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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Twenty-fourth session**  
Geneva, 18-29 January 2016

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic  
Review\***

**Mozambique**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fourth session from 18 to 29 January 2016. The review of Mozambique was held at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting on 19 January 2016. The delegation of Mozambique was headed by the Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs Mr. Abdurremane Lino de Almeida. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 22 January 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Mozambique.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of El Salvador, Ghana and India.
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 Mozambique:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/MOZ/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/MOZ/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/MOZ/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Mozambique 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. Mozambique indicated that the responsibility for preparing the report had fallen on the Inter ministerial Working Group for Human Rights. The process had included the broad participation of all stakeholders, including representatives of Civil Society Organizations.
6. Mozambique reminded that it had accepted 161 recommendations from a total of 169, of the first Cycle of UPR and that it was honored to report that the Government had managed to implement nearly 90% of them.
7. Mozambique stated that since the last UPR review, the country had ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
8. In addition, the country had acceded to the two Conventions relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) and on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961). Still in this realm, Mozambique indicated that the process of adoption of the Code of Penal Procedures and the Code of Penitentiary Executions was undergoing.

9. Mozambique indicated that it would be doing its best to comply with its obligations in receiving visits of mandate holders of special procedures. The country expressed the desire that pending visits take place as soon as possible.
10. Mozambique informed of the great efforts to regularize its reporting to the specialized UN and AU mechanisms. The last reports had been presented to the Human Rights Committee and Committee against Torture, both in October 2013, in Geneva, and to the ACHPR in June 2014.
11. Mozambique stated that the reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Persons with Disabilities (CPD), had already been submitted to the pertinent committees.
12. Mozambique affirmed that in compliance with its international commitments, particularly the Vienna Declaration and Action Plan, it had established the National Commission for Human Rights and the Ombudsman, both in 2012, in light of Paris Principles.
13. Mozambique thanked OHCHR for the technical and financial support the latter had provided to the National Commission for Human Rights, and to the country's business and human rights initiative, especially in the organization of the National Workshop with all stakeholders.
14. On business and human rights, Mozambique stated that the Government would undertake a joint study with Civil Society Organizations, which would culminate in the presentation of a report on the impact of business on human rights of Mozambicans.
15. Mozambique stated that President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi was available to engaging all national stakeholders for the sake of peace, national unity and development, through a constructive dialogue. Mozambique indicated, so far, five (5) general elections had been held with success - presidential and legislative - in 1994, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014, in the efforts aiming at deepening the political and civil rights, as well as the democratic process.
16. Furthermore, the decentralization process was ongoing.
17. Regarding correctional services, Mozambique indicated the Government had approved the Law n° 3/2013, which establishes the National Penitentiary Service (SERNAP) as well as the SERNAP Organic Statute and SERNAP Staff Regulations to fulfill the duties of Prison Guard. In this context, Mozambique stated that the Legal Aid to prisoners with no means to hire their own lawyers was still a challenge, despite the work done by the Institute for Legal Assistance.
18. The number of preventive inmates with legal aid stood at around 50%. Mozambique added that President Filipe Nyusi had announced, in December 2015, the indult of sentences of 1000 inmates, who had already been released from prison, as a humanitarian and good will gesture. Mozambique elaborated on the strides it has made on gender equality. The Parliament had 100 women out of the 250 members, which corresponds to 40% of seats. In the Cabinet, the women Ministers represent 28.6%, while the Vice-ministers represent 20%.
19. In conclusion, Mozambique renewed the country's commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights for all Mozambicans, inter alia, by strengthening state institutions and encouraging the participation of the civil society (NGOs, media, etc.), in all human development activities, with the support of the International Community.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

20. During the interactive dialogue, 91 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
21. Côte d'Ivoire noted Mozambique's financial contribution to OHCHR in 2013 and the ratification of international legal instruments. It also commended on legislative reform relevant human rights, in particular the 2014 Penal Code.
22. Cuba highlighted the work done regarding women's participation in politics, combatting poverty and improvement of healthcare coverage.
23. Cyprus commended Mozambique's accession to a number of international human rights instrument. It welcomed the adoption of a new Penal Code reinforcing the legal framework for the protection of women and children's rights. Cyprus remained concerned about gender-based discrimination and violence.
24. The Czech Republic welcomed the delegation.
25. The Democratic Republic of Congo noted the ratification of the ICRMW and the OP-CAT since the previous review encouraging the ratification of OP-ICESCR and the first Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. It also emphasized the need for Mozambique to invite special procedures mandate holders.
26. Denmark noted the ratification of the OP-CAT, adoption of a law on information, a new penal code, legalizing abortion and decriminalizing homosexuality, and steps to prevent early childhood marriage. It welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman asking about how Mozambique ensures that these institutions become fully operational.
27. Djibouti commended the progress made in implementing the supported recommendations. It also encouraged Mozambique to redouble its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights.
28. Nigeria noted the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including constitutional provisions, accession to international legal instruments, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, and the appointment of an Ombudsman who regularly reports to Parliament.
29. Ethiopia noted encouraging outcomes in the areas of combatting corruption and fight against poverty as well as in the education sector.
30. Finland noted the remaining social and regional inequalities in Mozambique while recognizing Government efforts to improve equality through increasing bilingual education in primary schooling.
31. France welcomed the delegation.
32. Georgia noted the ratification of the OP-CAT, the CRPD, and the Conventions relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and on the Reduction of Statelessness.
33. Germany welcomed the adoption of a law on freedom of information, a new Penal Code, and the shortening of pre-trial detention, as well as improved regulation on the protection of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings. It encouraged reforms in prison conditions.
34. Ghana commended on the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman. It expressed concern about allegations of killings, torture, arbitrary detentions, extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force and ill-treatment of detainees.

