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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Liberia

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-second session from 4 to 15 May 2011. The review of Liberia was held at the 2nd meeting on 4 May 2011. The delegation of Liberia was headed by H.E. Ms Julia M. Duncan-Cassell, Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection. At its 10th meeting held on 8 May 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Liberia.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Liberia: Gabon, the Russian Republic and Viet Nam.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Liberia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/LBR/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/LBR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/LBR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Liberia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Liberia welcomed the opportunity to interact with other member States and to discuss how Liberia may continue to move forward in the implementation of human rights standards. It added that Liberia found this dialogue extremely helpful in identifying key areas for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.
6. The delegation stated that Liberia had marked a number of notable achievements since its last appearance four years ago. In 2011, the country held its second peaceful national presidential and legislative elections since the end of the civil war in 2003.
7. The delegation noted that the Government had developed a national security strategy in light of the anticipated drawdown of the United Nations Mission in Liberia. Enhancing human rights compliance within the security sector is an integral part of this strategy. Ensuring access to justice is also a key component, provided for through the progressive establishment of justice and security regional hubs, which will enhance service delivery particularly outside the capital city of Monrovia.
8. The delegation mentioned that Liberia had also implemented a number of policies to strengthen the rule of law and foster the protection of human rights. These include the Reconciliation Roadmap, which implements recommendations made by Liberia's Truth and Reconciliation Commission; the Agenda for Transformation, which prioritizes development

of the justice sector and addresses cross-cutting issues impacting upon human rights and vulnerable groups; and the National Human Rights Action Plan, which provides for the implementation of Liberia's regional and international human rights obligations and of the recommendations made during the UPR.

9. Regarding the ratification of human rights instruments, the delegation noted that in 2012, Liberia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and in 2014, the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, the Kampala Convention, and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance.

10. The delegation stated that Liberia was taking steps to address its backlog in treaty reporting, and is currently in good standing with regard to reports due under the CRC and CEDAW. It added that the Common Core Document was in the process of finalisation. The Government has also developed a National Strategy on meeting treaty obligations, including treaty reporting, to address other outstanding reports. Moreover, the delegation highlighted that the process of issuing a Standing Invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council had begun.

11. The delegation explained that the independent national institution for human rights had trained a number of human rights monitors, and had begun implementation of the Palava Hut program, a critical initiative of the Reconciliation Roadmap.

12. However, the delegation recognised that many challenges lie ahead in the implementation of human rights. As a fragile society, Liberia faces additional challenges as it strives to meet the needs of our citizens. Most recently, the outbreak of Ebola has posed the most serious threat to national stability since the end of the fourteen-year civil war. The delegation noted that Ebola's impacts had been widespread, particularly on economy and health infrastructure. It added that Liberia was only a few days from being declared Ebola-free, and was cautiously optimistic that the worst has passed.

13. The delegation concluded that as Liberia was beginning to emerge from one of its greatest crises in recent memory, it looked forward to engaging with renewed vigour in the process of enhancing human rights protection. Finally, it said that Liberia looked forward to the continued support of the international community as it strived to implement its human rights obligations.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 76 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Zimbabwe commended Liberia for the public awareness and educational campaigns carried out to improve women's access to justice. It also noted that Liberia had established Human Rights Units within the Armed Forces and the National Police to integrate human rights education and awareness in the security sector. Zimbabwe made recommendations.

16. Algeria welcomed the institutional and normative reforms undertaken by Liberia such as the overall development strategy; the strategy of consolidation of peace and reconciliation; the establishment of an Independent National Human Rights Commission and the creation of a unit responsible for sexual and gender based violence. Algeria made recommendations.

17. Angola commended Liberia for the legislative policy measures carried out since its last UPR, particularly for the protection of persons with disabilities, of the rights of the child and the fight against human trafficking. It also welcomed the launching of the roadmap for national reconciliation and the successful developments in the justice system. Angola made recommendations.

18. Argentina paid tribute to efforts made to improve living standards worsened by the Ebola crisis. It was interested in the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations, particularly the Strategic Roadmap. Argentina made recommendations.
19. Australia commended Liberia's transition from civil war to peace, including successful elections in 2011. It remained concerned that despite Liberia acceding to ICCPR-OP2, its Constitution had not abolished the practice. Australia also remained concerned by reports of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children. It made recommendations.
20. Benin congratulated Liberia for the efforts undertaken in order to ratify several human rights instruments. It also reiterated its solidarity to the Liberian authorities for their efforts to overcome the health crisis caused by the Ebola epidemic. Benin made recommendations.
21. Botswana appreciated the adoption of the children's Law and the process of harmonizing domestic legislation with international obligations. However, it remained concerned by the high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, and by reports of high rates of maternal and infant mortality particularly in rural areas. Botswana made recommendations.
22. Brazil congratulated Liberia for holding its second peaceful national presidential and legislative elections since 2003. It also commended Liberia for the fight against Ebola and renewed its support in this endeavour. Brazil made recommendations.
23. Burkina Faso welcomed a number of measures taken by Liberia since the first UPR. It deplored the persistence of female genital mutilations and encouraged Liberia to take energetic measures to put an end to them.
24. Canada commended Liberia for the fight against Ebola. It urged Liberia to continue its efforts in promoting equality between men and women and its fight against violence against women and girls, particularly female genital mutilation. Canada made recommendations.
25. Chad stated that Liberia had made significant progresses since its first review but unfortunately, difficulties due to the Ebola epidemic had curbed them. It congratulated Liberia for the establishment of institutions in the field of human right and for having ratified international and regional human rights instruments. Chad made recommendations.
26. China was concerned by the serious human rights and humanitarian impact caused by the outbreak of Ebola and commended Liberia for efforts made in this context. It called upon the international community to provide Liberia with constructive assistance. China made recommendations.
27. Colombia welcomed the commitment to the human rights sector and the efforts made to implement recommendations of the first UPR. It welcomed the establishment of an independent National Commission on Human Rights and the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan. Colombia made recommendations.
28. The Congo appreciated the commitment of Liberia to translate into practice recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission by making the National Human Rights Commission truly independent and improving access to justice throughout the country. The Congo made recommendations.
29. Costa Rica congratulated Liberia for the implementation of the Strategic Roadmap for Recovering, Consolidation of Peace and National Reconciliation (2012-2030) as well as the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It was concerned by the allegations of arbitrary detention of human rights defenders. Costa Rica made recommendations.

