#), para. 34; and [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), paras. 28 and 29.
- 92 [CAT/C/CRI/CO/3](#), para. 35. See also [CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3](#), para. 30 (b).
- 93 United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- 94 [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 22 (a) and (b).
- 95 *Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 8 (a).
- 96 *Ibid.*, para. 31 (a) and (b). See also United Nations country team submission, p. 13; and [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), paras. 24 (d) and 47.
- 97 United Nations country team submission, p. 13. See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 33 (a) and (b).
- 98 [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 25.
- 99 [A/HRC/54/30/Add.1](#), paras. 19 and 84. See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 45; United Nations country team submission, p. 12; and https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4118180,102599.
- 100 [CRPD/C/CRI/CO/2-3](#), para. 4 (a) and (b).
- 101 *Ibid.*, paras. 57 (a) and 58 (a) and (b).
- 102 *Ibid.*, para. 17 (a), (c) and (d).
- 103 *Ibid.*, para. 22 (b).
- 104 *Ibid.*, paras. 33 (a) and 34 (a). See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 35 (d) and (e).
- 105 United Nations country team submission, p. 14.
- 106 [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 15.
- 107 *Ibid.*, para. 97 (a) and (b). See also [CRC/C/CRI/CO/5-6](#), para. 44 (d); [CCPR/C/128/3/Add.4](#), p. 4; and United Nations country team submission, p. 14.
- 108 [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), paras. 20 and 94 (a) and (e).
- 109 *Ibid.*, paras. 7 and 96 (a) and (c). See also [CCPR/C/128/3/Add.4](#), p. 5; [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), para. 38 (a); United Nations country team submission, p. 7; [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=BbZ201w115pFHmqmNOlS6pQDoODRren/xbT2sj8EyCU1oEmptHH/uw09KkfVz4jh07fuzOMJyWQNuIr0IAAw==](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=BbZ201w115pFHmqmNOlS6pQDoODRren/xbT2sj8EyCU1oEmptHH/uw09KkfVz4jh07fuzOMJyWQNuIr0IAAw==;); https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=0vYGm5HdR5kD1tiHYlt0h4s7wQn1wuEB1Y6MykyknUBqkFFbEYCT1MDbPWjkR9pVjj87ozkB0wzGPB9jEgvJ9g==; and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/12/statement-un-assistant-secretary-general-human-rights-ilze-brands>.
- 110 See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/12/statement-un-assistant-secretary-general-human-rights-ilze-brands>. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 7.
- 111 United Nations country team submission, p. 7. See also [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 98; [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), paras. 37 (a) and 38 (a); https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=BbZ201w115pFHmqmNOlS6pQDoODRren/xbT2sj8EyCU1oEmptHH/uw09KkfVz4jh07fuzOMJyWQNuIr0IAAw==; https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/DownloadDraft.aspx?key=0vYGm5HdR5kD1tiHYlt0h4s7wQn1wuEB1Y6MykyknUBqkFFbEYCT1MDbPWjkR9pVjj87ozkB0wzGPB9jEgvJ9g==; and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2022/12/statement-un-assistant-secretary-general-human-rights-ilze-brands>.
- 112 United Nations country team submission, p. 1.
- 113 [CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8](#), para. 4 (b).
- 114 United Nations country team submission, pp. 1 and 2.

- ¹¹⁵ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 41. See also [A/HRC/53/32/Add.1](#), para. 90.
- ¹¹⁶ [A/HRC/53/32/Add.1](#), para. 90.
- ¹¹⁷ UNHCR submission, p. 1.
- ¹¹⁸ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 40 (b). See also [A/HRC/53/32/Add.1](#), para. 101 (h); and United Nations country team submission, p. 14.
- ¹¹⁹ CED/C/CRI/CO/1, para. 29 (a).
- ¹²⁰ [A/HRC/53/32/Add.1](#), para. 101 (k).
- ¹²¹ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, para. 39 (a).
- ¹²² UNHCR submission, p. 3. See also [CAT/C/CRI/CO/3](#), para. 31 (b); and United Nations country team submission, p. 5.
- ¹²³ CED/C/CRI/CO/1, para. 15 (a) and (c).
- ¹²⁴ CEDAW/C/CRI/CO/8, paras. 4 (f) and 37; and [A/HRC/51/28/Add.1](#), para. 16. See also United Nations country team submission, p. 14.
-