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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Côte d'Ivoire

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Côte d'Ivoire was held at the 4th meeting, on 5 November 2024. The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by the Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la justice et des droits de l'homme, Jean Sansan Kambile. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Côte d'Ivoire.
2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Côte d'Ivoire: Benin, Indonesia and Lithuania.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Côte d'Ivoire:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Côte d'Ivoire through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the Ivorian delegation emphasized that the national report had been drawn up following an inclusive and ongoing process. To follow up implementation of the 222 recommendations accepted during the previous universal periodic review cycle, Côte d'Ivoire drew up a national human rights action plan on 23 February 2022 and subsequently submitted a mid-term report.
6. The human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire had undergone significant developments in terms of legal and institutional frameworks and public policies to strengthen human rights.
7. Côte d'Ivoire had strengthened its cooperation with human rights mechanisms, in particular by submitting its reports to the treaty bodies and cooperating closely with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Of the 222 accepted recommendations, 169 had been fully implemented, while the remaining 53 were still being implemented.
8. With regard to civil and political rights, the implementation of the 2016–2020 sectoral policy action plan of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights had improved access to justice. The Code of Criminal Procedure provided a framework for police custody and detention, making them subject to strict conditions. Regular monitoring of places of deprivation of liberty was carried out. The Criminal Code criminalized torture as a separate offence, with criminal sanctions. On 16 October 2024 the Government had adopted a bill

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/47/CIV/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/47/CIV/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/47/CIV/3](#).

establishing the powers, organization and operation of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, the National Detention Observatory.

9. The mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders, created by interministerial decree on 10 November 2021, was operational.

10. With regard to the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labour, the 2019–2021 National Action Plan, extended until December 2023, had improved children's access to basic social services and reduced the socioeconomic vulnerability of families and communities.

11. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, the measures taken had helped to increase the number of schools, classrooms and teachers to cope with the growing number of pupils.

12. There had been a significant increase in the resources allocated to health. Work in that area was supported by initiatives to improve access to drinking water. In the fight against maternal and infant mortality, the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Maternal and Child Health had been effective. Universal health coverage ensured that all people were covered by a health insurance scheme.

13. The struggle against poverty was a priority, with the implementation of the Productive Social Safety Nets Project to empower persons receiving assistance. On 15 June 2023, Côte d'Ivoire had adopted a national rural land tenure security programme.

14. The reform of the texts already in place had made it possible to strengthen equality between men and women. An Act of 14 October 2019 mandated that women account for a minimum quota of 30 per cent on the electoral lists of political parties and groupings. The Act of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual violence outside the context of domestic violence was the subject of a major awareness campaign. Thanks to the Government's efforts, female genital mutilation had fallen sharply. The marriageable age was now 18, with no possibility of dispensation. The Criminal Code criminalized early and forced marriage.

15. To protect the rights of persons with disabilities, a fund had been established by decree on 15 February 2023 for their integration in the world of work.

16. As for the question of bringing the National Human Rights Council into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), in December 2020 the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions had granted the A status to the Council.

17. Côte d'Ivoire had adopted a national strategy for good governance and the fight against corruption. The Economic and Financial Crime Division, a specialized court, had been created by a law of 11 March 2022. The Agency for the Management and Recovery of Criminal Assets had been established on 1 June 2022.

18. Despite the Government's efforts, challenges remained. However, vigorous measures were under way to deal with them, with international cooperation.

19. Responding to a question submitted in advance by Germany, the Head of Delegation indicated that, during the period under review, 39 people had been admitted to the legal profession, which was governed by a regulation of the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

20. With regard to questions from Germany and the United States concerning lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, the Criminal Code enshrined the prohibition of all grounds of discrimination prohibited under international law. The people in question were adequately protected.

21. With regard to the question of preparations for the 2025 elections, raised by the United Kingdom and the United States, political dialogue sessions were being organized on an ongoing basis, and a review of the electoral roll supported by awareness-raising campaigns had recently taken place, supported by awareness-raising campaigns.

22. As far as the question raised by Spain was concerned, in addition to the application of alternative measures to detention, increasing the capacity of prisons would make it possible to bring the number of places available into line with the prison population. A software programme for managing and administering prisons had been put into operation to prevent pretrial detention from extending beyond the authorized limit.

23. Responding to a question raised by Slovenia, the Head of Delegation clarified that the Criminal Code explicitly criminalized age discrimination. Pension levels and benefits had been improved for retired people.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 98 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. The Philippines noted the reforms undertaken to align national laws with international human rights standards and the ratification of international instruments.

26. Poland welcomed the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire to implement recommendations from the previous review and to reform the legal framework.

27. Portugal noted the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the revision of the Criminal Code to prohibit torture.

28. Qatar noted the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire in protecting human rights, which reflected the commitment of the State to promoting social justice and sustainable development.

29. The Russian Federation noted the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire to ensure freedom of expression and hoped that the forthcoming presidential elections would take place in an atmosphere of respect for human rights.

30. Saudi Arabia welcomed the significant developments in the normative and institutional frameworks and in public policy.

31. Senegal noted the ratification of international human rights instruments and the commitment to promote human rights education.

32. Sierra Leone commended Côte d'Ivoire for the efforts made to promote compulsory education and the strategic plan to accelerate girls' education.

33. Ukraine noted the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire since its previous review, notably in relation to its legal and institutional frameworks.

34. South Africa noted the strides made by Côte d'Ivoire since its previous review, such as developing new laws, regulations and institutions to advance human rights.

35. Spain welcomed the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

36. South Sudan noted the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire to promote human rights, including by ratifying many international instruments.

37. Sri Lanka noted with appreciation the policy-level measures taken to promote the enjoyment of human rights, including the National Development Programme.

38. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire to protect human rights.

39. The Sudan noted the legislative, policy and institutional reforms, the efforts to combat corruption and the integration of human rights into the education curricula.

40. Switzerland thanked the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire for the presentation of its national report.