30. Côte d'Ivoire thanked Liberia for its report which summarized not only measures taken to follow-up on recommendations accepted during the first UPR but also challenges connected to their effective implementation. It noted the progress underway in various areas and recognized challenges that Liberia had still to face. Côte d'Ivoire made recommendations.
31. Cuba underlined that 53 Cuban health volunteers were amongst the first to respond to the United Nations call to tackle the Ebola epidemic. It called upon the international community to provide Liberia with financial assistance to strengthen its health infrastructure. Cuba made recommendations.
32. Czech Republic made recommendations.
33. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended Liberia for the efforts made to try to fulfil its commitments despite serious challenges Liberia had to face. It mentioned a number of achievements since the first UPR in 2010 as well as considerable obstacles that the country had to overcome. The Democratic Republic of the Congo made a recommendation.
34. Djibouti commended Liberia for the methodology crafted for the implementation of the recommendations of the first cycle. It called on the international community to support Liberia's efforts to mitigate the Ebola negative impact on its development and to help the country to monitor the implications of Ebola for human rights. Djibouti made a recommendation.
35. Egypt welcomed the launched of long-term comprehensive strategy for development, National Human Rights Action Plan 2013 and the enactment of the Children's Law in 2012. It encouraged Liberia to pursue its policies aimed at combating gender-based violence and street children. Egypt made recommendations.
36. Equatorial Guinea stressed that for over 10 years, a climate of reconciliation, consolidation of peace had been noticed. Despite the recent health crisis further to the Ebola epidemic, Liberia had taken a number of measures which showed its attachment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Equatorial Guinea made recommendations.
37. Estonia encouraged Liberia to continue efforts to become part of all the main international human rights instruments. It also urged Liberia to enforce domestic laws that protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation and to effectively investigate all cases. Estonia made recommendations.
38. Morocco endorsed Liberia's efforts towards stability. It welcomed the strategy for reconciliation and peace, "Liberia Rising 2030," the establishment of human rights institutions, the five-year plan to combat trafficking in persons, the human rights national plan and the roadmap for reconciliation. Morocco made recommendations.
39. Finland noted Liberia's development in maintaining peace and stability. It raised concerns regarding access to justice. It took positive note of Liberia's initiatives to address violence against women and encouraged Liberia to end violence against women. Finland made recommendations.
40. France welcomed the implementation of a national human rights action plan and the efforts to ensure the freedom of peaceful demonstrations. It enquired regarding which measures Liberia envisages to remedy the consequences of the Ebola epidemic on human rights. France made recommendations.
41. Gabon welcomed Liberia's progress in strengthening the rule of law and efforts to guarantee civil, political, social and cultural rights, including significant legal and administrative reform and the establishment of human rights institutions. It urged Liberia to intensify its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

42. Germany welcomed Liberia's efforts to improve the human rights situation, in particular the establishment of human rights institutions, the Reconciliation Roadmap, the National Human Right Action Plan and the Freedom of Information Act. It commended Liberia's fight against Ebola. Germany made recommendations.
43. Ghana applauded Liberia for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It welcomed the establishment of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and called on the international community to support Liberia to ensure that the Commission operates at full capacity. Ghana made recommendations.
44. Indonesia noted that Liberia had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and that ratification of other international human rights instruments was under way. It commended the legislative measures for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child. Indonesia made recommendations.
45. Iraq appreciated the implementation to the 2012 long-term, comprehensive strategy for development. It appreciated the building of national reconciliation and the launch in 2013 of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It welcomed intention to issue Standing Invitation to the Special Procedures to visit Liberia. Iraq made recommendations.
46. Ireland commended Liberia's efforts in tackling the Ebola virus. It expressed concern regarding prolonged pre-trial detention and poor detention conditions, sexual and gender based violence, female genital mutilation and intimidation and violence on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity. Ireland made recommendations.
47. Italy commended Liberia's response to the Ebola outbreak and the progress in promoting and protecting human rights. It welcomed the *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty, the position taken on harmful traditional practices and the involvement of traditional leaders in this. Italy made recommendations.
48. Japan encouraged Liberia to ensure domestic implementation of international human rights instruments and to report to treaty bodies. It was concerned by corruption in law enforcement and trial delays. It expected the ongoing debate on freedom of the press to continue in a democratic manner. Japan made recommendations.
49. Kenya noted the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing and the establishment of human rights institutions. It urged Liberia to implement the provision of international and regional conventions, and welcomed the harmonization of legislation on the rights of the child. Kenya made a recommendation.
50. Latvia was concerned about the reported high number of rape cases, particularly against young victims, and gender-based violence. It conveyed its sympathies to the Government and people of Liberia with regards to the Ebola epidemic. Latvia made recommendations.
51. Libya appreciated the progress made in the implementation of the first cycle recommendations, particularly in amending its national legislation in line with its international obligations. It also appreciated the building of national reconciliation and the launch in 2013 National Human Rights Action Plan. Libya made a recommendation.
52. Madagascar welcomed the implementation of a long-term, global development strategy, and the adoption of a roadmap for reconciliation. It recognized efforts to strengthen institutions and improve laws and the progress made regarding socio-economic and cultural rights. It encouraged Liberia to meet its human rights commitments. Madagascar made recommendations.
53. Mali paid tribute to Liberia's commitment to the UPR. It noted Liberia's progress, including the consolidation of democratic procedures, the ratification of the Convention on

the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and a National Plan of Action for Human Rights. Mali made a recommendation.

