

Lesotho

Mid-term Implementation Assessment



*Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review*
<http://www.upr-info.org>

Introduction

1. Purpose of the follow-up programme

The second and subsequent cycles of the review should focus on, inter alia, the implementation of the accepted recommendations and the development of the human rights situation in the State under review.

A/HRC/RES/16/21, 12 April 2011 (Annex I C § 6)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process takes place every four and half years; however, some recommendations can be implemented immediately. In order to reduce this interval, we have created an update process to evaluate the human rights situation two years after the examination at the UPR.

Broadly speaking, *UPR Info* seeks to ensure the respect of commitments made in the UPR, but also, more specifically, to give stakeholders the opportunity to share their opinion on the commitments. To this end, about two years after the review, *UPR Info* invites States, NGOs, and National Institutions for Human Rights (NHRI) to share their comments on the implementation (or lack thereof) of recommendations adopted at the Human Rights Council (HRC) plenary session.

For this purpose, *UPR Info* publishes a Mid-term Implementation Assessment (MIA) including responses from each stakeholder. The MIA is meant to show how all stakeholders are disposed to follow through on, and implement their commitments. States should implement the recommendations that they have accepted, and civil society should monitor that implementation.

While the follow-up's importance has been highlighted by the HRC, no precise directives regarding the follow-up procedure have been set until now. Therefore, *UPR Info* is willing to share good practices as soon as possible, and to strengthen the collaboration pattern between States and stakeholders. Unless the UPR's follow-up is seriously considered, the UPR mechanism as a whole could be adversely affected.

The methodology used by UPR Info to collect data and to calculate index is described at the end of this document.

Geneva, 25 March 2013

Follow-up Outcomes

1. Sources and results

All data are available at the following address:

<http://followup.upr-info.org/index/country/lesotho>

We invite the reader to consult that webpage since all recommendations, all stakeholders' reports, as well as the unedited comments can be found at the same internet address.

6 stakeholders' reports were submitted for the UPR. 6 stakeholders were contacted. The Permanent Mission to the UN was contacted. No domestic NHRI does exist.

3 stakeholders responded to our enquiry. The State under Review did not respond to our enquiry.

The following stakeholders took part in the report:

1. **Stakeholders:** (1) Anonymous (Anonymous) (2) Development for Peace Education (DPE) (3) Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC)

IRI: 10 recommendations are not implemented, 20 recommendations are partially implemented, and 5 recommendations are fully implemented. No answer was received for 99 out of 137 recommendations and voluntary pledges (full list of unanswered recommendations is available at the end of this document).

2. Index

Hereby the issues which the MIA deals with:

rec. n°	Issue	page	IRI
1	Justice, Technical assistance	page 7	-
5	Enforced disappearances, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment	page 7	not impl.
6	Disabilities, International instruments	page 7	not impl.
7	Death penalty, International instruments	page 7	not impl.
8	HIV - Aids, Rights of the Child, Women's rights	page 7	not impl.
11	International instruments, Rights of the Child, Women's rights	page 8	fully impl.
12	International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment	page 7	partially impl.
14	Women's rights	page 8	not impl.
15	Poverty, Technical assistance	page 9	partially impl.
17	Rights of the Child	page 5	partially impl.
18	Rights of the Child	page 9	partially impl.
19	Development, Poverty	page 10	partially impl.
20	International instruments, Technical assistance	page 6	partially impl.
25	Women's rights	page 8	fully impl.
27	HIV - Aids, Rights of the Child	page 10	partially impl.
28	Human rights education and training, Women's rights	page 10	partially impl.
31	Freedom of the press	page 9	partially impl.
32	International instruments, Women's rights	page 5	partially impl.
38	Right to education, Right to health	page 6	not impl.
50	Women's rights	page 8	partially impl.
63	NHRI, Technical assistance	page 6	not impl.
68	International instruments, Rights of the Child	page 5	-
73	Special procedures	page 12	-
88	Other	page 11	not impl.
93	International instruments, Rights of the Child	page 5	partially impl.
94	Elections	page 11	partially impl.
95	International instruments, Women's rights	page 8	partially impl.
96	Treaty bodies	page 5	partially impl.
103	Detention conditions, Rights of the Child	page 6	not impl.
105	Rights of the Child, Women's rights	page 11	fully impl.
106	Women's rights	page 12	partially impl.
109	Rights of the Child, Trafficking	page 8	partially impl.
110	International instruments, Women's rights	page 12	fully impl.
124	NHRI	page 6	not impl.
128	Women's rights	page 9	fully impl.
129	Labour, Right to education, Rights of the Child	page 8	partially impl.
132	HIV - Aids, Right to food	page 12	partially impl.
137	Corruption, Development	page 6	partially impl.