41. Togo noted the progress made in relation to the legal framework, including the accession to two core international human rights treaties.
42. Tunisia welcomed the ratification of several international instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
43. Türkiye welcomed the progress made in combating gender-based violence and discrimination, respecting children's rights and reducing prison overcrowding, among other things.
44. Slovenia urged Côte d'Ivoire to extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders.
45. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that it was vital that civic space remained open to foster inclusive elections in 2025 and expressed concern about violations of the rights of LGBT+ individuals.
46. The United Republic of Tanzania noted the measures taken by Côte d'Ivoire to combat trafficking in persons, child labour and prison overcrowding and to increase school enrolment.
47. The United States of America remained concerned about the suppression of independent media, increasing discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ individuals.
48. Vanuatu noted the adoption of various action plans and strategies for the protection of human rights.
49. Viet Nam noted the initiatives taken by Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the human rights institutional and legislative frameworks and to promote human rights education.
50. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the ratification of international instruments and urged Côte d'Ivoire to guarantee the rights of migrant workers.
51. Zambia noted the achievements made by Côte d'Ivoire in the promotion of civil and political rights.
52. Zimbabwe commended Côte d'Ivoire for its legislative reforms, which were aimed at bringing the legal system into line with the country's international commitments.
53. Algeria noted the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire to improve the protection of human rights in the country, including through the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
54. Angola noted the progress made in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review and the commitment to ensure gender equality and empower women.
55. Armenia commended Côte d'Ivoire for its commitment to implementing recommendations from the previous review, including those made by Armenia.
56. Australia welcomed the abolition of the death penalty, while noting restrictions on the freedoms of assembly and of association and cases of arbitrary detention.
57. Bahrain noted the positive engagement of Côte d'Ivoire with the international human rights mechanisms.
58. Belgium welcomed the legislative reforms and the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review.
59. Bhutan noted the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire to reduce poverty and promote economic empowerment, as well as the ratification of international instruments.
60. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the legislative framework and the ratification of international instruments.
61. Botswana noted the legislative reforms introduced by Côte d'Ivoire and the existing challenges, particularly the prevalence of gender-based violence and discrimination against women.

62. Brazil encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to take measures to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
63. Bulgaria noted the ratification of two international human rights instruments and the A status accreditation of the national human rights institution.
64. Burkina Faso welcomed the cooperation of Côte d'Ivoire with the human rights mechanisms and the measures introduced to investigate allegations of human rights violations.
65. Burundi welcomed actions taken to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities, reduce poverty and empower women through ensuring access to financial credit.
66. Cabo Verde noted the establishment of the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments.
67. Cameroon noted the efforts made to promote human rights, which had brought about progress in the consolidation of peace, national reconciliation and socioeconomic development.
68. The Kingdom of the Netherlands noted the adoption of legislation promoting women's representation in elected positions and the assurance given by Côte d'Ivoire on protecting citizens following the recent violence against the LGBTIQ+ community.
69. Chile noted the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire in guaranteeing freedom of expression and the establishment of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.
70. China noted the achievements made by Côte d'Ivoire in poverty alleviation, socioeconomic development, environmental protection and in the education, security and health sectors.
71. Colombia thanked Côte d'Ivoire for its report and its willingness to engage with the universal periodic review process.
72. The Congo noted the ratification of international human rights instruments and the development of legislation to protect vulnerable groups.
73. Costa Rica highlighted progress in implementing the World Programme for Human Rights Education, particularly for the security forces.
74. Cuba noted the efforts made to improve the legislative framework and to strengthen equality between men and women.
75. The Ivorian delegation reported that the Government had secured the headquarters of a non-governmental organization campaigning for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and provided personal security for the organization's president.
76. Responding to a question posed by Belgium, the delegation explained that civil society organizations had the right to form freely, without prior authorization, and to administer the membership fees and the movable and immovable assets required for carrying out their objectives.
77. With regard to female genital mutilation, forced marriages and other forms of gender-based violence, the delegation added that the country's legislation was effectively enforced, with prosecutions and convictions.
78. With regard to the fight against child labour, the delegation described the strengthening of its legislative and institutional framework and indicated that several convictions and severe sentences had been handed down against persons guilty of child trafficking.
79. Responding to the question posed by the main group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the delegation reported significant progress on environmental policies, strategies and the legal and institutional framework. It cited in particular the Environment Code Act of 23 November 2023, the draft law on combating climate change adopted by the Government in October 2024 and the National Commission for Combating Climate Change.

80. With regard to a question raised by Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the delegation explained that coordination of the implementation of recommendations accepted under the universal periodic review mechanism was ensured by the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments.

81. Responding to a question raised by Spain, the delegation explained that dozens of civilian and military officials had been prosecuted for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed during the 2010–2011 post-election crisis. With regard to crimes linked to the 2020 post-election crisis, a special investigation unit had issued its report and proceedings were under way before the competent examining courts. It was a priority to secure compensation for the damage suffered.

82. Concerning birth registration, the Civil Status Act of 19 November 2018 stipulated that the declaration and registration of civil status events were compulsory and that such services were free of charge.

83. Cyprus welcomed the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire in promoting press freedom and the establishment of a mechanism to protect human rights defenders.

84. Denmark expressed concern about abortion laws. It noted that the national preventive mechanism had yet to be established, which had hindered the effective implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

85. Djibouti noted the legal reforms introduced to ensure the alignment of national legislation with international standards.

86. The Dominican Republic noted the initiatives taken to improve the situation of persons with disabilities and to promote economic empowerment, especially among women.

87. Egypt noted the implementation of national programmes to promote human rights, especially in the areas of development, social security, child protection and gender equality.

88. Estonia noted improvement in the protection of human rights, while expressing concern about restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, to media freedom and of peaceful assembly.

89. Ethiopia noted the implementation of recommendations from the previous review and the enactment of several laws to strengthen the protection of human rights.

90. France congratulated Côte d'Ivoire on the steps taken since the previous review, particularly the ratification of international human rights instruments.

91. The Gambia remained concerned about child exploitation and the decision to withdraw the declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

92. Georgia commended Côte d'Ivoire for its efforts to realize the rights of persons with disabilities and noted the ratification of two international instruments.

93. Germany called for enhanced efforts to reduce child labour and expressed concern about the frequent banning of demonstrations.

94. Ghana applauded Côte d'Ivoire for its commitment to tackling trafficking in persons and noted initiatives relating to good governance and the strengthening of the legal framework.

95. Greece appreciated the efforts made to involve trade unions and employers' organizations in the campaign against trafficking in persons and child labour.

96. The Holy See noted the efforts made to ensure respect for human rights, particularly in relation to religious freedom.

97. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire and appreciated the presentation of its national report.