54. The delegation of Liberia explained that a larger delegation, headed by the Minister of Justice, should have come to the UPR session, but due to the circumstances that Liberia faced in terms of flight and visa arrangements, several delegates had not been able to be present today. However, it stated that the recommendations and all of the concerns from Member States would be taken into consideration.

55. The delegation said that the Government continued to work to ensure that laws were formulated to address gender based violence and harmful practices against women. It added that a law making rape a non-billable crime had been enacted and a special court for the trial of rape and SGBV related crimes had been established. Notwithstanding, despite all of the efforts, violence against women and girls continue to increase at an unexpected rate in the country.

56. Mentioning that Liberia was going through a constitutional review process, the delegation hoped that some of the recommendations made by the delegations could be addressed in the process of the Constitution's review. It added that women should have equal access to economic and social empowerment, employment and education; that the Constitution should guarantee inheritance rights all women and that the law should protect women from all forms of violence, and that includes female genital mutilation. The delegation repeated that several laws and discriminatory acts would be addressed in the ongoing constitutional process.

57. Regarding the reform of the justice system, the delegation stated that Liberia had made progress and was committed to enhance it and to strengthen access to justice, particularly to the establishment of the regional justice and security hubs. As mentioned earlier, the delegation stated that the standing invitation to the Special Procedures was underway and should be issued very soon.

58. With regard to Ebola, the delegation said that the Government had developed an economic stabilization and recovery plan that addressed all of the issues, in particular the health infrastructure, education and social protection and welfare. It hoped that the plan could be shared with the Member States who had concerns with post Ebola period.

59. Mauritania paid tribute to Liberia's promotion and protection of human rights despite the difficulties faced. It welcomed Liberia's cooperation with the Special Procedures and the fight against harmful traditional practices, urging Liberia to eradicate these. Mauritania made a recommendation.

60. Mexico recognized the development of a roadmap for reconciliation, and the policy on consolidating peace and national reconciliation. It welcomed that Liberia's development agenda contains a segment on social issues relating to human rights, vulnerable groups and inequality. Mexico made recommendations.

61. Montenegro commended Liberia's dealing with Ebola, underlining the importance of reducing inequalities in health services. It welcomed the institutional and strategic framework for human rights and the Children's Law. It expressed concern regarding sexual and gender-based violence, discrimination and FGM, inquiring regarding how successfully Liberia had addressed this. Montenegro made recommendations.

62. Ethiopia commended Liberia for the launch of a strategy for development and the establishment of national human rights institutions as well as the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation. It also encouraged Liberia to further strengthen efforts to tackle poverty. Ethiopia made recommendations.

63. Namibia noted Liberia's efforts to recover from the effects of civil war and the Ebola outbreak. It congratulated Liberia on its National Vision: Liberia Rising 2030, the Agenda for Transformation, and the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peace building and Reconciliation. Namibia made recommendations.
64. Nepal noted measures to implement the pledges and recommendations since the first UPR, describing Liberia's achievements, in spite of the challenges, as impressive. It listed the steps taken towards strengthening Liberia's human rights regime. Nepal made recommendations.
65. The Netherlands commended the handling of the Ebola outbreak, and counted on Liberia to ensure that survivors can peacefully return to their villages. It noted efforts to strengthen women's rights and end violence against women. It remained concerned about the limited space for civil society. The Netherlands made recommendations. The Netherlands made recommendations.
66. Niger noted efforts to follow up on the recommendations from the first UPR, despite a difficult context. It congratulated Liberia on strengthening the framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, urging it to continue these efforts and to strengthen judiciary capacities.
67. Nigeria commended Liberia on establishing the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Independent Information Commission. It noted Liberia's continued engagement with the UPR. Nigeria called on the OHCHR to continue to engage with Liberia in strengthening institutions.
68. Norway commended the efforts in combating the Ebola outbreak, acknowledging that the crisis had delayed political processes. It noted the challenge of a weak justice- and security sector and supported the plan for a national takeover of responsibility for security from UNMIL, but was concerned about national capacity. Norway made recommendations.
69. The Philippines commended Liberia's National Human Rights Action Plan, the steps taken towards ratifying international human rights treaties and harmonizing domestic laws with human rights obligations. It remained concerned about domestic violence, harmful traditional practices and trafficking. The Philippines made recommendations.
70. Poland welcomed the legislation on the protection of children. It was concerned about the insufficient measures taken to eliminate violence against children and about the reports of discrimination against and harassment of minority members, and violence against LGBT activists. Poland made recommendations.
71. Portugal welcomed the launching of the National Action Plan to implement the Security Council Resolution 1325 and the establishment of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights. Portugal made recommendations.
72. The Republic of Korea highlighted the establishment of the Constitutional Review Committee. It noted efforts to reform the justice and security sectors and to improve prison conditions. The Republic of Korea made recommendations.
73. Rwanda commended Liberia for holding peaceful elections, the launch of the National Vision Strategy and for the efforts to address the Ebola epidemic. It urged the international community to provide Liberia with support to address challenges, facing the country. Rwanda made recommendations.
74. Senegal welcomed the efforts of Liberia to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan, establish the Commission on Human Rights and to fight sexual and domestic violence as well as the ratification of ICRPD. Senegal made recommendations.