3. Feedbacks on recommendations

CP Rights

Recommendation n°32: *Implement measures to permit State-owned media to operate independently and at arm's length from government* (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Development for Peace Education (DPE) response:
Media Policy endorsed by Cabinet.

Recommendation n°68: *Put in place safeguards to ensure that freedom of assembly is not adversely affected in the implementation of the Public Processions and Meetings Bill* (Recommended by Ireland)

IRI: -

DPE response:
No arbitrary use of power this far.

Recommendation n°93: *Adopt the Media Policy in Parliament* (Recommended by Norway)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:
Endorsed by Cabinet and Minister met with Media Federation but not tabled in parliament yet.

Recommendation n°96: *Promote voter awareness and participation, and ensure free and fair elections, as these conditions are equally important on the local as on the national level* (Recommended by Norway)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:
IEC collaborated with Development for Peace Education and other civil society organisations to mount country wide electoral education in national and local elections.

ESC Rights

Recommendation n°17: *Continue to improve access to basic services, such as health and education, with the full support and cooperation of the international community* (Recommended by Bangladesh)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:

Free Primary Education sustained and free health services

Recommendation n°20: *Continue its effective measures to fight poverty, in particular through the pursuance of its Interim National Development Framework towards the attainment of the ideals under the country's Vision 20-20, and also to meet the Millennium Development Goals targets* (Recommended by Botswana)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:

National Strategic Development Plan endorsed by Cabinet

Recommendation n°38: *Continue to focus on reducing poverty and curbing the spread of AIDS in its efforts to improve the protection of human rights* (Recommended by China)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

National AIDS Commission disbanded : No response on the DPE call to revive the NAC - a call made in the Mats'oaboli Snap Short of Community Voices in First Hunderd Days of Coalition Government

Recommendation n°63: *Apply a human rights approach in its fight against poverty and HIV-AIDS* (Recommended by Hungary)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

DPE made a study exposing these policies with voices of victims but not concrete response from Government.

No Precise response on the call by DPE to annual (i) Lesotho Defence Force recruitment policy (ii) PMCT and (iii) Know your status including Scholarship awards to international study to the extent that they either make HIV testing condition of service or preserves and mandatory condition etc.

Recommendation n°103: *Call for the support from the international community for the efforts aimed at combating the AIDS pandemic by ensuring its capacity-building* (Recommended by Senegal)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

DPE made a call for the revival of National AIDS Commission-No formal response

Recommendation n°124: *Draw up plans for combating the threat of HIV-AIDS* (Recommended by Sudan)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan has expired

Recommendation n°137: *Lesotho reiterated its commitment to accelerate sustainable economic growth, continue to work on the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, improve access to justice for all, intensify and continue efforts in*

the fight against corruption and strive to achieve the objectives of Vision 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals. (Recommended by Lesotho)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:

Constitution amended to include this. Act of Parliament expected to establish NHRC.

International Instruments

Recommendation n°5: *Ratify CED* (Recommended by Argentina)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

Signed and to be ratified before April [...].

Recommendation n°6: *Ratify CRPD-OP* (Recommended by Argentina)

IRI: *not implemented*

+

Recommendation n°7: *Ratify OP2-ICCPR* (Recommended by Argentina)

IRI: *not implemented*

Recommendation n°8: *Ratify OP-CAT* (Recommended by Argentina)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

Statutes do not provide for [...]

Justice

Recommendation n°1: *Call for international technical assistance, in particular from the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and explore the possibility of benefiting from the experience of countries that have succeeded in reforms to improve the functioning of justice* (Recommended by Algeria)

IRI: -

DPE response:

DPE made recommendation on the establishment of the NHRC during the first 100 days of the Coalition Government.

Recommendation n°12: *Incorporate international human rights instruments into domestic law, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (Recommended by Australia)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:

Domestic Violence Bill (DPE and other CSOs are working hard to be included in the process)

Recommendation n°50: *Finalize its reform of the Penal Code as rapidly as possible, and improve conditions of detention, in particular combating prison overcrowding* (Recommended by France)

IRI: *partially implemented*

DPE response:

Penal Code passed in parliament but it could not be used as a measure to combat overcrowding nor pardons committee and the King's prerogative of mercy because this is based solely on correctional service work.