98. India noted the legal, institutional and policy developments since the previous review, including the establishment of the Central Adoption Authority and the National Commission on Humanitarian Law.
99. Indonesia noted the efforts made to strengthen the legislative framework and to combat domestic violence, sexual violence, rape, forced and early marriages and torture.
100. Iraq welcomed the important developments in the legislative framework, including through the ratification of international human rights instruments.
101. Ireland expressed concern about challenges relating to access to justice, violence against women and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
102. Italy noted the creation of the interministerial council for human rights and the adoption of a new Criminal Code.
103. Japan commended Côte d'Ivoire for its cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to support asylum-seeking women, while expressing concern about the lack of policy implementation.
104. Jordan noted the achievements made in protecting human rights, including by ratifying international instruments, establishing institutions and developing human rights programmes.
105. Kenya noted the progress made in protecting human rights and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to make further efforts to improve detention conditions and address prison overcrowding.
106. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire in implementing supported recommendations from the previous review.
107. Lebanon welcomed the commitment to improving access to education and thanked Côte d'Ivoire for hosting a large Lebanese diaspora.
108. Lesotho noted the efforts made to strengthen the promotion of human rights through the implementation of public policies.
109. Liechtenstein thanked Côte d'Ivoire for its national report.
110. Lithuania noted the ratification of an international human rights instrument and welcomed legislative initiatives taken in relation to persons with disabilities.
111. Luxembourg noted the ratification of an international instrument and the impressive progress made to combat torture.
112. Madagascar noted the enactment of legislation setting the minimum marriage age at 18 years and the ratification of international instruments.
113. Malawi noted significant progress in promoting and protecting human rights.
114. Malaysia noted existing challenges in prison management and in implementing alternatives to detention.
115. Maldives commended Côte d'Ivoire for its commitment to advancing human rights, as highlighted by initiatives such as the National Development Programme 2021–2025.
116. Mali noted the initiatives taken to improve the penitentiary system and the efforts made to increase access to education for vulnerable children.
117. Mauritania noted the adoption of a development plan aimed at addressing poverty, climate change and unemployment.
118. Mauritius commended Côte d'Ivoire for the initiatives taken to protect human rights.
119. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
120. Montenegro noted the work done in relation to conflict-related crimes and encouraged further improvement in ensuring accountability.

121. Morocco noted the ratification of international instruments, the strengthening of the domestic legal framework and the National Human Rights Action Plan.
122. Mozambique commended Côte d'Ivoire for integrating human rights principles in its legal framework.
123. Namibia commended Côte d'Ivoire for ratifying two international instruments and for its efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal frameworks.
124. Nepal noted the cooperation of Côte d'Ivoire with the human rights mechanisms and its ratification of an international human right instrument.
125. Canada congratulated Côte d'Ivoire on its commitment to improving the human rights situation in the country by ensuring stability.
126. The Niger noted the implementation of recommendations from the previous review and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to implement the recommendations that had yet to be implemented.
127. Oman noted the efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire in relation to development, including through the implementation of the National Development Programme 2021–2025.
128. Pakistan appreciated the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire to human rights and the steps taken to further the human rights agenda in the country.
129. Panama thanked the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire for the presentation of its national report.
130. Paraguay welcomed the initiatives taken in addressing domestic and sexual violence, several of which were linked to recommendations from the previous review.
131. In response to a question posed by Germany, the Ivorian delegation explained that eviction operations included support measures for the persons affected, such as the payment of rehousing assistance, the granting of a plot of land to landowners and the provision of a plot of land with the signing of a lease, upon termination of which the household became the owner.
132. Regarding the questions raised by Panama, the delegation presented detailed information on the national action plans for greater inclusion of people with albinism in the socioeconomic fabric, in addition to citing the protection offered by the Criminal Code, which prohibited any discrimination against them. The delegation reported that there was a budgeted national family planning action plan for the period from 2021 to 2025. A decree issued on 12 August 2024 allowed for a postponement of schooling in the event of pregnancy.
133. Responding to the question from Liechtenstein, the delegation indicated that ratification was expected in the near future of the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (the Kampala amendments) and of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishing a communications procedure.
134. With regard to abortion, the delegation pointed out that the country's legislation did not criminalize it in cases of rape or incest. The Criminal Code criminalized all forms of domestic violence. A law adopted in December 2021 provided for measures to protect victims of all such forms of violence.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

135. **The following recommendations will be examined by Côte d'Ivoire, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

- 135.1 **Consider ratifying pending human rights protection instruments (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 135.2 **Ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Niger);**

- 135.3 **Ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Colombia);**
- 135.4 **Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments) (Liechtenstein);**
- 135.5 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 135.6 **Redouble efforts to strengthen the legal system, including by ratifying international instruments not yet ratified (Ukraine);**
- 135.7 **Step up efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Malawi);**
- 135.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);**
- 135.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Namibia);**
- 135.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Luxembourg);**
- 135.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Niger);**
- 135.12 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Malawi);**
- 135.13 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Malawi);**
- 135.14 **Step up its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Burkina Faso);**
- 135.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Mexico);**
- 135.16 **Continue the full implementation of the mission of the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments (Morocco);**
- 135.17 **Consider ratifying the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (Mauritius);**
- 135.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**
- 135.19 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the United Nations (Ukraine);**
- 135.20 **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Luxembourg);**
- 135.21 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);**
- 135.22 **Extend an open and standing invitation for special procedure mandate holders to visit the country (Paraguay);**
- 135.23 **Continue and strengthen cooperation with the treaty bodies in the context of the submission of periodic reports (Senegal);**

- 135.24 **Take all the necessary measures to effectively implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cabo Verde);**
- 135.25 **Strengthen the institutional framework relating to the promotion and protection of human rights (Sudan);**
- 135.26 **Continue to strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks that promote respect for human rights (Ethiopia);**
- 135.27 **Strengthen national legislation by domesticating the international and regional instruments that have already been ratified (South Sudan);**
- 135.28 **Consider bringing all national laws into line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ensuring their implementation, while adopting a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence against women (Greece);**
- 135.29 **Continue its work to strengthen the legal instruments for the protection of human rights (Russian Federation);**
- 135.30 **Continue to strengthen the national institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cyprus);**
- 135.31 **Establish a national preventive mechanism in line with the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 135.32 **Establish, without further delay, a national preventive mechanism, in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 135.33 **Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mexico);**
- 135.34 **Advance the implementation of a law to establish the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Morocco);**
- 135.35 **Accelerate efforts to effectively establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Togo);**
- 135.36 **Continue the effective implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Morocco);**
- 135.37 **Integrate human rights defenders in the composition of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and make it independent in its composition and functioning (Chile);**
- 135.38 **Accelerate the creation and operationalization of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, with the participation of civil society (Costa Rica);**
- 135.39 **Strengthen the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments as the national implementation, reporting and monitoring mechanism, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
- 135.40 **Ensure the implementation of laws and regulations that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (Cyprus);**
- 135.41 **Consider enacting a law on gender parity to ensure equal representation of women and men in both the public and the private sectors (Sierra Leone);**
- 135.42 **Adopt a law on gender parity to guarantee equal representation of women in all political and public sectors (South Sudan);**