75. Sierra Leone commended Liberia for its efforts to address human rights situation. While noting Liberia's commitment to implement its human rights obligations, Sierra Leone noted the lack of the resources and stressed the need of technical assistance to be provided to Liberia. It made recommendations.

76. Singapore noted the implementation of the Agenda for Transformation and the National Human Rights Action Plan and that Liberia strengthened its policies and legislation to combat sexual and gender-based violence. However, incidence of such violence remained high. Singapore made recommendations.

77. Slovakia encouraged Liberia to implement ICRPD and ratify OP-ICRPD. It commended the new National Human Rights Action Plan and national human rights institutions. Slovakia highlighted the need to address challenges, including violence against women, the protection of human rights defenders and in the judiciary. Slovakia made recommendations.

78. Slovenia remained concerned about the reports on the violations of the rights of the child, including violence against and sexual abuse of children and the high rate of sexual and gender-based violence. It made recommendations.

79. South Africa noted some achievements made in human rights despite the challenges the country faced. It called for providing Liberia with additional support so it could address the Ebola epidemic. South Africa encouraged Liberia to continue its efforts to ensure human rights. It made recommendations.

80. Spain recognised Liberia's efforts to manage the Ebola outbreak. It welcomed the moratorium on the executions. Spain expressed concern about excessive use of preventive detention and about the lack of food and of a proper hygiene in prisons. It made recommendations.

81. Sudan noted a number of achievements made by the Government, including launching of the National Human Rights Action Plan despite the challenges that Liberia faced. It made recommendations.

82. Sweden noted that despite some measures of the Government there remained a high incidence of sexual and gender based violence and that the female genital mutilation continued to be practiced. It welcomed the de facto moratorium on executions. Sweden made recommendations.

83. While welcoming the ratification of several human rights instruments by Liberia, Switzerland noted that it had failed so far to transpose its international obligations at the national level. Switzerland made recommendations.

84. Thailand noted the National Human Rights Action and the ratification of ICRPD. It encouraged Liberia to review its legislation to ensure its conformity with international human rights obligations. Thailand was concerned by the lack of healthcare services in rural areas and by regional disparities in health care. It was concerned about cases of sexual offences against children. It made recommendations.

85. Timor-Leste commended Liberia for the efforts to promote the rights of women. However, it was concerned about cases of sexual violence against women. It made recommendations.

86. Togo welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Action plan and the implementation of the UPR recommendations that was accepted by Liberia, as well as the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the Commission on Reconciliation. It made recommendations.

87. Trinidad and Tobago noted fast growing economy of Liberia and the ratification of the Art Trade Treaty. It made recommendations.
88. Tunisia noted the progress made, *inter alia*, in implementing Global Development Strategy and the National Human Rights Action Plan. It encouraged Liberia to include human rights in its new Constitution. Tunisia urged OHCHR to respond positively to the technical assistance request of Liberia. It made recommendations.
89. Turkey commended Liberia for developing various human rights strategies and action plans despite the various challenges the country faced. It encouraged the Government to take measures to protect and promote human rights. It made recommendations.
90. Uganda noted Liberia's achievements in establishing the necessary framework for the protection and promotion of human rights despite many challenges. It called upon the international community to support Liberia to build its capacity in various sectors, inculcating the Judiciary and the Police. Uganda made recommendations.
91. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the Investment Plan for Building a Resilient Health System as a prevention plan. It urged Liberia to ensure that the freedom of religion is protected within the constitutional review process. It made recommendations.
92. The United States of America commended Liberia for holding successful elections in the context of high demands of combating the Ebola epidemic. It was concerned about pervasive gender-based violence against women and that the worst forms of child labour were occurring in agriculture and mining. It made recommendations.
93. Uruguay welcomed the ratification of ICRPD and noted the adoption of a national strategy for its implementation as well as the inclusion of the provisions of CRC and CEDAW in its legislation. It made recommendations.
94. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) acknowledged Liberia's efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations, including the ratification of ICRPD and the improvement of its legislation. It urged the international community to provide the necessary support to Liberia to continue its efforts. It made a recommendation.
95. Cabo Verde noted that in Liberia, the weight of traditional practices was very heavy in Liberia and represented a major constraint to the Government's will and action. It also called on the international community to assist Liberia in the promotion of human rights. Cabo Verde made recommendations.
96. The delegation of Liberia welcomed the recommendations made during today's review. Liberia has taken firm measures to adhere to the principles enshrined in international human rights instruments. While some improvement had been made in areas of policy formulation and, programmes to improve the promotion and protection of human rights, the delegation recognised that there were some actions that still needed to be taken to address the issues raised during the UPR session. These issues include the high levels of sexual and gender-based violence, especially child rape, the need to build capacity in the investigative capacity of law enforcement and the judiciary, the high levels of pre-trial detention, and the need to review domestic legislation to bring it in line with Liberia's human rights obligations, and to address the backlog in treaty reporting.
97. The delegation stated that Liberia was committed to protecting the rights of Ebola survivors and orphans, and to improving the health care system in the wake of the Ebola epidemic.
98. The delegation was pleased to inform the States that human rights had been taken into consideration during our Constitutional Review Committee process, currently ongoing.