35. Holy See acknowledged the creation of a National Human Rights Commission, and efforts to prevent trafficking in persons such as the adoption of the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women.
36. India welcomed the conduct of regular elections and the initiatives towards decentralization aimed at improving transparency and accountability of local authorities. It noted the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission and the election of an Ombudsman by Parliament. It appreciated that 40 per cent of parliamentarians are women, and the formulation of the Poverty Action Plan.
37. Indonesia appreciated the establishment of the National Commission on Human Rights, the Ombudsman Office, the ratification of the ICRMW and the OP-CAT, and the improvements in strengthening the legal and political frameworks. It also noted the expansion of school networks and increased access to education while acknowledging the challenges related to literacy especially for girls.
38. Iraq expressed appreciation for Mozambique efforts in the promotion of human rights, particularly acceding to international treaties. They supported the continuation of the work to establish the principles of human rights within the society.
39. Ireland asked about the steps taken to implement the previously supported recommendation to repeal legislation requiring the transfer of pregnant girls to night-time schools. Ireland expressed concern about the current high level of child mortality, and criminal defamation.
40. Italy welcomed enhancing Mozambique's legal and institutional framework, the ratification of key international legal instruments, and positive cooperation with international and regional special procedures mechanisms.
41. Kenya commended efforts to improve the people's living conditions through implementation of progressive social policies. It noted improvements in the enjoyment of the right to education through the expansion of the school networks focusing on rural areas.
42. Latvia welcomed the criminalisation of various forms of sexual violence and abuse, the 2014 Law on Access to Information and the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission. It expressed concern about continuing attacks, intimidation and harassment of journalists.
43. Lesotho appreciated the ratification of the majority of core international human rights treaties.
44. Libya welcomed the implementation of the majority of the UPR recommendations, (from the first cycles) appreciating in particular the enactment of the penal code, which strengthened the commitment to fulfill its obligations towards women and children, specifically criminalizing all forms of violence and sexual assaults. The commended establishing the NHRC.
45. Luxembourg commended the establishment of a national human rights commission and the ratification of the OP-CAT.
46. Madagascar commended the ratification of the OP-CAT, measures to improve the legal and institutional framework, and efforts to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
47. Malaysia noted the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, the efforts towards decentralization of local governments and an increase in women's representation in decision-making.
48. Mauritania commended the appointment of the Ombudsman, the ratification of the ICRMW and the OP-CAT.

49. Mauritius commended the on-going reform measures aimed at reducing poverty, eliminating discrimination against women, increasing access to sanitation and potable water and better health services. It acknowledged the adoption of the new Penal Code with improved compliance to women and children's rights.
50. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the creation of the National Council for the Rights of Children. Mexico encouraged the Government to harmonize its normative framework and guarantee the rights of these sectors.
51. Montenegro commended the adoption of a New Penal Code. Montenegro asked about the measures undertaken towards breaking the cultural silence and underreporting of violence against children in all settings.
52. Morocco congratulated Mozambique's efforts in reforming the justice sector, extending judicial coverage and improving access to legal aid. Morocco encouraged Mozambique to fight prison overcrowding with alternative sentences.
53. Myanmar commended the strong commitment to improve gender equality and the advancement of women, by adopting measures to eliminate discrimination against women and to protect them against trafficking, sexual abuse and gender-based violence.
54. Namibia observed the steady progress in state institutional building, democracy and peace building and urged addressing underlying and proximate causes of violent conflict. They commended the measures taken to ensure that the NCHR became operational and the election of an Ombudsman in 2012.
55. The Netherlands commended progress with respect to the rights of women, children and LGBTI people. They were concerned that will abortions continue to occur outside hospitals under unsafe conditions, unless services are made available and accessible countrywide. They were concerned with the legal framework, restricting civil society rights to assembly, association and registration.
56. New Zealand welcomed the announcement that Mozambique has been declared free of landmines. They commended improvement of security environment since the civil war. It welcomed the commitment to ratify the ICESCR and strengthening the human right framework by acceding to OP-CAT and enact the new Penal Code.
57. Nicaragua highlighted efforts to fight corruption. It noted the significant progress made in achieving universal access to health. It encouraged Mozambique to promote greater community participation in the implementation of social programmes.
58. The Niger noted the ratification of the majority of international human rights instruments and cooperation with international and regional special procedures mechanisms. It appreciated efforts to promote women's participation in public affairs.
59. Egypt noted the progress since the first review particularly with respect to the rights of women and children including by enacting the Penal Code, establishing the NHRC and holding the elections. They enquired of measures taken to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials.
60. Norway commended the accession to several conventions and the adoption of a new Penal Code. It was concerned of women ability to acquire access to rights guaranteed in law, including to safe abortion services.
61. Pakistan appreciated the concerted efforts to implement the first UPR recommendations and steps taking in the last 4 years. They commended the ongoing reforms and legislative process to strengthen human rights, appreciating cooperation with the human rights mechanisms including treaty bodies.

62. Panama congratulated Mozambique on its progress in implementing recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle and for its accession to the CRPD and its Optional Protocol.
63. The Philippines encouraged addressing their concerns of reported high maternal mortality rate and the relatively low access to education of girls. They noted the economic challenges hampering the fulfillment of its human rights obligations, particularly gender discrimination.
64. Poland appreciated the efforts and the progress made to the implementation of the first UPR recommendations. They appreciated the accession to the CRPD and OP-CAT, noting that further improvement is still needed.
65. Portugal congratulated Mozambique for revising the criminal code as it enshrined drug trafficking and other crimes in order to ensure the implementation of the UPR recommendations. They urged approving the criminal procedure code as priority and trains legal practitioners.
66. The Russian Federation noted the positive developments in the human rights situation, particularly the rights of women, children and the elderly. They welcomed establishing the NHRC, and the election of the Ombudsman. They appreciated the efforts to prevent and suppress the practice of human trafficking.
67. Senegal commended strengthening the national human rights framework through a new criminal code and access to information bill and the creation of the NHRI and appointment of Ombudsman. They welcomed accession to several human rights conventions reflecting its willingness to achieve human rights.
68. Serbia welcomed efforts in promoting and protecting human rights since their first review, encouraging bringing the NHRC in compliance with Paris Principles. They encouraged taking further steps in cooperating with the human rights mechanisms and to consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures.
69. Sierra Leone commended the progress made since their first review including the enactment of a Penal Code and implementing various policies. They encouraged further promotion of women rights and to take concrete measures to improve the quality of education and reform the education system.
70. In his reply Mozambique informed that the Government had increased its human and financial resources to improve the conditions in detention centres. It had rehabilitated and built new prisons at district level, including a Youth Recovery Centre and established Youth Sections in various prison facilities; introduced measures and alternative sanctions to imprisonment within the new Penal Code;
71. Regarding the accession of Mozambique to the ICESCR, consultations at various levels are underway with a view to its ratification.
72. On the existing mechanisms for the assurance of impartiality and independence of the work of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Government explained that the latter had been created in compliance with the spirit of the Paris Principles. Indeed, its pluralistic composition and independence from any state body, allow the NHRC to function without any interference.
73. On the measures to prevent domestic violence and sexual harassment of women and girls, reference is that domestic violence is a crime penalized under the Law of Domestic Violence and in the Criminal Code. Additionally, the Government has approved, in 2012, a multi-stakeholder integrated mechanism for the assistance of victims of violence.