SOGI

Recommendation n°14: *Repeal legislation criminalizing male homosexuality, and introduce policies aimed at ending discrimination against homosexuals* (Recommended by Australia)

IRI: *not implemented*

DPE response:

Not done

Women & Children

Recommendation n°11: *Enact the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill 2004* (Recommended by Australia)

IRI: *fully implemented*

+

Recommendation n°25: *Expedite the adoption of the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill* (Recommended by Brazil)

IRI: *fully implemented*

+

Recommendation n°95: *Pass the long-awaited Children's Protection and Welfare Bill, and pass the necessary legislation to ensure that national legislation is in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child* (Recommended by Norway)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n°109: *Review its children-related normative framework, including the adoption of the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill, to ensure full conformity with the Convention* (Recommended by Slovakia)

IRI: *partially implemented*

+

Recommendation n°129: *Prioritize enacting the draft Children's Protection and Welfare Bill, ensuring that Convention on the Rights of the Child provisions are fully incorporated into national legislation* (Recommended by United Kingdom)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

The Children's Protection and Welfare Act was gazetted in March 2011. The Ministry of Justice is currently drafting regulations and court rules to enable the enforcement of some of the legal provisions contained in the CPWA. Unfortunately due to its limited capacity (staff) and the absence of a budget allocation for the CPWA enforcement, the Ministry of Justice was unable to decisively initiate the process of operationalizing the children's legislation. Since the enactment of the CPWA in March 2011, the Government has made no budgetary allocation for its enforcement.

DPE response:

[The Children's Protection and Welfare Bill was adopted]

Recommendation n°15: *Continue its efforts for the advancement of women, with an emphasis on curbing violence against women* (Recommended by Bangladesh)

IRI: *partially implemented*

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Recommendation n°31: *Enact legislation to address domestic violence* (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: *partially implemented*

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Recommendation n°128: *Prioritize enacting a Domestic Violence Bill* (Recommended by United Kingdom)

IRI: *fully implemented*

Anonymous response:

The Director of Research at the Law Reform Commission announced recently that the long awaited draft Bill on Domestic Violence is at an advanced stage with the plan to hold a validation workshop for all stakeholders in early January 2013. Besides the draft of the Domestic Violence Bill, she said there is also a completed draft Bill of Victims of Crime Act whose validation workshop is scheduled for December 2012. UNICEF has not been involved in the process of drafting these bills.

DPE response:

[...]

Recommendation n°18: *Continue its efforts to protect vulnerable categories of children, including orphans, extending them to all regions of the country* (Recommended by Belarus)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

The Ministry of Social Development is currently expanding the Child Grants Programme (social cash transfer) nationwide. At the moment, approximately 10,000 poor households caring for over 27,000 children are receiving a quarterly payment of M 360 (USD 41). In June 2012, after the general elections, a stand-alone Ministry of Social Development (replacing the former Department of Social Welfare) was established. It is hoped that this will translate into more resources for programmes targeting vulnerable groups of population.

DPE response:

Ministry Social Development established

Recommendation n°19: *Make the efforts necessary to adopt the law on the protection and well-being of children in the near future, and make every effort to ensure that it is successfully implemented* (Recommended by Belarus)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

The Children's Protection and Welfare Act was gazetted in March 2011. The Ministry of Justice is currently drafting regulations and court rules to enable the enforcement of some of the legal provisions contained in the CPWA. Unfortunately due to its limited capacity (staff) and the absence of a budget allocation for the CPWA enforcement, the Ministry of Justice was unable to decisively initiate the process of operationalizing the children's legislation. Since the enactment of the CPWA in March 2011, the Government has made no budgetary allocation for its enforcement. With external support, some 19 judiciary staff (magistrates & public prosecutors) were trained on the CPWA in August 2012. However, many more law enforcement officials still need to familiarise themselves with the new legal provisions to protect children.

Recommendation n°27: *Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, and abolish child corporal punishment* (Recommended by Brazil)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

With the enactment of the CPWA 2011, the minimum age of criminal responsibility was raised from 7 to 10. The CPWA 2011 provides for the right of children to be protected from torture and degrading treatment. However, it also allows for "a child to be chastised in accordance with his age, physical,... condition...". Under the Education Act 2010, a learner should not be subjected to cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment." Despite the existence of such laws, children continue to experience violence at home, at school, etc. A study conducted by the Ministry of Social Development (Situation Analysis of Orphans and other Vulnerable Children 2011) found that 6.8 per cent of all children had been exposed to severe physical violence.

Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) response:

Under the Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2011, corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited as a sentence of the courts (articles 127(5) and 161(2)). However, the new Act did not prohibit corporal punishment in any other setting: on the contrary, it provides for "justifiable" chastisement of children (article 16), thus providing a legal defence for the use of corporal punishment in the home, schools, penal institutions and alternative care settings.

Recommendation n°28: *Develop and implement policies to protect the rights of the child which fully take into account the implications of the increasing number of HIV-AIDS orphans* (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

The Government of Lesotho adopted the National Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children in 2006. In 2012, the Ministry of Social Development approved the new National Strategic Plan on Vulnerable Children 2012-2017. This plan was also costed. However, up to now, the Ministry has not made significant efforts to mobilise resources to fill the funding gaps identified through the costing exercise. The response to Vulnerable Children in the context of HIV and AIDS is mostly funded by donors and development partners (e.g. EU, GFATM, PEPFAR) except for access to health care and education, which are primarily supported by Government (e.g. secondary school bursary scheme for orphans and other vulnerable children).

Recommendation n°88: *Implement appropriate policies and measures, including care and rehabilitation, to prevent the sexual exploitation of children* (Recommended by Netherlands)

IRI: *not implemented*

Anonymous response:

There are apparently no specific efforts made to prevent the sexual exploitation of children. The focus has been on responding to this issue, and even there, the response has not been adequate. The Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Police lacks the resources to effectively respond to such cases. Since the establishment of CGPU, police officers have received training to specialise in handling cases of child abuse, but due to the rotation of trained officers, this capacity and know-how could not be retained. Attempts to incorporate in the pre-service training curriculum of the Police Training College issues of child protection have not been conclusive. Some of the transport means provided by donors (e.g. GFATM) to respond to cases of child abuse have been diverted to other issues all together.

Recommendation n°94: *Continue to address the issue of child labour and exploitation and to finalize the draft of the National Action Programme* (Recommended by Norway)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

In the first quarter of 2012, the Ministry of Labour and Employment revived the process of finalising the draft Action Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour that had been dormant since 2008. However, it is not clear whether this document was finalised and approved.

Recommendation n°105: *Develop additional programmes to end the practice of using the Juvenile Training Centres to detain children as a form of alternative care* (Recommended by Slovakia)

IRI: *fully implemented*

Anonymous response:

The Ministry of Justice has been promoting a Restorative Justice approach since 2005-2006. However, there was no policy or legal framework to support this approach. With the enactment of the CPWA 2011, this gap has been addressed at least in relation to restorative justice for child offenders. The Juvenile Training Centre is the only detention centre in the country for children who have come into conflict with the law. Detention is used as a last resort. The Correctional Service has started

releasing children and the number of boys placed in the JTC was reduced from 92 in 2010 to 42 in 2012 (approximate figures).

Recommendation n°106: *Develop additional programmes to strengthen its alternative child care facilities* (Recommended by Slovakia)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

In August 2012, the Ministry of Social Development drafted a Foster Care and Adoption Policy as well as Foster Care and Adoption Procedures and Practice Guidelines, but none of these documents has been finalised and formally adopted.

Recommendation n°110: *Review the legislation related to the minimum age of criminal responsibility in order to comply with international standards* (Recommended by Slovakia)

IRI: *fully implemented*

Anonymous response:

With the enactment of the CPWA 2011, the minimum age of criminal responsibility was raised from 7 to 10.

Recommendation n°132: *Include in the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill the prevention of the worst forms of child labour and the provision of equal access to education for all children* (Recommended by United States)

IRI: *partially implemented*

Anonymous response:

The CPWA 2011 lists and prohibits the worst forms of child labour, however the prevention aspects are not included there. Provision of equal access to education for all children was made possible with the introduction of Free Primary Education in 2000 and the enactment of the Education Act 2010, which makes primary school compulsory. However, poverty, among other causes, still prevents some families from sending their children to school. Even though school is free of charge, costs such as shoes, uniforms, transport can still hamper access to school by very poor children. The Ministry of Education and Training conducted a study on out-of-school children to understand the causes that prevent children from enrolling and attending school, but the study has not yet been released.