As part of this process, issues of human rights have been addressed, including the right to equality and non-discrimination, the rights of women in marriage as well as special measures and provisions to guarantee inheritance rights, the protection of the rights of the child, the protection against all forms of violence, the need for equal participation of men and women, and the need for inclusion of gender-responsive language.

99. In conclusion, the delegation expressed once more Liberia's commitment to meeting its international human rights obligations. It looks forward to working with the Human Rights Council and other international bodies as it continues to move forward on implementation of human rights measures. The recommendations made by the delegations will be given due consideration by the Government of Liberia, including by those representatives who were not able to be present at the review, and will be incorporated into the National Human Rights Action Plan.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

100. **The following recommendations will be examined by Liberia which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 30th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2015:**

- 100.1. **Become a party to the main human rights instruments (Chad);**
- 100.2. **Continue the ratification of international instruments to which the country is not yet a party, in particular those relating to human rights (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 100.3. **Finalize the ratification process of relevant international conventions to which the country is not yet a party (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 100.4. **Sign and ratify the regional and international instruments to which the State is not yet a party (Madagascar);**
- 100.5. **Step up its efforts towards the ratification of other human rights conventions, particularly the CEDAW and ICRMW (Philippines);**
- 100.6. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Sierra Leone);**
- 100.7. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**
- 100.8. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Timor-Leste) (Tunisia) (Uruguay);**
- 100.9. **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Iraq) (Portugal) (Uruguay);**
- 100.10. **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sudan);**
- 100.11. **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Estonia) (Poland);**

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 100.12. **Ratify the three Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovakia);**
- 100.13. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, signed in 2004, and implement the necessary domestic measures for its implementation (Brazil);**
- 100.14. **Accelerate the ratification of the range of international human rights instruments accepted at the UPR in 2010, particularly the Optional Protocols to the CRC (Cabo Verde);**
- 100.15. **Continue efforts to guarantee the rights of children, including the ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Liberia has signed (France);**
- 100.16. **Continue its efforts to take legislative measures for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, by expediting the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Indonesia);**
- 100.17. **Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 100.18. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro) (Portugal) (Tunisia) (Sierra Leone);**
- 100.19. **Re-double efforts to ensure the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);**
- 100.20. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**
- 100.21. **Continue its process towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**
- 100.22. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mali) (Uruguay);**
- 100.23. **Amend its Constitution to abolish the death penalty (Australia);**
- 100.24. **Speed up its constitutional reforms to abolish the death penalty (Congo);**
- 100.25. **Abolish de jure the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 100.26. **Abolish the death penalty it has reintroduced in law (Germany);**
- 100.27. **Conduct the constitutional reform necessary for the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**
- 100.28. **Consider abolishing the death penalty (Rwanda);**
- 100.29. **Formally establish moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a step towards full abolition of it (Togo);**

- 100.30. Continue the de facto moratorium on death penalty and further take steps towards its legal abolition (Nepal);
- 100.31. Continue the moratorium on the death penalty and move towards its elimination (Costa Rica);
- 100.32. Full abolition of the capital punishment in all cases and circumstances (Portugal);
- 100.33. Remove the paragraph prescribing death penalty as legal punishment by law (Norway);
- 100.34. Consider the repeal of the law that allows for the death penalty and introduces a moratorium on the death penalty with a view of total abolishment in line with Liberia's obligations under ICCPR-OP2 (Namibia);
- 100.35. Review the national legislation to bring it into conformity with international human rights instruments, in particular with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland);
- 100.36. Abolish the death penalty (Uruguay);
- 100.37. Abolish the death penalty in legislation in order to respect the obligations arising from the ratification of the second Optional Protocol by Liberia (France);
- 100.38. Fully abolish the death penalty in accordance with the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Italy);
- 100.39. Repeal legislation which allows for the death penalty, in line with Liberia's commitments under the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 100.40. Analyse the possibility to abolish the death penalty (Argentina);
- 100.41. Take steps toward the abolition of the death penalty (South Africa);
- 100.42. Abolish the death penalty and commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Sweden);
- 100.43. Conclude the process of revision of its Constitution and national legislation so as to guarantee that they are compatible with regional and international human rights instruments to which the country is a state party (Mexico);
- 100.44. Ensure that the revision of the Constitution is firmly based on human rights and complies with international human rights standards (Czech Republic);
- 100.45. Strengthen its efforts to end discrimination against women by incorporating the principle of equality into the Constitution in the context of its Constitutional Review (Germany);
- 100.46. Incorporate the principle of equality between women and men into the Constitution, and seek to combat gender-based discrimination, in particular against girls in rural areas, especially as regards access to education and social services and their right to property and security (Egypt);
- 100.47. Provide CEDAW with information on the steps taken to incorporate a definition of discrimination against women in appropriate national legislation

and the incorporation of the principle of equality between men and women in the Constitution (Ghana);

100.48. Strengthen its efforts in combating sexual violence by adopting a legal framework to address violence against women and by incorporating the principle of equality between women and men into the Constitution (Timor-Leste);

100.49. Foster harmonization of its domestic legislation with its international obligations (Djibouti);

100.50. Bring its domestic legislation fully into line with international human rights instruments (Madagascar);

100.51. Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

100.52. Bring domestic legislation into line to cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica);

100.53. Undertake a comprehensive review of pertinent domestic legislations to ensure full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Egypt);