74. On the revision of legislation and policies for the elimination of child marriage and other harmful and discriminatory practices towards women and girls, the Government has approved the National Strategy for Prevention and Combating of Early Marriages, which aims to create an enabling environment for progressive reduction and elimination of such practices.

75. Singapore welcomed strengthening the state institutions to promote and uphold human rights, by prioritizing legal, institutional, economic and social reforms to combat corruption and to ensure better delivery of public services. They observed the expansion of schools network and implementing programmes to improve education in schools.

76. Slovakia noted that gender-based violence remained serious problem despite the legislative progress in protection of women and children from violence through enacting new Penal Code in 2014. They encouraged improving the implementation by raising the public awareness and the law enforcement officials. They shared CAT concerns and invited Mozambique to end impunity and investigate cases of alleged police extra-judicial killings, torture and ill-treatment.

77. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the new Penal Code, criminalizing gender-based violence and establishing a legal and policy framework, nevertheless they noted that gender based violence continued. They noted reports that child marriage, adolescent pregnancy and HIV infections remained alarming. They regretted reports of police use of excessive force, arbitrary detention and the use of defamation laws restricting freedom of expression.

78. South Africa welcomed the 2015-2019 program to improve public services delivery and to contribute to economic and social development efforts. They noted the introduction of universal access to antiretroviral treatment to HIV and pregnant women geared towards the elimination of mother to child transmission. It encouraged Mozambique to continue its efforts towards the right to development.

79. South Sudan noted the cooperation with OHCHR and human rights mechanisms. They welcomed the peaceful presidential and legislative elections. They appreciated hosting refugees and asylum seekers. They applauded the efforts to empower women participation at all level of governance institutions, recognizing that discrimination against women still major challenge. They encouraged Mozambique to continue implementation of the remaining recommendations of previous cycle.

80. Spain commended progress by the operationalization of the NHRI and the election of the Ombudsman. They commended progress in the independence of the judiciary and the increase of women participation in the parliament, welcoming the ratification of OP-CAT. They noted that half of Mozambique has no access to drinking water and sanitation.

81. Swaziland observed that Mozambique successfully addressed most of the recommendations of the previous UPR, ratifying and domesticating legal instruments. They commended progress with gender issues particularly in the growth of participation in the decision making positions and in education, health, economic and social development programs.

82. Sweden welcomed the new national Strategy in combating child marriage and stated that stated that Mozambique has the 10<sup>th</sup> highest rate in the world, while under 18 years of age marriages are 48 percent, as current legislation allows with parents' consent marriage from age 16. They noted that the new penal code does not include outlawing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

83. Switzerland noted with concern that the right to freedom of expression is not always guaranteed. The fact that the defaming the head of state and other public figures punishable under the law. Regarding extraction of natural resources, they were concerned with the lack

of sufficient involvement of rural communities in decisions that may have negative consequences on their lives.

84. Thailand commended the progress in implementing recommendations particularly the ratification of CRPD. They commended the plan to fight HIV/AIDS offering cooperation in ending the epidemic, and to promote the right to health. It appreciated efforts strengthening legislative to protect women and children.

85. Timor Leste commended Mozambique for the ratification of the ICRMW; the adoption of a new Penal Code in 2014; and the establishment of a National Commission on Human Rights.

86. Togo congratulated Mozambique for its Demining programme and encouraged it to follow the implementation of the programme of assistance to victims.

87. Turkey noted with satisfaction Mozambique's adherence to ICRMW. It also welcomed the pacific and transparent elections in 2014. It encouraged Mozambique to accelerate its efforts in fighting corruption.

88. Uganda considered that establishment of the National Council for Children's Rights and the National Commission on Human Rights demonstrated that Mozambique was making strong efforts towards the promotion and protection of human rights.

89. Ukraine acknowledged the progress made by Mozambique. It noted the strengthening the national legal and institutional framework in the education sector, and reforms in the health sector.

90. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended the revision of the Penal Code. It was concerned that the rights of citizens who did not support the Government could be undermined.

91. The United Republic of Tanzania noted the achievements of Mozambique in the eradication of poverty, the provision of affordable housing, clean and safe water. It called on the international community to heed the request of Mozambique for technical assistance.

92. The United States of America applauded the enactment of the new Penal Code. It was concerned over the lack of progress on several issues from the previous review, including continued allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention.

93. Uruguay stressed Mozambique's efforts to fulfil its obligations in presenting reports to treaty monitoring bodies. It welcomed its efforts in gender equality, but expressed concern for reported discrimination and violence.

94. The Venezuela Bolivarian Republic of was pleased for the creation of a National Human Rights Commission and Ombudsman. It noted an improvement of health indicators, among other, vaccination coverage for children under two years old.

95. Zambia commended Mozambique for the implementation of some of recommendations from the first review, but noted that despite the positive steps challenges remained.

96. Zimbabwe noted the progress of Mozambique in expanding school enrolment and measures increase the enrolment of girls. It also noted progress in increasing the representation of women in public life and the ratification of further instruments.

97. Afghanistan welcomed the commitment of Mozambique to the promotion and protection of human rights and its efforts to regularize its reporting to the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

98. Algeria congratulated Mozambique for its level of cooperation with regional and UN human rights mechanisms. It noted the ratification of the ICRMW and the OP-CAT.