Other

Recommendation n°73: *Establish a national human rights institution and strengthen human rights education and school programmes and general social measures, with the support of the international community* (Recommended by Kuwait)

IRI: -

DPE response:

Constitutional Amendment to include HRC

Methodology

A. First contact

Although the methodology has to consider the specificities of each country, we applied the same procedure for data collection about all States:

1. We contacted the Permanent Mission to the UN either in Geneva (when it does exist) or New York;
2. We contacted all NGOs which took part in the process. Whenever NGOs were part of coalitions, each NGO was individually contacted;
3. The National Institution for Human Rights was contacted whenever one existed.
4. UN Agencies which sent information for the UPR were contacted.

We posted our requests to the States and NHRI, and sent emails to NGOs and UN Agencies.

The purpose of the UPR is to discuss issues and share concrete suggestions to improve human rights on the ground. Therefore, stakeholders whose objective is not to improve the human rights situation were not contacted, and those stakeholders' submissions were not taken into account.

However, since the UPR is meant to be a process which aims at sharing best practices among States and stakeholders, we take into account positive feedbacks from the latter.

B. Processing recommendations and voluntary pledges

Stakeholders we contact are encouraged to use an Excel sheet we provide which includes all recommendations received and voluntary pledges taken by the State reviewed.

Each submission is processed, whether the stakeholder has or has not used the Excel sheet. In the latter case, the submission is split up among recommendations we think it belongs to. Since such a task is more prone to misinterpretation, we strongly encourage stakeholders to use the Excel sheet.

If the stakeholder does not clearly mention neither that the recommendation was “fully implemented” nor that it was “not implemented”, UPR Info usually considers the recommendation as “partially implemented”, unless the implementation level is obvious.

UPR Info retains the right to edit comments that are considered not to directly address the recommendation in question, when comments are too lengthy or when comments are defamatory or inappropriate. While we do not mention the recommendations which were not addressed, they can be accessed unedited on the follow-up webpage.

C. Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)

UPR Info developed an index showing the implementation level achieved by the State for both recommendations received and voluntary pledges taken at the UPR.

The **Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)** is an individual recommendation index. Its purpose is to show an average of stakeholders' responses.

The *IRI* is meant to take into account stakeholders disputing the implementation of a recommendation. Whenever a stakeholder claims nothing has been implemented at all, the index score is 0. At the opposite, whenever a stakeholder claims a recommendation has been fully implemented, the *IRI* score is 1.

An average is calculated to fully reflect the many sources of information. If the State under Review claims that the recommendation has been fully implemented, and a stakeholder says it has been partially implemented, the score is 0.75.

Then the score is transformed into an implementation level, according to the table below:

Percentage:	Implementation level:
0 – 0.32	Not implemented
0.33 – 0.65	Partially implemented
0.66 – 1	Fully implemented

Example: On one side, a stakeholder comments on a recommendation requesting the establishment of a National Human Rights Institute (NHRI). On the other side, the State under review claims having partially set up the NHRI. As a result of this, the recommendation will be given an *IRI* score of 0.25, and thus the recommendation is considered as “not implemented”.

Disclaimer

The comments made by the authors (stakeholders) are theirs alone, and do not necessarily reflect the views, and opinions at UPR Info. Every attempt has been made to ensure that information provided on this page is accurate and not abusive. UPR Info cannot be held responsible for information provided in this document.

Uncommented recommendations

Hereby the recommendations which the MIA does not address:

rec. n°	Recommendation	SMR	Response	A	Issue
2	Call for the assistance of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in particular to facilitate the timely submission of its periodic reports to treaty bodies	Algeria	Accepted	1	Technical assistance, Treaty bodies
3	Continue to combat poverty with appropriate and targeted international assistance, in particular that provided by competent United Nations agencies and programmes	Algeria	Accepted	2	Poverty, Technical assistance
4	Adopt measures to eradicate in a definitive manner the practice of female genital mutilation	Argentina	Rejected	4	Rights of the Child, Torture and other CID treatment, Women's rights
9	Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty	Australia	Rejected	5	Death penalty, International instruments
10	Enact the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill 2004	Australia	Accepted	5	Rights of the Child
13	Repeal legislation criminalizing male homosexuality, and introduce policies aimed at ending discrimination against homosexuals	Australia	Rejected	5	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
16	Continue to improve access to basic services, such as health and education, with the full support and cooperation of the international community	Bangladesh	Accepted	2	Right to education, Right to health, Technical assistance
21	Consider abolishing the death penalty	Brazil	Rejected	3	Death penalty
22	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Brazil	Accepted	3	International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment
23	Consider withdrawing reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Brazil	No Response	3	International instruments, Women's rights
24	Expedite the adoption of the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill	Brazil	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child
26	Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility, and abolish child corporal punishment	Brazil	Accepted	5	Rights of the Child, Torture and other CID treatment