- 135.43 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and prevent violence against women (Tunisia);
- 135.44 Continue efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through awareness-raising and assistance programmes (Viet Nam);
- 135.45 Redouble efforts to effectively combat discrimination against persons with albinism (Congo);
- 135.46 Ensure that women and girls with disabilities are included in all policies and programmes on gender equality (Namibia);
- 135.47 Expedite the adoption of policies providing alternatives to custodial sentences for misdemeanour offences (Sierra Leone);
- 135.48 Continue with ongoing efforts to combat prison overcrowding and reviewing the Criminal Code to strengthen alternative sentences (Algeria);
- 135.49 Combat prison overcrowding by respecting legal detention periods, accelerating the construction and rehabilitation of courts and prisons and increasing human resources (Mali);
- 135.50 Implement prison reform measures to address overcrowding and ensure adequate living conditions (Mozambique);
- 135.51 Strengthen efforts to improve prison conditions and reinforce measures taken to reintegrate prisoners into the community (Malaysia);
- 135.52 Continue its efforts to improve the prison system and detention conditions, in particular by separating juvenile detainees in localities where this is not yet effective (Switzerland);
- 135.53 Adopt enhanced measures to reduce prison overcrowding by respecting legal detention periods and fully implementing targeted programmes for alternatives to imprisonment (Portugal);
- 135.54 Strengthen the capacities of prison staff in matters of the fundamental rights of detainees and integrate the specific issue of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment into the training programme for prison officers (Luxembourg);
- 135.55 As a matter of priority, alleviate the inhumane conditions in prisons by addressing the problems of severe overcrowding, the numerous acts of violence, including sexual violence, and the lack of food, hygiene and quality medical care and increase the number and training of prison officers (Holy See);
- 135.56 Continue efforts to reduce the prison population and to improve detention conditions, particularly for children (Lebanon);
- 135.57 Review its prison policy to address prison overcrowding and prolonged detention, and safeguard the rights of inmates (Gambia);
- 135.58 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to address prison overcrowding, such as exploring alternatives to custodial punishments (Kenya);
- 135.59 Strengthen human rights training for its law enforcement officials (Pakistan);
- 135.60 Strengthen prison infrastructure and improve the well-being of prisoners, especially by implementing measures that aim to accelerate prevention and reduce HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases in prisons (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 135.61 Invest in the penitentiary system to reduce overcrowding and improve respect for human rights in prisons (United States of America);

- 135.62 Continue to guarantee the rights of all citizens and to address and combat violence and hate speech against all persons, including LGBTIQ+ persons (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 135.63 Continue working on preparing special training programmes in the field of human rights and the rules of international humanitarian law for members of the defence and security forces (Jordan);
- 135.64 Adopt measures to facilitate effective reintegration into society of children who were previously associated with armed groups (Philippines);
- 135.65 Continue taking measures to implement cross-political party dialogue and transitional justice mechanisms (Sierra Leone);
- 135.66 Continue efforts to combat corruption within the framework of the National Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy (Tunisia);
- 135.67 Continue to implement policies and legislation to ensure good governance and the fight against corruption (Cyprus);
- 135.68 Ensure effective oversight of private military and security companies by increasing efforts to implement specific regulations (Lithuania);
- 135.69 Strengthen the independence of the judiciary by increasing professional expertise in the judicial sector (Lithuania);
- 135.70 Accelerate the implementation of judicial reforms to guarantee independent and effective justice in order to combat impunity and promote public confidence in the judicial system (Cameroon);
- 135.71 Continue judicial reforms, in particular to guarantee the independence of the judiciary, to strengthen the fight against corruption and to reinforce measures to guarantee access to justice (Ireland);
- 135.72 Continue undertaking judicial reforms to effectively guarantee the independence of the judiciary, strengthen the fight against corruption and reinforce measures to guarantee access to justice (Liechtenstein);
- 135.73 Step up its efforts towards adopting a national plan and strengthening the capacities of those involved in the criminal justice system for implementing alternatives to imprisonment (Greece);
- 135.74 Encourage magistrates to apply alternative sentences to imprisonment, including for minors, in order to combat prison overcrowding in the long term (Luxembourg);
- 135.75 Continue efforts to implement the action plans and to strengthen standards guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary (Brazil);
- 135.76 Continue to strengthen the actions foreseen in the Sectoral Policy Action Plan to ensure access to a quality judicial system (Cuba);
- 135.77 Strengthen citizens' rights for effective judicial protection, particularly by facilitating regulations on the enrolment in the *Ordre national des avocats* aiming for a significant increase in the number of lawyers and the availability of legal protection to everyone (Germany);
- 135.78 Continue judicial investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and torture committed by law enforcement officials (Greece);
- 135.79 Ensure that in cases where detention is unavoidable, children are not detained with adults, in compliance with international standards and article 7 of the country's Decree No. 69-189 of 14 May 1969 on regulating prisons (South Africa);