99. Angola underlined Mozambique's determination to protect Human Rights, as consecrated in its Constitution. It welcomed the ratification of the ICRMW and OP-CAT.
100. Argentina welcomed the ratification of the OP-CAT and noted the concerns of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights concerning discrimination and abuse of girls in schools.
101. Australia expressed concern for continuing reports of arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment. Australia recognized that same sex sexual activity had been decriminalized, however noted the lack of specific protection against discrimination.
102. Austria noted Mozambique's efforts to improve the administration of justice. However, it noted that the justice system continues to register procedural delays, overcrowding of prisons and deterioration of prison conditions.
103. Bangladesh noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the ratification of international instruments and the formulation of the second National Action Plan for Children. The economic challenges meant that Mozambique warranted further technical assistance.
104. Belgium celebrated the adoption of a new Penal Code and the Code on Access to information. Belgium encouraged additional efforts in regards to fighting against impunity, judicial independence and access to justice.
105. Benin appreciated the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture, the adoption of a new Penal Code and the draft legislation on access to information.
106. The Plurinational State of Bolivia wished to offered recommendations to Mozambique in a constructive spirit.
107. Botswana welcomed the creation of the National Commission on Human Rights and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman. However, it noted reports in child debt bondage, child abuse, and child labour.
108. Brazil noted the initiatives of Mozambique to foster political participation and especially praised the increased participation of women at all levels of decision-making.
109. Burundi welcomed the ratification of instruments such as the OP-CAT and the creation of the Ombudsman as well as the introduction of civic, moral and human rights education in schools. Burundi noted the different measures aimed at improving access to health services and HIV treatment. It celebrated the creation of a National Council for Children Rights.
110. Canada suggested the enactment of a new Criminal Procedure Code to implement alternatives to imprisonment. It also commended Mozambique for taking action to decriminalize same-sex conduct.
111. The Chad noted that Mozambique is part to most human right international instruments. Chad encouraged Mozambique to keep on cooperating with the Human Rights Council, United Nations and the African Union.
112. Chile acknowledged significant advances made by Mozambique, among them, constituting a multi-sectorial mechanism to assist gender violence victims, ratifying the OP-CAT and the setting up of social housing policies.
113. China commended Mozambique for receiving a large number of refugees from other African countries. They are committed to fight against corruption promote social justice and protect women's rights. They take emergency measures to deal with the impact of natural disasters.

114. The Congo noted the development of the institutional framework for the protection of Human Rights. The Congo encouraged Mozambique to continue modernizing place of detentions and assuring protection for refugees and stateless persons.

115. Costa Rica acknowledged advances in political representation of women and the establishment of the “green line” to denounce inadequate police conducts. Costa Rica expressed concern for child labour, arbitrary detentions and limits to freedom of expression.

116. Tunisia noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the OP-CAT and the adoption of a national plan to implement UPR recommendations.

117. Mozambique stated that regarding the mistreatment of prisoners, the Government focused on the training and development of human resources in related areas, through regular and executive courses and training activities, including matters relating to human rights. Organizational and structural reform are in progress, having resulted in the adoption of legal instruments such as the new Police Act (2013), the Disciplinary Rules of the Police (2014) and the modernization and strengthening of the National Penitentiary Services (SERNAP).

118. On measures to bring to justice perpetrators of crimes against journalists and opinion makers, the Government had undertaken procedures towards the accountability of perpetrators in court. Relating to the killing of Professor Gilles Cistac and journalist Paulo Machava the Government was working on the issue to tackle the phenomenon of kidnapping and killing of people with albinism. The Government had approved a specific Action Plan to protect and assist the victims. The Plan sets out, among others, the development of awareness raising campaigns of the population in order to demystify the belief and erroneous perception about people with albinism. There are also joint actions in place between Mozambique and the countries of the region aiming at preventing the trafficking of people with albinism.

119. As for the transference of pregnant girls to evening shift classes, the matter was being assessed due to the sensitivity of the issue. A multi sectorial group was created to make consultations with different segments of society.

120. On the protection of girls from sexual abuse, specific measures were put in place namely: penalization under the Criminal Code for those who engage in sexual acts with minors; campaigns against sexual harassment and abuse of girls in school and community; imposition of sanction against teachers or education employees who sexually involve themselves with students.

121. Relating to measures to combat early school dropout, the following measures have been taken: expansion of school network, with more schools nearby communities to reduce the distance home-school-home; providing school books and education materials in primary education; provision of a fund to support disadvantaged/vulnerable students.

122. On measures to ensure that pregnant girls and young mothers have the opportunity to complete their education, reference is that they are encouraged to continue their studies, through the availability of vacancy for further study during pregnancy and after delivery.

123. With regard to elections, there was a revision of the Electoral Law, allowing greater partisan representation, better oversight of elections and greater transparency; civic education campaigns were also undertaken.

124. Mozambique indicated, so far, five (5) general elections had been held with success - presidential and legislative - in 1994, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014, in the efforts aiming at deepening the political and civil rights, as well as the democratic process. Furthermore, the decentralization process was ongoing.

125. Regarding violence and abuse against the Elderly, the protection of this category of citizens was ensured by the mechanism of assistance to family and child victims of violence. Mozambique has equally an institutional mechanism for considering questions of the Third Age, such as the National Council of Social Action. The Act 3/2014, of February 5, on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Elderly, provides for the fine of maltreatment practices against the Elderly. The main challenges are: Dissemination of legal instruments protecting the rights of the Elderly; translate into national languages the legal instruments that promote and protect their rights; raise awareness among practitioners of traditional medicine and community leaders in protecting the Elderly.

126. Regarding the ratification of the Rome Statute in its 2010 version, in light of the unfolding political and legal developments, the country had opted for further studying this instrument. Nevertheless, the country assumes the principle of complementarity between the Rome Statute and the domestic laws.

127. As regards the accession of Mozambique to the ICESCR, consultations at various levels are underway with a view to its ratification.