29	Enact and implement outstanding bills and policies to fulfil its obligations under international human rights instruments to which it is a party	Canada	Accepted	5	International instruments
30	Enact legislation to address domestic violence	Canada	Accepted	5	Rights of the Child, Women's rights
33	Integrate the various regional and international human rights instruments to which it is a party into its domestic legislation	Chad	Accepted	5	International instruments
34	Integrate the various regional and international human rights instruments to which it is a party into its domestic legislation	Chad	Accepted	5	International instruments
35	Integrate the various regional and international human rights instruments to which it is a party into its domestic legislation, particularly concerning torture, the state of prisons, freedom of the press and of assembly, child welfare, gender equality and so on	Chad	Accepted	5	Detention conditions, Freedom of association and peaceful assembly, Freedom of the press, International instruments, Rights of the Child, Torture and other CID treatment
36	Seek technical, material and financial assistance from the international community in order to help to address its human rights challenges	Chad	Accepted	1	Technical assistance
37	Continue to focus on reducing poverty and curbing the spread of AIDS in its efforts to improve the protection of human rights	China	Accepted	2	HIV - Aids, Poverty
39	Continue to apply the strategies and socio-economic development plans designed for poverty reduction	Cuba	Accepted	2	Poverty
40	Expedite, as far as possible, the setting up of the National Human Rights Commission in order to have, together with civil society, a good overview of the situation in the country	Democratic Republic of Congo	Accepted	4	NHRI
41	Spare no effort to care for orphans who have become victims of the AIDS pandemic - national compassion should face this national drama	Democratic Republic of Congo	Accepted	4	HIV - Aids
42	Continue its efforts towards expediting the domestication of its international obligations in the area of human rights into the national legal system	Egypt	Accepted	2	International instruments

43	Continue to exercise its sovereign right of implementing its laws and legislation in conformity with the universally agreed human rights standards and norms, and further resist any attempts to enforce values and principles alien to those that are internationally agreed	Egypt	Accepted	2	General
44	Reinforce the legal and implementation infrastructure aimed at upholding the rights of women and children, and continue, with strengthened international support, its efforts to combat HIV-AIDS	Egypt	Accepted	4	HIV - Aids, Rights of the Child, Women's rights
45	Seek the necessary international assistance, upon identification of its national priorities, to be better able to fulfil its obligations in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights	Egypt	Accepted	1	Technical assistance
46	Pursue aggressively its efforts to achieve its goals stated in the Vision 2020, through effective international cooperation and technical assistance	Ethiopia	Accepted	2	Technical assistance
47	Decriminalize homosexuality and abrogate the law which prohibits sexual relations between people of the same sex	France	Rejected	5	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
48	Definitively abolish the death penalty, and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, which bans capital punishment in all circumstances	France	Rejected	5	Death penalty, International instruments
49	Finalize its reform of the Penal Code as rapidly as possible, and improve conditions of detention, in particular combating prison overcrowding	France	Accepted	5	Detention conditions
51	Lift its reservations to CEDAW	France	No Response	5	International instruments, Women's rights
52	Set up credible mechanisms to investigate human rights violations carried out by the security forces in order to allow for the compensation of victims and to bring to justice those responsible for these acts	France	Accepted	4	Human rights violations by state agents
53	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to CAT and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	France	Accepted	5	Enforced disappearances, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment
54	Adopt legislation criminalizing female genital mutilation	Germany	Rejected	5	Rights of the Child, Torture and other CID treatment, Women's rights