- 135.80 **Initiate effective measures to ensure the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and to refrain from restrictions on exercising these rights (Germany);**
- 135.81 **Strengthen the laws and regulations to safeguard better access to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression (Indonesia);**
- 135.82 **Revise the relevant articles of the Criminal Code to bring them into line with international standards on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Estonia);**
- 135.83 **Protect the rights to freedom of expression, speech, and peaceful assembly (United States of America);**
- 135.84 **Guarantee fully the exercise of the right to association, peaceful assembly and expression of civil society organizations following the adoption of the Ministry of the Interior's ordinance of 12 June 2024 and guarantee a safe and enabling environment for journalists, the media and human rights defenders (Spain);**
- 135.85 **Ensure the right to freedoms of association, peaceful assembly, action and expression of civil society organizations while ensuring the protection of human rights defenders (France);**
- 135.86 **Ensure that the provisions contained in Ordinance No. 2024-368 of 12 June 2024 relating to the organization of civil society are passed into a law consistent with the constitutional provisions and international obligations relating to freedom of association and of peaceful assembly (Switzerland);**
- 135.87 **Respond to the concerns expressed about Ordinance No. 2024-368 so that civil society organizations can act freely and contribute to its democracy (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 135.88 **Respect and safeguard freedoms of peaceful assembly and association in accordance with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 135.89 **Strengthen the implementation of measures to guarantee the freedoms of assembly and peaceful demonstration, in accordance with article 11 of the Constitution, in order to facilitate the holding of inclusive, transparent and peaceful elections in 2025 (Canada);**
- 135.90 **Ensure an inclusive dialogue with all political and civil society actors, in a peaceful environment, in view of the upcoming elections (France);**
- 135.91 **Put an end to abusive legal proceedings against journalists, the media and any other individuals who have exercised their right to freedom of expression, ensure respect for the right to peaceful assembly and involve civil society organizations in drawing up the legislative framework regulating their activities (Belgium);**
- 135.92 **Ensure robust protection of freedom of expression, allowing for broad participation in the public sphere (Holy See);**
- 135.93 **Allow for inclusive, transparent and peaceful elections by promoting the rights of freedoms of association, assembly, and peaceful demonstration, in line with article 20 of the Constitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 135.94 **Take concrete and transparent measures to create a favourable environment for the right to freedom of assembly, association and peaceful demonstrations, especially concerning Ordinance No. 2024-368 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 135.95 **Ensure that the rule of law is applied equally to all citizens, regardless of political affiliation, including by the removal of undue regulatory obstacles preventing citizens from voting (United States of America);**

- 135.96 Enhance protection for human rights defenders by ensuring that the rights of defenders, activists and journalists are protected from violation (Armenia);
- 135.97 Continue promoting fundamental freedoms, including press freedom, and establish a mechanism to protect human rights defenders (State of Palestine);
- 135.98 Take all appropriate measures to ensure an open civil society (Italy);
- 135.99 Implement effective measures to promote human rights defenders, in particular those campaigning against child marriage and environmental degradation (Zambia);
- 135.100 Continue its efforts to meet citizens' expectations for transparent and inclusive elections (Türkiye);
- 135.101 Strengthen democratic participation and correspondingly the social acceptance of elections by prolonging the time intervals for the registration of voters significantly (Germany);
- 135.102 Continue awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of women's participation in political life, especially in decision-making positions, and provide leadership training for women seeking to run for election or hold public office (Maldives);
- 135.103 Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of women's participation in political life, particularly in decision-making processes (South Africa);
- 135.104 Strengthen its efforts to protect and promote the human rights of women and girls by enhancing their meaningful participation in decision-making processes, including through revision of the national action plan of the women and peace and security agenda (Japan);
- 135.105 Continue its commendable efforts in advancing women's participation in political life by focusing on awareness campaigns and supporting training for women aspiring to participate in decision-making roles (State of Palestine);
- 135.106 Continue its media-driven awareness campaign and other outreach activities aimed at increasing women's participation in public and political affairs (Bhutan);
- 135.107 Raise awareness on the importance of women's equal participation in public and political life, particularly in decision-making positions (Botswana);
- 135.108 Intensify efforts already under way to increase women's participation in political and public life (Burundi);
- 135.109 Continue to promote the rights of women and young people by strengthening initiatives aimed at their empowerment and ensuring their full participation in decision-making processes (Cameroon);
- 135.110 Strengthen initiatives that promote the participation of women in political leadership and decision-making roles (Armenia);
- 135.111 Take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of women and young people in democratic processes (Bulgaria);
- 135.112 Strengthen existing mechanisms to continue efforts to further improve the promotion and integration of women in political and public life in accordance with the quota law and to extend it to non-elective positions (Djibouti);
- 135.113 Institute appropriate mechanisms to boost women's meaningful participation in the political and economic spheres (Philippines);

- 135.114 Strengthen the effectiveness of measures to protect human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders who fight against female genital mutilation and child marriage (Cabo Verde);
- 135.115 Continue enhancing the capacity and resources of law enforcement and the judiciary in the fight against human trafficking, especially in women and children (Philippines);
- 135.116 Increase national efforts aimed at addressing the crime of trafficking in persons, especially women, girls and children, by mobilizing adequate financial resources, building the capacity of law enforcement personnel and taking advantage of the best practices in this field (Bahrain);
- 135.117 Continue strengthening the technical and operational capacities of law enforcement in the fight against trafficking in persons (Georgia);
- 135.118 Continue the initiatives undertaken in the fight against trafficking in persons, allocating the necessary resources for this purpose (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 135.119 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and child labour, allocating sufficient financial resources, in particular for the committees in charge of these issues (Lebanon);
- 135.120 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and provide comprehensive care for victims, and support the focal points in communities to report violence (Jordan);
- 135.121 Strengthen measures aimed at eradicating trafficking in children (Ukraine);
- 135.122 Continue and intensify its efforts to eliminate trafficking in children in cocoa plantations (Mali);
- 135.123 Intensify efforts to prevent human trafficking, particularly in women and children, and enhance victim support mechanisms (Mozambique);
- 135.124 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent, combat and punish trafficking in persons, and intensify awareness-raising measures (Paraguay);
- 135.125 Continue the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labour (Burundi);
- 135.126 Continue prohibiting all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons, by focusing on eradicating child labour and enhancing the enforcement of criminal and labour laws (State of Palestine);
- 135.127 Increase the supply of vocational training to meet the challenges of youth employability (Congo);
- 135.128 Strengthen vocational training and decent employment opportunities for the country's youth (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 135.129 Continue making efforts to promote the transition of women in the informal sector to the formal one (Angola);
- 135.130 Ensure that women's unpaid work is recognized, reduced and redistributed through investments in infrastructure and social services, such as childcare, and the promotion of men's participation in domestic and family responsibilities (Panama);
- 135.131 Redouble efforts in bringing women at work in the informal sector under the social protection framework (Nepal);
- 135.132 Continue efforts to improve access to basic social services for all (Türkiye);
- 135.133 Continue its efforts to improve access to basic social services for all (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 135.134 **Strengthen efforts to improve access to basic social services for vulnerable people (Senegal);**
- 135.135 **Strengthen initiatives to improve access to drinking water in both urban and rural areas (Qatar);**
- 135.136 **Reinforce the fight against social and economic inequalities by continuing efforts to guarantee equitable access to basic services, such as education and health, for all communities (Cameroon);**
- 135.137 **Continue to develop the necessary infrastructure to ensure access to safe drinking water and electricity throughout the whole country (Holy See);**
- 135.138 **Increase measures to address food insecurity and reduce poverty (Cuba);**
- 135.139 **Continue supporting the work of the Productive Social Safety Net Project, aimed at empowering those receiving assistance in the area of eradicating poverty (Jordan);**
- 135.140 **Continue to work with the representatives of the Catholic Church and civil society to put an end to forced evictions and address the issue of homes and schools being demolished even without warning (Holy See);**
- 135.141 **Halt forced evictions in Abidjan and provide support and compensation to affected communities in accordance with article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Australia);**
- 135.142 **Strengthen human rights protection in rural areas and work on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 135.143 **Redouble efforts to ensure access to quality, safe and effective medicines in order to counter the sale of counterfeit medicine on the streets (South Africa);**
- 135.144 **Continue harnessing the benefits of new technologies, including digitization, especially in the areas of health and poverty eradication schemes (India);**
- 135.145 **Continue its efforts to improve access to healthcare services (Georgia);**
- 135.146 **Continue efforts to strengthen national health institutions and programmes, especially with regard to women and children, and ensure the provision of health materials for this purpose (Iraq);**
- 135.147 **Continue to strengthen its socioeconomic development and allocate sufficient resources to ensure the right to health and the right to education for the people (Viet Nam);**
- 135.148 **Strengthen prevention mechanisms to address drug use and create community programmes to provide treatment for young addicts (Ghana);**
- 135.149 **Strengthen measures for access to quality healthcare, including maternal and child health (Armenia);**
- 135.150 **Accelerate the approval of laws on reproductive and maternal and child health (Colombia);**
- 135.151 **Continue to advance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Maternal and Child Health 2021–2025 (Oman);**
- 135.152 **Provide access to free menstrual health products in schools and in all public toilets (Panama);**
- 135.153 **Ensure access to information on reproductive health and rights and introduce sexual and reproductive health rights education in school curricula (Iceland);**