128. Regarding the ICESCR, the process for acceding to this Covenant was now at an advance stage within the foreseeable future a proposal for acceding to the Covenant will be submitted to the Government cabinet for its scrutiny, subsequently this proposal will be submitted to the national parliament which is the competent body under the auspices of the constitution for approving this proposal and binding Mozambique to this instrument. We hope this acts will take place within the current parliamentary session of 2016.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\*

129. **The recommendations formulated listed below have been examined by Mozambique and enjoy the support of Mozambique:**

129.1. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Australia);**

129.2. **Become party to and implement the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as soon as possible (New Zealand);**

129.3. **Accede to the ICESCR (France, Georgia);**

129.4. **Ratify the ICESCR and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);**

129.5. **Ratify the ICESCR (Germany, Kenya, Montenegro, Turkey, Timor-Leste, Poland, Tunisia);**

129.6. **Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**

129.7. **Consider ratifying the ICESCR (Indonesia);**

129.8. **Considers ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as accepted during the first cycle review (Namibia);**

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\*\* The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

- 129.9. **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Portugal);**
- 129.10. **Take necessary measures to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Slovakia);**
- 129.11. **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);**
- 129.12. **Ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled (Brazil);**
- 129.13. **Adopt as a matter of priority, the Code of Criminal Procedures and promote the training of justice officials (Portugal);**
- 129.14. **Swiftly adopt a new Penal Procedure Code and Correctional Execution Code to allow for alternative sentencing (Norway);**
- 129.15. **Continue strengthening the institutional capacity of promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);**
- 129.16. **Continue the reforms to improve policies and programmes towards promotion and protection of all human rights (Lesotho);**
- 129.17. **Operationalize the National Human Rights Commission and ensure that its operating is in line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);**
- 129.18. **Continue its efforts for the operationalization of the National Human Rights Commission (South Africa);**
- 129.19. **Redouble its efforts to guarantee the independence of the National Human Rights Commission and provide it with the necessary resources (Libya);**
- 129.20. **Intensify its efforts with a view to creating the conditions in order that the National Human Rights Commission conform with to the Paris Principles (Niger);**
- 129.21. **Strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Commission and provide it with the necessary resources to fulfil its mandate (Egypt);**
- 129.22. **Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission has sufficient resources, personnel and a clear mandate to carry out its work in line with the Paris principles (Norway);**
- 129.23. **Strengthen technical and human capacity and the independence of the National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman, according to the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**
- 129.24. **Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission with the sufficient resources to be able to acquit itself of its mandate, fully respecting the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 129.25. **Strengthen its efforts to introduce human rights education in the curriculum and training programmes (Senegal);**
- 129.26. **Strengthen its on-going Public Education Programme on Human Rights (Zimbabwe);**

- 129.27. Utilize opportunities to obtain grant funding inter alia from the World Bank's Global Funding Facility (Norway);
- 129.28. Continue to actively engage its international partners with the view to seek technical and other assistance to build and strengthen institutional and operational capacities for human rights (Philippines);
- 129.29. Engage stakeholders such as civil society organizations, the private sector, local communities, donors, and multilateral institutions in the realization of the fundamental international principles on human rights protection (Ukraine);
- 129.30. Engage the civil society in the follow-up implementation process of the UPR recommendations (Poland);
- 129.31. Submit overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);
- 129.32. Transmit to the Committee on the Rights of the Child the combined 3rd and 4th periodic reports and the reports for the two Optional Protocols to the Convention within the scheduled time (Uruguay);
- 129.33. Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Turkey);
- 129.34. Extend a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council's special procedures (Poland, Georgia);
- 129.35. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders and respond positively to all outstanding requests of mandate holders to visit the country (Latvia);
- 129.36. Formally accept a request to visit by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and issue an invite in 2016 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 129.37. Respond positively to the request of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to undertake a country visit (United States of America);
- 129.38. Take concrete measures to fulfil its obligations under CAT and to accept the request of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to visit the country (Sweden);
- 129.39. Consider taking appropriate action at the legislative level in order to ensure protection from all forms of discrimination (Serbia);
- 129.40. Continue its efforts in gender mainstreaming in education and employment (Bangladesh);
- 129.41. Continue the efforts to achieve stability in the society (Iraq);
- 129.42. Continue its efforts in the area of eliminating all forms of discrimination in the society (Iraq);
- 129.43. Fight effectively against all forms of discrimination against women, older people and people with albinism (Djibouti);
- 129.44. Increase its efforts to safeguard the human rights of women, ageing people, persons with disabilities and children, in particular street children (Holy See);
- 129.45. Ensure that its anti-discrimination laws and policies are fully implemented (Philippines);

- 129.46. Strengthen its policy of promoting gender equality (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 129.47. Redouble efforts to eliminate discrimination against women (South Sudan);
- 129.48. Consider the adoption of appropriate policies to additionally promote gender equality in public affairs and to enforce strict sanctions against all kinds of discrimination and abuse of women's rights (Serbia);
- 129.49. Continue implementing measures to improve gender equality in the country and to eliminate discrimination against women (Cuba);
- 129.50. Strengthen the fight against all forms of discrimination against women, in particular violence against women and girls by ensuring the strict and effective application of relevant laws and policies (Luxembourg);
- 129.51. Consider incorporating gender equality in all its policies (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 129.52. Take all the necessary measures to implement and enforce existing legal and regulatory frameworks on gender equality and non-discrimination (Panama);
- 129.53. Take appropriate action in order to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Cyprus);
- 129.54. Continue efforts to promote gender equality in combating discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular domestic violence and early marriages (France);
- 129.55. Take further measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women (China);
- 129.56. Combat discrimination and harassment with regard to girls in schools (Djibouti);
- 129.57. Operationalize gender strategy in education, including early education, in order to combat female illiteracy and child, early and forced marriages (Finland);
- 129.58. Strengthen the implementation of existing legislation and promote awareness-raising activities aimed at protecting women's rights, at increasing girls' enrolment rate in schools and fighting against all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence (Italy);
- 129.59. Adopt a national strategy to fight against discrimination against women and girls, with a focus on equitable access to education (Turkey);
- 129.60. Review the order, 39/GM/2003 (despacho) banning pregnant girls to attend day schools (Djibouti);
- 129.61. Ensure the mainstreaming of gender equality in all its policies and increase the representation of women in decision-making positions at the local level (South Africa);
- 129.62. Continue working on a national policy and legislation that can guarantee greater equality of opportunity between men and women (Nicaragua);
- 129.63. Take measures to fight discrimination against women particularly in rural areas (Senegal);