100.54. Swiftly establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with OP-CAT ratified in 2004 and speed up the process of incorporation of provisions of other ratified international human rights instruments into national legislation (Czech Republic);

100.55. Repeal all laws and policies that discriminate against human rights defenders (Australia);

100.56. Bring its legal and policy framework in line with its international obligations, including the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, by repealing all laws and policies that restrict the rights and activities of human rights defenders, including defamation and libel laws (Netherlands);

100.57. Accelerate the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act (Benin);

100.58. Put in place measures that ensure and protect the family as a natural nuclei of society and provide family friendly environment for the children in Liberia (Uganda);

100.59. Guarantee women the same right as men to transmit their nationality to their children, in particular by deleting the Section 20.1 (b) of Part III of the "Law on Immigration and Nationality" (Switzerland);

100.60. Adopt a law that explicitly prohibits female genital mutilation (Uruguay);

100.61. Adopt laws to forbid harmful traditional practices (Madagascar);

100.62. Enact legislation and increase awareness raising prohibiting female genital mutilation (Sweden);

100.63. Fast track the enactment of its Domestic Violence Act, criminalize female genital mutilation, enforce laws that protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation, and prosecute and punish complicit officials (Australia);

100.64. Build the capacity of existing institutions and sexual and gender-based violence units to monitor in particular violence against women – including sexual violence and female genital mutilation/cutting – in order to

prevent violence, protect victims and fully gather evidence, investigate and prosecute these crimes (Finland);

100.65. Enhance efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against women and domestic violence, including by adopting new legislation to this effect and ensuring its effective implementation (Italy);

100.66. Modify its legislation on nationality so as to guarantee equal rights for men and women with respect to the handing down of nationality to their children and spouses (Mexico);

100.67. Further empower its Special Court on Rape and Other Forms of Violence, enforce the laws against female genital mutilation and increase its efforts to create national public awareness programs about sexual and gender based violence (Netherlands);

100.68. Strengthen the units for the protection of women and children, granting these with the necessary capacity to gather all evidence and investigate all cases of sexual and gender-based violence (Uruguay);

100.69. Improve the access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, enhance the capacity of the police to investigate cases of sexual and gender-based violence and enact the relevant legislation, including the Domestic Violence Act (Slovenia);

100.70. Strengthen its enforcement of domestic laws that protect children from sexual abuses and exploitation, expedite the investigation of reported cases, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Thailand);

100.71. That a comprehensive prevention strategy together with adequate legislation be introduced to combat the high incidence of sexual and gender based violence (Trinidad and Tobago);

100.72. Implement provisions in the National Human Rights Action Plan for the protection of vulnerable individuals, including children, persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, LGBT persons, and persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

100.73. Ensure that all relevant laws, codified and customary, are brought into compliance with CRC and ensure strict application of the Children's Law (Slovenia);

100.74. Enact and effectively implement legislation and take other policy and program measures to fulfil treaty obligations to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (United States of America);

100.75. Amend discriminatory provisions based on sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular with regard to equality of access to services and public office (Uruguay);

100.76. Consider decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations (Brazil);

100.77. Repeal the legal provisions which criminalize LGBT persons (France);

100.78. Revoke the law criminalizing consensual sex between adults of the same sex (Poland);

100.79. Repeal existing discriminatory regulation in its domestic law against the LGBT community (Spain);

- 100.80. **Repeal 14.74 of the Penal Code and take all necessary legislative and other measures to eliminate discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);**
- 100.81. **Repeal sections of the Penal Code that criminalize sexual activities between consenting adults of the same sex and withdraw the two bills currently before the House of Representatives that would further criminalize same-sex relations (Canada);**
- 100.82. **Take legislative and policy measures to prevent and fight violence and to combat discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);**
- 100.83. **Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights established in 2011, the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary (Costa Rica);**
- 100.84. **Provide the Independent National Commission on Human Rights with adequate resources to assist it in discharging its core mandate (Egypt).**
- 100.85. **Take the necessary measures to ensure that the Independent National Human Rights Commission fully comply with the Paris Principles (France);**
- 100.86. **Boost the investigative capacity of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and ensure full participation by civil society in its work (Mexico);**
- 100.87. **Strengthen the capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, providing it with the necessary means to allow it to coordinate human rights monitoring, investigation and field activities (Portugal);**
- 100.88. **Take necessary measures to develop internal governance procedures in order that the Independent National Commission on Human Rights could perform its mandated role, in particular, by ensuring adequate funding to the Commission (Republic of Korea);**
- 100.89. **Give continuity to strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);**
- 100.90. **Continue strengthening the capacity of government institutions on human rights and the application of human rights-based approach (Sudan);**
- 100.91. **Continue efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights and that, within the framework of the National Action Plan for Human Rights established since 2013 (Algeria);**
- 100.92. **Continue strengthening the institutional capacity in the human rights sector in the country, particularly through the promotion, dissemination and human rights education in the various national institutions and establish follow-up mechanisms for human rights recommendations (Colombia);**
- 100.93. **Continue strengthening the capacity of government institutions, including the judiciary, police, prison service and government ministries on the application of a human rights-based approach (Zimbabwe);**
- 100.94. **Strengthen support measures to vulnerable persons (Angola);**
- 100.95. **Strengthen protection measures for children and vulnerable persons (Senegal);**