- 135.154 Decriminalize abortion under all circumstances and strengthen measures to ensure access to safe abortion and post-abortion services (Iceland);
- 135.155 Amend articles 366 and 367 of the Criminal Code with a view to legalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest or severe fetal impairment, in line with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) (Denmark);
- 135.156 Legalize abortion in cases of rape, incest or severe fetal impairment and decriminalize abortion in all other cases (Estonia);
- 135.157 Take concrete measures to improve the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls through the accessibility and availability of adequate services (Togo);
- 135.158 Prevent child pregnancies by introducing comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual education in school curricula (Mexico);
- 135.159 Increase awareness-raising among students of the causes and consequences of early pregnancy, in particular through social workers, to combat school absenteeism among girls (Switzerland);
- 135.160 Strengthen programmes to prevent drug use among children and youth by developing accessible and child- and youth-friendly drug dependence treatment and harm reduction services (Panama);
- 135.161 Continue its efforts to improve access to all health services for persons with disabilities (Bhutan);
- 135.162 Continue efforts to improve access to education for all, especially girls and children living in rural areas, and enhance awareness-raising initiatives and media campaigns on the right of girls to education (Qatar);
- 135.163 Continue efforts to improve access to education for all, including migrants from the Sahel, and especially girls and children living in rural areas, and strengthen initiatives and campaigns to raise awareness of girls' right to education (Bulgaria);
- 135.164 Improve accessibility to education for all, especially for girls and adolescents in rural areas, and strengthen initiatives and campaigns to raise awareness of their right to education, including for those who are mothers (Costa Rica);
- 135.165 Improve the accessibility of education for all, especially for girls and children living in rural areas, and strengthen awareness campaigns on the right of girls to education (Zambia);
- 135.166 Increase access to quality education for all, especially for girls and children from rural or marginalized communities (Armenia);
- 135.167 Improve the accessibility of education for all, especially for girls, as well as for children living in rural areas (Dominican Republic);
- 135.168 Improve access to education for all, in particular for girls living in rural areas, and carry out awareness-raising activities on girls' right to education (Estonia);
- 135.169 Improve access to education, especially for girls and children living in rural areas (Poland);
- 135.170 Work on guaranteeing enforcement of the right to education for all children, especially those in rural areas and those in vulnerable economic conditions (Bahrain);
- 135.171 Prioritize access to quality education and the economic inclusion of women, youth and people living in rural areas as a means to address poverty, gender inequality, child labour and other forms of exploitation (Zimbabwe);

- 135.172 Promote national programmes and policies to guarantee access to education and improve schooling for girls and boys (Cuba);
- 135.173 Continue efforts to promote the right to education to ensure equal access to quality education (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 135.174 Intensify the construction of schools and the recruitment of teachers according to regional needs, take measures to combat drugs in schools in collaboration with the police, and increase awareness among parents about supervising their children's schoolwork (Mali);
- 135.175 Move forward with measures to increase the number of schools, classrooms and teachers, to address the growing number of students (Saudi Arabia);
- 135.176 Increase the allocation of the necessary human and financial resources to the education system, as well as additional measures on the implementation of compulsory schooling (Angola);
- 135.177 Allocate the necessary human, technical and financial resources to the education system, focusing on rural areas, preschool education, vocational training and programmes to increase literacy (Maldives);
- 135.178 Pursue ongoing efforts to improve the allocation of human resources in the education system, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mauritius);
- 135.179 Enhance resources for the development of education programmes in rural and marginalized areas (Oman);
- 135.180 Strengthen initiatives and campaigns to raise awareness of girls' right to education (Dominican Republic);
- 135.181 Intensify efforts to ensure non-discriminatory access to quality education for all (Djibouti);
- 135.182 Enhance efforts to increase the outreach of education (India);
- 135.183 Increase funding and initiatives to improve access to education and healthcare, particularly in rural and underserved areas (Mozambique);
- 135.184 Continue improving rural communities' access to education and healthcare services (Nepal);
- 135.185 Improve the accessibility of education for all, especially for girls and children living in rural areas, and strengthen awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns on the right of girls to education (South Sudan);
- 135.186 Continue efforts to increase girls' enrolment in schools, within the framework of the strategic plan to accelerate girls' education and the literacy policy (Tunisia);
- 135.187 Take measures to address the violence perpetrated in schools against children, particularly girls, including sexual abuse and harassment by teachers, with a focus on prevention policies, and bring perpetrators to justice (Liechtenstein);
- 135.188 Take effective measures to address violence perpetrated against children in schools, including sexual abuse and harassment by teachers, with emphasis on prevention policies and bringing offenders to justice (Zimbabwe);
- 135.189 Take measures towards a more inclusive education system, particularly for children with disabilities, including intellectual disabilities (Lithuania);
- 135.190 Continue with national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);