- 129.64. Continue to work for the elimination of discrimination against women, particularly in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 129.65. Continue to intensify efforts to fight against violence faced by persons with albinism (Portugal);
- 129.66. Consistently address and prosecute incidents of violence against persons with albinism and take measures to comprehensively protect their human rights (Sierra Leone);
- 129.67. Take specific legal provisions to protect the rights of older persons and people living with albinism (Congo);
- 129.68. Raise the level of professionalism and efficiency in the police force (Nigeria);
- 129.69. Further continue providing capacity building training to law enforcement agencies to raise the level of professionalism and efficiency in carrying out their duties (Ethiopia);
- 129.70. Strengthen human rights training for security forces and prison officials (France);
- 129.71. Offer regular and continuous training programmes to police officers as well as judicial and state officials in compliance with international human rights standards, and ensure swift conduct of trials and due process in criminal cases (Germany);
- 129.72. Adopt effective measures to ensure that there is total respect for the total prohibition of torture in line with the Convention Against Torture (Mexico);
- 129.73. Ensure the elimination of human rights abuses against prisoners and detainees, and to bring to justice those responsible for committing these offences and ensure redress for victims (New Zealand);
- 129.74. Put an end to arbitrary detention, practices of torture and methods use by security forces in public demonstrations. These are forms of limiting freedom of expression and trial those persons responsible in line with Mozambique's international human rights obligations (Costa Rica);
- 129.75. Establish an effective mechanism to investigate, sanction and repair in case of abuse of power on the part of the police forces and penitentiary forces, to safeguard personal information of victims and those making a complain, and establish administrative sanctions and penal sanctions for the perpetrators (Chile);
- 129.76. Ensure that all allegations of extra-judicial executions, excessive use of force, arbitrary detentions or acts of torture are investigated and bring those responsible to justice (France);
- 129.77. Ensure that all allegations of arbitrary detention, excessive use of force, extrajudicial executions, torture and ill-treatment by the police are promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated (Australia);
- 129.78. Take necessary measures to ensure that allegations of killings, torture, arbitrary detentions, extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force and ill-treatment of detainees are swiftly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice (Ghana);

- 129.79. Take measures to ensure that law enforcement in Mozambique complies with domestic and international human right standards; and ensure prompt, thorough investigations, and prosecution where evidence warrants, of all allegations of human rights violations, including torture (Canada);
- 129.80. Intensify its efforts to ensure that national prison rules and policies are in line with the revised Standards Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Nelson Mandela Rules (Thailand);
- 129.81. Improve the conditions in correctional and other detention facilities (Nigeria);
- 129.82. Improve the situation of overcrowding in prisons (China);
- 129.83. Improve conditions of detention in penitentiaries, by ensuring that prison overcrowding is reduced (Belgium);
- 129.84. Step up its efforts in ensuring that the issues of the inability by prisoners to hire their own lawyers and overcrowding in prisons are attended to and appeal to the Human Rights Council and the international community to render both financial and technical assistance to help the government of Mozambique meet its international obligations (Zambia);
- 129.85. Prioritize reform of the prison system in order to improve the living conditions of detainees, ensure thorough investigation of any allegation of ill-treatment and use of excess force by police forces, and prosecute those who have committed such crimes (Italy);
- 129.86. Accelerate the implementation of alternative measures to detention through the adoption of legal and policy measures outlined in articles 88, 89 and 102 of the Penal Code; and ensure that children and adolescents in detention facilities are separated from adults, in accordance with Mozambique's obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);
- 129.87. Widen the access to legal assistance for prisoners, and continue to assist with their rehabilitation into society to reduce recidivism (Malaysia);
- 129.88. Carry out prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into cases of arbitrary arrest and detention and ensure that all police officers found responsible for human rights violations are subjected to disciplinary and criminal proceedings as appropriate, in line with accepted recommendations (Austria);
- 129.89. Strengthen measures to eliminate gender-based violence against women (Myanmar);
- 129.90. More effectively address and combat domestic violence as perpetuated against women and the elderly (Sierra Leone);
- 129.91. Take the necessary measures to ensure that those responsible for acts of violence and sexual abuse of girls, especially in the education system, are effectively punished and removed from their posts (Uruguay);
- 129.92. Strengthen its efforts in combatting the early marriage of girls (Algeria);
- 129.93. Develop a legal framework to fight against the phenomenon of early marriage (Belgium);

- 129.94. Sensitize traditional chiefs, religious leaders, women's groups and youth about the consequences of early and forced marriage of girls, and adopt laws and regulations preventing and punishing cases of violations (Benin);
- 129.95. Ensure effective implementation of the new National Strategy to prevent and eradicate early marriages (Italy);
- 129.96. Adopt effective mechanisms to implement the existing legislation which protects women and children (Uruguay);
- 129.97. Continue the work of the Ministry of Education and civil society to reinforce the campaign on zero tolerance for violence against children at in the environment of communities, families and in schools (Uruguay);
- 129.98. Strengthen the protection of the rights of children, particularly those in vulnerable situations, and ensure perpetrators of sexual violence and child labour are held to account (Botswana);
- 129.99. Strengthen child protection system with effective mechanisms, including investigation of reports of cases of cases of child abuse (Slovakia);
- 129.100. Ensure the implementation of already ratified international conventions in the sphere of children's rights protection (Ukraine);
- 129.101. Adopt strategies to combat harmful practices such as debt bondage of children and corporal punishment (Turkey);
- 129.102. Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);
- 129.103. Take measures for improving the access of children to the basic social services (Ukraine);
- 129.104. Strengthen the national measures to combat the phenomenon of human trafficking and trafficking of human organs and protect the victims of trafficking from actions of retaliation (Egypt);
- 129.105. Continue to adopt effective measures to assist victims of trafficking in human beings (Russian Federation);
- 129.106. Implement the existing policies and laws to eradicate child labour and trafficking (Ukraine);
- 129.107. Strengthen reforms to ensure access to justice for all (Angola);
- 129.108. Promote continuous and regular training programs for judicial and public magistrates and allocate sufficient resources to improve working conditions (Austria);
- 129.109. Strengthen the institutional and operational capacity for the administration of justice and request the International community to provide Mozambique with technical assistance (Uganda);
- 129.110. Increase the efficiency of tribunals against agreed targets, including through education and employment of qualified judicial personnel (Denmark);
- 129.111. Intensify the mediation process between conflict parties emphasizing the principles of inclusion of all relevant stakeholders to the conflict as well as parity (Germany);
- 129.112. Redouble its efforts to uphold the independence of the judiciary (South Africa);