55	Ensure full implementation of the principle of non-discrimination, inter alia, by amending domestic legislation and increasing awareness among the population	Germany	Accepted	5	Human rights education and training
56	Establish a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	Germany	Accepted	5	NHRI
57	Investigate cases of domestic violence, ill treatment, sexual and other abuse within the family, and apply sanctions to perpetrators	Germany	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child, Women's rights
58	Take the measures necessary to protect children from hazardous work in the informal sector	Germany	Accepted	4	Labour, Rights of the Child
59	Consider ratifying the outstanding core international human rights treaties	Ghana	No Response	3	International instruments
60	Intensification of these ongoing efforts by the Government to ensure the speedy establishment of the National Human Rights Commission	Ghana	Accepted	4	NHRI
61	Apply a human rights approach in its fight against poverty and HIV-AIDS	Hungary	Accepted	4	HIV - Aids, Poverty
62	Enhance substantially its cooperation with treaty bodies and special procedures mandate holders	Hungary	No Response	4	Special procedures, Treaty bodies
64	Seek the support of the international community and cooperate with it to formulate policies aimed at preventing the spread of HIV-AIDS	Indonesia	Accepted	1	HIV - Aids, Technical assistance
65	Move forward towards formally abolishing the death penalty	Ireland	Rejected	4	Death penalty
66	Put in place safeguards to ensure that freedom of assembly is not adversely affected in the implementation of the Public Processions and Meetings Bill	Ireland	Accepted	4	Freedom of association and peaceful assembly
67	Sign the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Ireland	Accepted	5	International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment
69	Ratify the second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR, and formally establish a moratorium on the use of death penalty with a view to its abolition	Italy	Rejected	5	Death penalty, International instruments
70	Take all necessary social, educational and legal measures to address the problem of violence against women and to ensure that cases of domestic violence within the family are properly investigated and punished	Italy	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child, Women's rights

71	Establish a national human rights institution and strengthen human rights education and school programmes and general social measures, with the support of the international community	Kuwait	Accepted	5	Human rights education and training, NHRI
72	Seek technical assistance from the international community with regard to establishing a National Human Rights Institution, intensifying public awareness in the area of human rights, improving school curriculums and improving financial and social administration in general	Kuwait	Accepted	1	NHRI, Technical assistance
74	Request United Nations technical assistance in the preparation of national reports on the implementation of international human rights treaties	Libya	Accepted	1	International instruments, Technical assistance
75	Consider positively the establishment of the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition	Mexico	Rejected	3	Death penalty
76	Proceed, within the shortest possible amount of time, with the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles	Mexico	Accepted	2	NHRI
77	Revise the provisions on defamation and libel in order that these are not considered crimes in national legislation	Mexico	Rejected	5	Freedom of opinion and expression
78	Strengthen efforts to ensure the full implementation of the principle of nondiscrimination, particularly in the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment	Mexico	Accepted	4	Women's rights
79	Continue its efforts to combat poverty, and call for technical and financial assistance at the international and bilateral levels to that end	Morocco	Accepted	2	Poverty, Technical assistance
80	Solicit the necessary international assistance and cooperation in the establishment of a National Commission on Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles	Morocco	Accepted	1	NHRI
81	Consider ratifying the outstanding core international human rights treaties	Nepal	No Response	3	International instruments
82	Set up the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles	Nepal	Accepted	5	NHRI
83	Amend the Sodomy Law so that a sexual relationship between two consenting adults of the same sex is no longer punishable	Netherlands	Rejected	5	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
84	Carry out the legal reforms necessary to ensure an independent judiciary	Netherlands	Accepted	5	Justice
85	Ensure that cases of domestic violence, ill treatment, sexual and other abuse within the family are properly investigated and that perpetrators are sanctioned	Netherlands	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child, Women's rights

86	Implement appropriate policies and measures, including care and rehabilitation, to prevent the sexual exploitation of children	Netherlands	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child
87	Reinforce its legislative framework to protect children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation, including in the family	Netherlands	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child
89	Continue working to attain the objectives stated by the country in its strategic framework Vision 2020	Nicaragua	Accepted	2	General
90	Take all necessary steps towards ratifying or acceding to the main international human rights instruments and treaties which are still outstanding	Nigeria	No Response	4	International instruments
91	Adopt the Media Policy in Parliament	Norway	Accepted	5	Freedom of the press
92	Continue to address the issue of child labour and exploitation and to finalize the draft of the National Action Programme	Norway	Accepted	2	Labour, Rights of the Child
97	Consider enacting specific domestic legislation on combating domestic violence and human trafficking	Philippines	Accepted	3	Trafficking, Women's rights
98	Enhance international cooperation to strengthen programmes aimed at combating the spread of HIV-AIDS	Philippines	Accepted	4	HIV - Aids
99	Enhance its educational system with a focus on further improving literacy rates, with the support of the international community	Philippines	Accepted	4	Right to education
100	Apply the same spirit of protecting and promoting human rights, stressing human rights education, to the efforts undertaken to implement its National Vision 2020	Senegal	Accepted	4	Human rights education and training
101	Call for the support from the international community for the efforts aimed at combating the AIDS pandemic by ensuring its capacity-building	Senegal	Accepted	1	HIV - Aids, Technical assistance
102	Consider the establishment of an efficient, child-friendly mechanism through which children can make complaints on abuses of their rights	Slovakia	Accepted	3	Rights of the Child
104	Develop additional programmes to strengthen its alternative child care facilities	Slovakia	Accepted	5	Rights of the Child
107	Review its children-related normative framework, including the adoption of the Children's Protection and Welfare Bill, to ensure full conformity with the Convention	Slovakia	Accepted	3	Rights of the Child
108	Review the legislation related to the minimum age of criminal responsibility in order to comply with international standards	Slovakia	Accepted	3	Justice, Rights of the Child
111	Consider withdrawing its reservation to article 2 of CEDAW, in line with its Constitution and international human rights instruments	South Africa	No Response	3	International instruments, Women's rights