- 135.191 Strengthen adaptation and resilience capacities at national and local levels through institutional reforms and the adoption of laws on climate change (Vanuatu);
- 135.192 Strengthen the advocacy process for the systematic integration of the link between gender and climate in strategies and policy documents (Vanuatu);
- 135.193 Ensure the meaningful and equal participation of women and girls, including those in rural areas, in decision-making related to the triple planetary crises of biodiversity loss, pollution and climate change, and disaster risk reduction, in implementation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica);
- 135.194 Pursue efforts to implement the National Development Plan, with its five chapters, to enhance the human rights situation (Egypt);
- 135.195 Continue to implement the National Development Programme 2021–2025 (Oman);
- 135.196 Accelerate the effective implementation of the National Development Programme 2021–2025 (Lao People’s Democratic Republic);
- 135.197 Continue with national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda, including by reducing poverty levels and ensuring access to education, health and safe drinking water services for citizens in rural areas (Sudan);
- 135.198 Redouble efforts to fulfil economic, social and cultural rights, including by fostering inclusive economic growth that amplifies access to healthcare, basic education and employment opportunities (Indonesia);
- 135.199 Continue efforts for further economic development to eliminate poverty, reduce the income gap and improve people’s living standards (China);
- 135.200 Continue to scale up poverty alleviation efforts with a particular focus on financial inclusion and the economic empowerment of women and youth (Djibouti);
- 135.201 Intensify efforts in the poverty eradication programmes to provide economic opportunities for the most vulnerable populations (Ethiopia);
- 135.202 Consider bringing national laws into line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Madagascar);
- 135.203 Continue strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 135.204 Continue to improve policies for the protection of specific groups, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and to increase attention and support for vulnerable groups (China);
- 135.205 Continue ensuring the necessary human, technical and financial resources to implement the existing plans to promote entrepreneurship among women, particularly women living in rural areas (India);
- 135.206 Redouble efforts towards women’s economic empowerment as a means to address poverty and gender inequality (Dominican Republic);
- 135.207 Strengthen and expand policies to alleviate poverty and empower women, as well as ensuring robust social and labour protections for vulnerable populations (Indonesia);
- 135.208 Promote and intensify efforts to empower women and protect the rights of women and girls (Mauritania);
- 135.209 Continue to advance the rights of women, including protection from exploitation, harassment and gender-based violence (Sri Lanka);

- 135.210 Provide protection and support services, including shelters, free medical and psychological care and access to legal assistance, for victims of sexual and gender-based crimes (Slovenia);
- 135.211 Step up efforts to address gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and all forms of domestic violence by, among others, revisiting the definition of marital rape in article 403 of the Criminal Code basing it on lack of consent (Philippines);
- 135.212 Ensure resources for enforcing international commitments and national legal frameworks in the field of sexual and gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and child and forced marriage (Slovenia);
- 135.213 Enhance laws that criminalize all forms of domestic violence and amend the Criminal Code to define marital rape based on lack of freely given consent (Iceland);
- 135.214 Amend the Criminal Code to explicitly criminalize all forms of domestic violence and enforce legislation criminalizing female genital mutilation (Ireland);
- 135.215 Take effective measures for the protection of women human rights defenders, in particular those who fight against female genital mutilation, child marriage and environmental degradation (Chile);
- 135.216 Implement effective measures to protect women human rights defenders, particularly those fighting against female genital mutilation, child marriage and environmental degradation (Dominican Republic);
- 135.217 Ensure comprehensive support for victims of female genital mutilation by providing access to adequate medical treatment, psychosocial rehabilitation and legal assistance (Portugal);
- 135.218 Redouble efforts to sensitize community leaders on the adverse effects of female genital mutilation and forced or early child marriages on the girl child (Lesotho);
- 135.219 Continue to combat female genital mutilation and early marriage (Italy);
- 135.220 Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 135.221 Adopt a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence against women (Liechtenstein);
- 135.222 Adopt a comprehensive legislative framework to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence against women (Botswana);
- 135.223 Remove the presumption of spousal consent from the definition of rape in the Criminal Code and ensure adequate legal assistance to victims of sexual violence (Spain);
- 135.224 Train the security forces and justice personnel and put in place effective mechanisms to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of gender-based violence, including femicide, and remove the presumption of spousal consent in the definition of rape in the Criminal Code (Belgium);
- 135.225 Bolster efforts to investigate acts of violence against women and girls, including human trafficking and sexual violence (Lesotho);
- 135.226 Work on a norm to identify, prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 135.227 Implement awareness-raising initiatives aimed at eradicating harmful religious and cultural practices that fuel gender-based violence, child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Zimbabwe);

- 135.228 **Implement existing legislation to prevent gender-based violence and modify Act No. 2019-574 to include provisions to prevent domestic violence (Australia);**
- 135.229 **Step up its efforts to establish and implement comprehensive legal frameworks and monitoring systems to eliminate violence against women and girls, including harmful practices, by raising awareness in schools and communities and aiming for a 40 per cent reduction in incidents (Burkina Faso);**
- 135.230 **Strengthen efforts to eradicate violence against women and girls, particularly sexual violence and exploitation, and the practices of child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, especially through effective prevention, punishment, awareness-raising, and sensitization measures (Paraguay);**
- 135.231 **Enhance mechanisms to enforce gender-based violence laws by establishing mechanisms to investigate and prosecute such crimes effectively (Gambia);**
- 135.232 **Redouble efforts to harmonize national laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and advocate for a comprehensive law to prevent, combat and punish all forms of gender-based violence (Colombia);**
- 135.233 **Continue to take effective measures to end child labour, especially in the agriculture and mining sectors (Chile);**
- 135.234 **Continue efforts to eradicate child labour by increasing the human and financial resources allocated to criminal and labour law enforcement authorities, such as the police and the labour inspectorate, and by training them regularly to identify cases of child labour and forced labour (Costa Rica);**
- 135.235 **Enhance measures to eradicate child labour, including through strengthening the legal and policy frameworks (Malaysia);**
- 135.236 **Continue efforts towards ending child labour and fight against the child exploitation in the labour-intensive sectors (Nepal);**
- 135.237 **Continue its good efforts in eradicating child labour through a multi-stakeholder approach (South Sudan);**
- 135.238 **Continue its efforts to combat the practice of child labour (Russian Federation);**
- 135.239 **Continue efforts to prohibit all forms of child labour in various sectors of the economy (Lesotho);**
- 135.240 **Continue to combat child labour and exploitation, and ensure universal access to education while promoting equality between men and women (Italy);**
- 135.241 **Strengthen child protection by holding perpetrators of child and forced labour accountable, and expanding access to education, healthcare and social services for vulnerable children (Gambia);**
- 135.242 **Take the necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the law against female genital mutilation and the effective fight against child marriage (Spain);**
- 135.243 **Pursue measures to eradicate child labour, including in the agricultural and mining sectors, improve the enforcement of existing criminal and labour laws concerning child labour, and strengthen controls in this regard (Brazil);**
- 135.244 **Pay particular attention to the civil registration of children, as part of the renewal of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour, with a view to the full enrolment of children in school (Belgium);**