- 129.113. Fully guarantee the independence of the judiciary in conformity with relevant international norms (France);
- 129.114. Include measures to further strengthen the independence of the judiciary in the constitutional review currently under consideration (Denmark);
- 129.115. Strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (Costa Rica);
- 129.116. Continue efforts for judicial reforms, particularly through strengthening the independence of judges and enhancing their capacities (Egypt);
- 129.117. Ensure that the Attorney General's Office and other offices thoroughly and aggressively investigate murders, corruption and organized crime, and prosecute alleged perpetrators (United States of America);
- 129.118. Stay the course to implement legal, institutional, economic and social reforms to combat corruption, in particular, intensify efforts and strengthen programmes to combat corruption at all levels (Singapore);
- 129.119. Take consistent anti-corruption measures to enhance good governance and to promote transparency in the delivery of public services (Ethiopia);
- 129.120. Ensure the registration of all children after birth in all regions of the country (Turkey);
- 129.121. Take necessary measures to fully guarantee freedom of expression, in particular freedom of the press (France);
- 129.122. Continue the government efforts of protecting the rights of freedom of expression and peaceful demonstrations and respect the political rights in this aspect (Iraq);
- 129.123. Implement the Law on Access to information as well as the National Strategy to prevent and fight early and forced marriage (Portugal);
- 129.124. Improve transparency and inclusiveness of election processes fostering the culture of political dialogue and adopting concrete measures to prevent cases of election violence (Czech Republic);
- 129.125. Guarantee all citizens the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, in particular as regards policy making on land distribution and use (Switzerland);
- 129.126. Promote greater citizen participation in the implementation of social programmes initiated by the Government (Nicaragua);
- 129.127. Continue its efforts to increase the percentage of women in decision-making positions (Myanmar);
- 129.128. Take further steps to advance women in leadership positions in politics and the economy and create favourable conditions for their participation in the electoral process (Russian Federation);
- 129.129. Establish measures to integrate informal economic activities in the national economy thus allowing inter alia access to credit and financial services and simplifying the procedures of access to appropriate training (Spain);

- 129.130. Continue to strengthen social policies for the eradication of poverty, in order to increase the quality of life of its people, especially the most vulnerable (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 129.131. Combat poverty effectively through the promotion of decent work (Angola);
- 129.132. Continue its efforts in combating extreme poverty, malnutrition and maternal and child mortality (Bangladesh);
- 129.133. In line with Finland's previous recommendation, take concrete and targeted measures to effectively reduce inequalities by reviewing, analysing and modifying policies and programmes on poverty reduction to ensure effective consideration of gender concerns (Finland);
- 129.134. Create a mechanism to prevent illegal land grabbing and ensure that large-scale development projects are undertaken with human rights due diligence and following public consultation (Czech Republic);
- 129.135. Advance the effective realisation of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation by improving the conditions of access particularly by expanding the network in rural areas (Spain);
- 129.136. Continue to promote access to health (Pakistan);
- 129.137. Continue its efforts to improve health services, especially for vulnerable women and children with HIV/AIDS (Thailand);
- 129.138. Step up efforts to reduce the infant mortality rate (Turkey);
- 129.139. Continue efforts to improve access to health care, in particular to combat malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (Algeria);
- 129.140. Continue to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 and consider applying the "Technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age", A/HRC/27/31 (Ireland);
- 129.141. Seek technical assistance and cooperation from the international community to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to strengthen its human rights institution (Nigeria);
- 129.142. Take all necessary steps to ensure that the availability of safe abortion services can be guaranteed, and to sensitize communities to the problems of unsafe abortion (Netherlands);
- 129.143. Ensure that all women have access to quality sexual and reproductive health services, including comprehensive sexuality education and modern contraceptive methods (Slovenia);
- 129.144. Continue to enhance access to education (Pakistan);
- 129.145. Continue to improve access to education and literacy rates (Indonesia);
- 129.146. Increase allocations for education and continue to improve the general quality of education (Luxembourg);
- 129.147. Strengthen work to improve the scope of the right to education, in particular for children and adolescents (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

- 129.148. Continue to prioritise education in its development plans, and to invest sufficient resources to education as a means of helping its citizens achieve their aspirations (Singapore);
- 129.149. Continue its efforts to provide full access to education and to reduce the mortality rate through the improvement of health care services (Holy See);
- 129.150. Train more teachers and improve the quality of education in the rural areas (Afghanistan);
- 129.151. Reduce the illiteracy rate among girls (Nigeria);
- 129.152. Further consider initiatives to improve access to education for girls (Mauritius);
- 129.153. Take the necessary measures to eradicate discrimination against girls in the education system (Namibia);
- 129.154. Ensure that all girls, including pregnant girls and young mothers, can complete minimum levels of education in a safe environment (Slovenia);
- 129.155. Take all necessary measures to fight against discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities, including persons with albinism (Belgium);
- 129.156. Reinforce the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers' rights by improving their living conditions and by ensuring the civil registration of their children (Holy See);
- 129.157. Develop a National Resilience Strategy for natural disasters that protects the development and subsistence methods, in order to have the possibility of guaranteeing the economic and social rights of the population (Mexico);
- 129.158. Develop a strategy and national indicators in order to comply with the Sustainable Development Goals (Mexico).
130. The following recommendations will be examined by Mozambique which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council in June 2016:
- 130.1. Continue the process of signing and ratifying international instruments, in particular those which were accepted during the previous UPR (Uruguay);
- 130.2. Pursue its commitment to ratify other international human rights treaties that it is not yet a state party, including ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);
- 130.3. Ratify the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Ghana);
- 130.4. Withdraw reservations to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees in order to strengthen protection and local integration of refugees (Panama);
- 130.5. Adopt additional measures necessary to protect minorities, such as older persons, LGBT persons, persons with disabilities (Argentina);
- 130.6. Modify the law on inheritance to prevent discrimination against widows, and guarantee right to all properties including the right to own land (Spain);