- 100.96. **Take effective measures to implement the provisions in the National Human Rights Action Plan concerning the protection of vulnerable groups, especially concerning the fight against sexual violence against women and girls (China);**
- 100.97. **Strengthen legislative provisions that exist to promote gender equality (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 100.98. **Continue with the measures aiming at promoting and protecting effectively in law and in practice the human rights of women (Colombia);**
- 100.99. **Implement a human rights training programme and the necessary legal reforms to avoid the practice of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);**
- 100.100. **Implement the awareness-raising programme to fight against domestic violence against women and girls (Switzerland);**
- 100.101. **Set up a mechanism to fight more effectively discrimination against women, prevent and punish sexual and gender-based violence, ban female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices and effectively enforce the ban while stepping up the fight against these practices through public-awareness campaigns (Czech Republic);**
- 100.102. **With regard to the rule of law, launch informative programmes to raise awareness of anti-corruption mechanisms, such as the Professional Standard Division (PSD), as well as increase the funding of such institutions (Germany);**
- 100.103. **Develop Human Rights Indicators, an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of the human rights policies of a country (Portugal);**
- 100.104. **Continue its efforts to raise public awareness of human rights (Sudan).**
- 100.105. **Submit overdue reports to the relevant UN treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);**
- 100.106. **Submit the initial report to CAT, as well as all due reports to other treaty bodies (Togo);**
- 100.107. **Issue standing invitations to all Special Procedures (Ghana);**
- 100.108. **Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures, as accepted during the first cycle of UPR of Liberia, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 100.109. **Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures in order to improve its cooperation with the international community in the field of human rights (Turkey);**
- 100.110. **Step up its cooperation with the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests of the Special Procedures mandate holders without delay (Latvia);**
- 100.111. **Strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Tunisia);**
- 100.112. **Continue to work with UNMIL and other partners to prepare for the national takeover, including concrete measures to reduce gender based violence and to strengthen the justice- and security sector (Norway);**

- 100.113. Continue to engage the international community for assistance in addressing the menace of domestic violence, harmful traditional practices and trafficking in persons (Philippines);
- 100.114. Continue to strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including through cooperation with the international community (Singapore);
- 100.115. Put an end to the widespread gender discrimination which particularly affects girls living in rural areas (Congo);
- 100.116. Eliminate all forms of discrimination, particularly against children in vulnerable situations (Ghana);
- 100.117. Eliminate all forms of discrimination particularly against vulnerable children (Congo);
- 100.118. Take steps to harmonize her nationality laws in order to provide women with the right to pass on their rights of nationality to children born abroad, on an equal basis with men (Kenya);
- 100.119. Do more to fight discrimination against Liberian women by allowing them to transmit their nationalities to their children and their spouses (Senegal);
- 100.120. Combat against discrimination and all types of violence against women in the country, as well as to multiply efforts for the empowerment of women in every area of life (Turkey);
- 100.121. Condemn discrimination particularly that based on sexual orientation and identity (Madagascar);
- 100.122. Ensure to LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal treatment of their human rights by derogating norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina);
- 100.123. Combat all forms of discrimination and abuse against LGBTI persons (Italy);
- 100.124. Put forward more efforts to protect victims of Ebola and seek solutions for the human rights concerns arising from discrimination and stigmatization of patients, victims, survivors and health workers (Republic of Korea);
- 100.125. Further improve the birth registration system and support it by awareness-raising activities, in order to boost the registration numbers (Turkey);
- 100.126. Fight the increased rate of persons subjected to SGBV (Angola);
- 100.127. Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate gender-based violence (Botswana);
- 100.128. Continue its efforts to fight against violence against women and girls, in particular, female genital mutilation, and adopt legislation criminalizing this harmful practice (Canada);
- 100.129. Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate gender-based violence, including sexual violence and harmful traditional practices (Estonia);
- 100.130. Fight female genital mutilation and early marriage (Angola);

- 100.131. Continue to fight against violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation and sexual violence; ensure that this violence is always prosecuted and continue to organise awareness-raising campaigns on this issue (France);
- 100.132. Intensify efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and to specifically criminalise female genital mutilation as well as to take all necessary measures to ensure its eradication (Ireland);
- 100.133. Continue working to combat child, early and forced marriage, to legally prohibit female genital mutilations and to increase support to girls from the poorest households and rural areas who are reportedly more at risk of being subject to these practices (Italy);
- 100.134. Take further effective measures to address the continued high crime rates in the areas of sexual violence against women and the trafficking of women and children (Japan);
- 100.135. Significantly step up its efforts in addressing the reported high number of rape cases, particularly against young victims, and gender-based violence (Latvia);
- 100.136. Continue to make traditional communities aware of the consequences in terms of human rights abuses of harmful traditional practices (Mauritania);
- 100.137. Continue combating female genital mutilation (Ethiopia);
- 100.138. Continue to criminalize and ultimately eradicate sexual and gender-based violence such as female genital mutilation and harmful traditional practices, including trials by ordeal (Republic of Korea);
- 100.139. Intensify effort towards the total eradication of female genital mutilation (Rwanda);
- 100.140. Strengthen efforts on combating sexual and gender based violence as well as female genital mutilation (South Africa);
- 100.141. Increase the efforts by the Ministry of the Interior to combat the practice of female genital mutilation, particularly in rural areas, preventing and prosecuting criminally this practice (Spain);
- 100.142. Ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, including through public awareness raising and measures to improve investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence (Sweden);
- 100.143. Further intensify its efforts to promote gender equality and to fight against gender-based violence, including the rapes of minors and the most frequently reported cases of sexual and gender violence (Switzerland);
- 100.144. Ensure that perpetrators of gender-specific violence and rape of minors are held accountable for their actions and improve the access to health services and economic assistance for victims (Switzerland);
- 100.145. Increase public awareness campaigns against female genital mutilation (Timor-Leste);
- 100.146. Criminalise female genital mutilation or cutting and spousal rape, and increase the number of public awareness campaigns focused on preventing violence against women and girls, with particular emphasis on rape, domestic violence, and female genital mutilation or cutting (United States of America);