- 135.245 Continue efforts to strengthen policies for the protection of the rights of children, including by continuing the fight against child trafficking, exploitation and labour (Türkiye);
- 135.246 Continue to support initiatives for children with a focus on developing their skills (Pakistan);
- 135.247 Continue with steps and efforts to reinforce the legal framework to protect children (Mauritania);
- 135.248 Continue steps to strengthen domestic legislation to combat the sexual exploitation of children, including online sexual abuses (Malaysia);
- 135.249 Take all necessary measures to combat violence against children, particularly girls, including sexual violence and sexual harassment by teachers (Madagascar);
- 135.250 Redouble efforts to protect children, rehabilitate children who are outside the school system, and reinforce accountability for parents (Algeria);
- 135.251 Protect children from narcotics by strengthening prevention and drug control programmes (Algeria);
- 135.252 Promote the rights of the child by ensuring their safety and access to education (Sri Lanka);
- 135.253 Enforce laws and accelerate efforts to fight early and enforced child marriage (Poland);
- 135.254 Improve national policies and efforts, including through awareness-raising campaigns and educational programmes at community level, aimed at changing the traditionally and religiously rooted mindset on early, child and forced marriage, and addressing challenges in this field (Montenegro);
- 135.255 Continue measures to increase the employment and integration of persons with disabilities in the civil service (Saudi Arabia);
- 135.256 Ensure effective implementation of laws and policies that promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including their access to decent employment, medical care and social services (Bulgaria);
- 135.257 Take adequate measures to increase the socio-professional integration and empowerment of persons with disabilities (Lithuania);
- 135.258 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);
- 135.259 Enhance the protection and fulfilment of the rights of vulnerable groups including women, children and persons with disabilities (Sierra Leone);
- 135.260 Take effective measures to ensure, at the legislative level and in law enforcement practice, the protection of the rights of socially vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Russian Federation);
- 135.261 Establish anti-discrimination policies to protect the rights of LGBTQI persons across all sectors, including the rights to education and to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as equal access to employment (Portugal);
- 135.262 Develop an anti-discrimination policy in schools and universities to protect LGBTQ+ persons and guarantee their right to quality education (Chile);
- 135.263 Protect the rights and physical safety of LGBT+ individuals, including by applying the full provisions of the Criminal Code to people that perpetrate violence against such individuals (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

135.264 Investigate allegations of harassment and violence targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons and prosecute the perpetrators as appropriate (United States of America);

135.265 Include in the legal system the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity and take the necessary measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);

135.266 Amend article 226 of the Criminal Code to include sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds of discrimination (Ireland);

135.267 Provide legal gender recognition to transgender people and add an “other” category into administrative documents together with masculine and feminine (Iceland);

135.268 Ensure respect for the rights enshrined in the Constitution and the physical protection of all people, including victims of gender-based violence, LGBTQI+ people and people living with disabilities (Canada);

135.269 Ensure to combat violence and hate speech and their impunity, following the recent anti-LGBT+ violence in Côte d’Ivoire (France);

135.270 Promote efforts to protect the rights of migrant workers and members of their families (Egypt);

135.271 Increase the protection of migrants in the north of the country, in synergy with the host communities, in order to support social cohesion (Canada);

135.272 Redouble its efforts to improve the human rights situation of displaced persons (Japan);

135.273 Strengthen efforts to issue birth certificates to asylum-seekers and refugee children born in Côte d’Ivoire to prevent cases of statelessness (Colombia).

136. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, Monsieur Jean Sansan KAMBILE and composed of the following members:

- Monsieur Ben Abdoulaye MEITE, Député, Président de la Commission des Affaires Générales et Institutionnelles de l'Assemblée Nationale de la République de Côte d'Ivoire;
- Son Excellence Monsieur Kouadio ADJOUMANI, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent;
- Son Excellence Monsieur Lambert Allou YAO, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent Adjoint;
- Monsieur N'guessan Bernard KOUASSI, Magistrat Hors-Hiérarchie, Directeur de Cabinet du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme;
- Monsieur Zirignon Constant DELBE, Magistrat Hors – Hiérarchie, Directeur des Droits de l'Homme au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, Président du Comité interministériel;
- Monsieur Kouassi Dominique N'GUESSAN, Sous-Directeur de l'ONU à la Direction de l'ONU et des Institutions spécialisées au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de l'Intégration Africaine et des Ivoiriens de l'Extérieur, Vice-Président du Comité interministériel;
- Madame Fanta KAGAMBEGA, Directrice Générale du Travail au Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Monsieur Guillaume TANH, Conseiller Juridique du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de la Défense, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Monsieur Jean Yves Meless ESSIS, Magistrat, Conseiller Technique du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Monsieur Doheuly Célestin KAMIN, Magistrat Hors – Hiérarchie, Directeur de l'Administration Pénitentiaire au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme;
- Monsieur Losseni DOSSO, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques, du Contentieux et de la Coopération Internationale du Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Madame Victoire Bandama AYEOURA, Directrice des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux du Ministère de la Santé, de l'Hygiène publique et de la Couverture Maladie Universelle, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Monsieur Eugène ZAGRE, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux du Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de la Transition écologique, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Monsieur Guy Claude AKA, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques et de la Coopération Internationale du Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant, membre du Comité interministériel;
- Madame Rosine KANGAH, Ministre Conseiller à la Mission Permanente de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;
- Ekué Jean-Marie AKA, Ministre-Conseiller à la Mission Permanente de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;
- Monsieur Patrice Zah GOHI Bi, Ministre-Conseiller à la Mission Permanente de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;

- Monsieur KOFFI Yao Trésor, Sous-Directeur chargé des conventions internationales et des procédures spéciales à la Direction des Droits de l'Homme, Secrétaire du Comité interministériel.
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