- 130.7. **Revise the legal framework on the rights of women and implement policies to eradicate discriminatory practices, including the necessary arrangements and adjustments as regard inheritance issues (Mexico);**
- 130.8. **Harmonize the civil status between men and women, particularly regarding the rights of inheritance and legal capacity to use, enjoy, and own , property, and set up policies aimed at eliminating the pay gap between men and women (Chile);**
- 130.9. **Further reduce the gender gap by translating the protection of women's rights into programmes that improve their health, education, and means of livelihood (Malaysia);**
- 130.10. **Pass legislation to increase the time limit for paid maternity leave (Brazil);**
- 130.11. **Revise laws to expressly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status (Australia);**
- 130.12. **Include sexual orientation and gender identity amongst illegal criteria for discrimination, in social, economic and political life and eliminate norms prohibiting consenting sexual relation between adults of the same sex (Chile);**
- 130.13. **Adopt legislation to specifically prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Sweden);**
- 130.14. **Take steps to prioritise the protection of civilians through building the capacity of law enforcement and targeted training to improve public order and security in affected areas (New Zealand);**
- 130.15. **Adopt the law on child marriages (Congo)**
- 130.16. **Fully outlaw marriage before the age of 18 without exception in accordance with its international obligations (Sweden)**
- 130.17. **Harmonize laws and revise customary practices with a view to preventing child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);**
- 130.18. **Establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years old, and introduce mechanisms to reduce the incidence of child marriage (Slovenia);**
- 130.19. **Adopt the necessary measures to put an end to early and enforced marriage, to follow-up on victim testimony and bring perpetrators to justice (Panama);**
- 130.20. **Take the necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the law prohibiting labour of children under 15 years old, ensuring the perpetrators are properly sanctioned (Chile);**
- 130.21. **Implement measures to investigate and punish discrimination and abuses suffered by girls and adolescents in institutions [as reflected in the concerns of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty] in order to ensure their physical integrity and effective access to education (Argentina);**
- 130.22. **Consider regulating articles 3 (a) and 4 of ILO Convention 182, by passing legislation listing prohibited occupations for minors under 18 (Brazil);**
- 130.23. **Ensure that the legal framework addressing child labour raises the age of compulsory education to correspond to the minimum work age, and**

**establishes specific hazardous occupations or activities prohibited for children (United States of America);**

**130.24. Review its legislation in order to ensure that victims of human rights abuses by business enterprises have access to effective complaint and redress mechanisms (Czech Republic);**

**130.25. Allocate the necessary means to assess and measure the scope of the phenomenon of corruption in the country” (Portugal);**

**130.26. Fully resource the Office for Combating Corruption to ensure it is able to investigate and prosecute these crimes (Australia);**

**130.27. Develop the legislative framework aimed at combatting corruption (Egypt);**

**130.28. Put in place a National Strategy to combat corruption and eradicate its negative effects on the enjoyment of human rights (Morocco);**

**130.29. Increase resources and capacity towards full implementation of measures taken to fight corruption in the public and private sectors (Malaysia);**

**130.30. Decriminalize defamation and place it under the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Ireland);**

**130.31. Work to promote freedom of expression in line with international human rights principles, including by repealing criminal defamation laws (Norway);**

**130.32. Review laws criminalizing defamation of public figures, to respect and guarantee freedom of expression (Switzerland);**

**130.33. Provide adequate administrative resources in order to fully and effectively implement the Code on Access to Information (Belgium);**

**130.34. Ensure the right of association of NGOs working on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);**

**130.35. Take all necessary measures to ensure a safe working environment for journalists and media workers (Latvia);**

**130.36. Facilitate the registration and work of civil society organizations, including those defending human rights and fighting discrimination on all grounds, so that they can operate without harassment, undue restrictions and administrative obstacles (Czech Republic);**

**130.37. Revisit the legal framework governing the civil society sector, particularly with a view to reducing bureaucratic restrictions to freedom of association and the registration of national and foreign organizations (Netherlands);**

**130.38. Strengthen the framework for the protection of refugees and facilitate their integration at the local level (Togo).**

**131. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Mozambique and would thus be noted:**

**131.1. Consolidate the legal framework of human rights protection through ratifying the ICESCR, the ICPPED and the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Luxembourg);**

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- 131.2. **Ratify the Convention against Enforced Disappearance, UNESCO Convention against discrimination in education and also the Rome Statute (Tunisia);**
- 131.3. **Proceed to ratify the ICPPED (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 131.4. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearances which was signed by Mozambique in 2008 (Togo);**
- 131.5. **Ratify the ICPPED signed in 2008, as well as the Rome Statute signed in 2000 (France);**
- 131.6. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the international Criminal Court and implement it fully at national level and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (Slovakia);**
- 131.7. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC, the ICESCR and its optional protocol, as well as the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Madagascar);**
- 131.8. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as committed by Mozambique in its 2011 UPR (Canada, Latvia);**
- 131.9. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC, including its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Botswana);**
- 131.10. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Montenegro, Switzerland, Austria, Ghana, Timor-Leste, Poland);**
- 131.11. **Bring its law in conformity with international human rights law (Madagascar);**
- 131.12. **Strengthen mechanisms to prohibit discrimination against vulnerable groups, including persons with albinism; and ensure non-discrimination on applications for accreditation by civil society organizations, including organizations such as LGBT Association of Mozambique (Canada);**
- 131.13. **Agree to the registration of LAMBDA (the Association for Defence of Sexual Minorities) as an official NGO (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 131.14. **Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other people working in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).**
132. **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 Mozambique was headed by the Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, H.E Mr Abdurremane Lino de Almeida and composed of the following members:

- H.E Pedro COMISSARIO Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations (Geneva);
  - Mr. Aly Bachir MACASSAR Director of Human Rights and Citizenship Ministry of Justice;
  - Mr Jaime CHISSANO Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission (Geneva);
  - Mr Carlos Jorge SILIYA Attaché , Labour Affairs Permanent Mission (Geneva);
  - Mr Jose Sergio DIVAGE Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs;
  - Mrs Feodosia VIANA Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Education and Human Development;
  - Mr Panachande Idrissa MOMADE Head of the Legal Affairs, Ministry of Interior;
  - Mr Jeremias CUMBE Director for Planification – Ministry of Interior;
  - Mrs Albatul CARDOSO Director of the Legal Cabinet, Ministry for Public Affairs;
  - Mrs Olga MUNGUAMBE Commercial Counsellor , Permanent Mission ( Geneva);
  - Mrs Francelina ROMÃO Health Counsellor – Permanent Mission (Geneva).
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