- 100.147. **Systematically pursue current initiatives to change harmful practices against women and children, in particular female genital mutilation and early marriage (Cabo Verde);**
- 100.148. **Eliminate all forms of child labour (Benin);**
- 100.149. **Take all necessary measures to abolish corporal punishment for children at all institutions, including alternative care settings (Namibia);**
- 100.150. **Deepen the national dialogue to establish an accountability mechanism for human rights violations committed in the past (Argentina);**
- 100.151. **Strengthen the judicial and law enforcement system and eliminate corruption (China);**
- 100.152. **Investigate and prosecute police misconduct in accordance with international standards, and strengthen institutional capacities to fight against corruption among police officials (Slovakia);**
- 100.153. **Continue and increase effort to reduce impunity for those responsible for embezzlement of public money (Norway);**
- 100.154. **Continue to intensify efforts to strengthen the rule of law and the criminal justice system by developing the capacity of judicial, legal and security sectors (Singapore);**
- 100.155. **Take all necessary measures to improve court proceedings to guarantee the right of detainees to a fair trial within a reasonable time (Slovakia);**
- 100.156. **Take the appropriate measures to improve conditions of detainees, in particular those awaiting trial (Spain);**
- 100.157. **Implement alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty in cases of minors, and when they are deprived of their liberty afford them all necessary guarantees (Spain);**
- 100.158. **Further enhance Liberia's legal system to promote effective and smooth judicial procedure (Japan);**
- 100.159. **Strengthen the judicial system in order to ensure the respect for due process and reform the system of pre-trial detention (Czech Republic);**
- 100.160. **Continue judicial reform to improve access to justice by promoting a better coverage throughout the country and by updating its prison system (Morocco);**
- 100.161. **Assure the sustainability of the regional justice and security hubs and that they are clearly taken into account in the budgeting process and included in the final national budget 2016 (Finland);**
- 100.162. **Pursue judicial reform, especially to improve access to justice and to fight the inappropriate use of preventive detention (France);**
- 100.163. **Continue investing in women's empowerment and promoting their participation in all aspects of the State machinery (Nepal);**
- 100.164. **Continue the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and the Reconciliation Commission to foster national harmony (Senegal);**
- 100.165. **Reinforce efforts to improve the standard of living of all Liberians (Zimbabwe);**

- 100.166. Continue its efforts to guarantee the best implementation of the 2012 long-term, comprehensive strategy for development (Libya);
- 100.167. Ensure the effective implementation of the right to development by strengthening local capacity (Ethiopia);
- 100.168. Increase its efforts to improve the living standards of its population and in particular the access to health care, education, work and safe drinking water (Togo);
- 100.169. Establish a regulatory framework for monitoring the activities of multinational companies operating in the country to ensure rights to development (Uganda);
- 100.170. Continue strengthening its social programmes to improve the living conditions of its people, particularly the most excluded, with the cooperation and technical assistance that is requested by the country (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 100.171. Implement programmes focused on employability, entrepreneurship and micro-finance to make sure that young people find it easier to join the labour market (Morocco);
- 100.172. Enhance and expand its healthcare system to cover the whole country (Thailand);
- 100.173. Continue efforts in the field of health in the framework of the National Health and Social Welfare Policy and Plan (2011-2021) (Algeria);
- 100.174. Establish a follow-up mechanism for the National Health and Social Welfare Policy and Plan (2011-2021) (Equatorial Guinea);
- 100.175. Put in place an accessible health care system and consider applying the Technical Guidance on preventable mortality and morbidity of children under the age of 5 years, which was developed by the World Health Organisation (Botswana);
- 100.176. Improve the population's access to health with the support of the international community, in accordance with its national interests (Cuba);
- 100.177. Continue to improve access to basic health care services especially for antenatal care and patients affected by HIV and the Ebola virus (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 100.178. Undertake actions to lessen the economic and social effects which have been the outcome of the Ebola epidemic (Cuba);
- 100.179. Intensify efforts to seek necessary funding to address economic and social rights, in the wake of the Ebola crisis (Sierra Leone);
- 100.180. Strengthen efforts towards the realisation of the rights to education and the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in the post-Ebola recovery period (South Africa);
- 100.181. Increase children access to education system (Angola);
- 100.182. Step up efforts to improve the functioning of the education system to make it easier for all children, including children with disability to have access to education (Congo);
- 100.183. Intensify its efforts to eradicate illiteracy, especially among women and girls (Latvia);

100.184. **Secure equal rights to boys and girls in the education system and put in place targeted measures to reduce the high dropout rates of girls from high schools (Norway);**

100.185. **That a strategic plan be implemented to ensure that all schools and educational institutions be re-opened in the near future (Trinidad and Tobago);**

100.186. **Strengthen the national bodies responsible for ensuring the protection of persons with disability against all forms of violations that they may be subjected to and promote their full integration into the society (Côte d'Ivoire).**

101. **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 Liberia was headed by H.E. Ms Julia M. Duncan-Cassell, Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection composed of the following members:

- Ms Sarah Gibson, Legal Consultant, Human Rights Unit, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr Tate, Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Mission of Liberia in Geneva;
 - Mr Abraham Kamara, Legal Officer, Permanent Mission of Liberia in Geneva.
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