112	Continue to strengthen its poverty eradication strategies, as well as programmes aimed at improving maternal health and conditions of employment, including the need to obviate child labour, particularly for those children orphaned by the HIV and AIDS pandemic	South Africa	Accepted	2	HIV - Aids, Poverty, Right to health, Rights of the Child, Women's rights
113	Abolish the death penalty for all cases, and sign and ratify OP2-ICCPR	Spain	Rejected	5	Death penalty, International instruments
114	Elaborate and promote a national human rights plan that integrates all of its administration, harmonizes its internal legislation with its international obligations, includes awareness-raising programmes on diverse human rights subjects, links public and private actors in its defence and guides its public policies with strategies to protect human rights, in order to achieve greater systematization of its human rights action	Spain	Accepted	5	Human rights education and training, National plan of action
115	Harmonize its national institution in order to bring it fully into line with the Paris Principles	Spain	Accepted	4	NHRI
116	Intensify efforts to conclude the submission of overdue reports to the various treaty bodies	Spain	Accepted	4	Treaty bodies
117	Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures	Spain	Rejected	5	Special procedures
118	Sign and ratify OP-CAT and CED	Spain	Accepted	5	Enforced disappearances, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment
119	Sign and ratify CRPD-OP	Spain	No Response	5	Disabilities, International instruments
120	Sign and ratify OP-ICESCR	Spain	Rejected	5	ESC rights - general, International instruments
121	Draw up plans for combating the threat of HIV-AIDS	Sudan	Accepted	4	HIV - Aids
122	Draw up plans for the elimination of female genital mutilation practices	Sudan	Rejected	4	Rights of the Child, Torture and other CID treatment, Women's rights
123	Continue its efforts to promote maternal and child care and care for young girls	Tunisia	Accepted	2	Right to health, Rights of the Child, Women's rights
125	Prioritize enacting a Domestic Violence Bill	United Kingdom	Accepted	4	Rights of the Child, Women's rights

126	Prioritize enacting the draft Children's Protection and Welfare Bill, ensuring that Convention on the Rights of the Child provisions are fully incorporated into national legislation	United Kingdom	Accepted	4	International instruments, Rights of the Child
127	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty	United Kingdom	Rejected	5	Death penalty, International instruments
130	Strengthen the Police Complaints Authority and the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences - increase training for law enforcement officers - and increase the capacity of Lesotho's police force and other public agencies to gather data and share that data with the international community so that improvements can be tracked	United States	Accepted	4	Corruption
131	Continue to strengthen its education policy, with international cooperation and technical assistance, enabling the required infrastructure to provide an inclusive education that meets the needs of its people, in conditions that guarantee full equality in terms of access	Venezuela	Accepted	2	Right to education, Technical assistance
133	Continue with all the initiatives and commitments to address the identified key national priorities in order to consolidate the promotion and protection of human rights, as broadly defined as these have been in the Kingdom	Zimbabwe	Accepted	2	General
134	Accede to outstanding international human rights instruments	Australia	No Response	5	International instruments
135	Integrate the various regional and international human rights instruments to which it is a party concerning the death penalty into its domestic legislation	Chad	Rejected	5	Death penalty, International instruments
136	Harmonize its legislation, including its customary law practices, with international obligations and standards	Brazil	No Response	5	General

A= Action Category (see on [our website](#))

SMR = State making recommendation

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