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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
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### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Haiti**

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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-sixth session from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 11 November 2016. The review of Haiti was held at the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting on 7 November 2016. The delegation of Haiti was headed by the Minister of Justice and Public Security, Mister Camille Edouard Junior. At its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 9 November 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Haiti.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Haiti: Burundi, Cuba and Saudi Arabia.
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 Haiti:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/HTI/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.6/26/HTI/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/HTI/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Haiti 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. La délégation haïtienne a exprimé la volonté de l'Etat de coopérer avec les organes et mécanismes du système de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies.
6. Suite à l'Examen Périodique Universel d'octobre 2011 et à la prise en compte de 122 recommandations sur 136 reçues, différentes mesures ont été adoptées par le Gouvernement. Celles-ci sont précisées dans le rapport national pour le second examen, dont la préparation a été le fruit d'une consultation entre les acteurs des institutions publiques et les représentants de la société civile. La délégation, à continuation, a fait un compte-rendu des principaux développements contenus dans le rapport national.
7. La Police Nationale a été renforcée. Les effectifs de la police ont été augmentés, un effort de professionnalisation est en œuvre, prévoyant la formation des agents en droits de l'homme et de protection de l'enfance. L'Inspection Générale de la Police nationale d'Haïti (IGPNH) a été renforcée, afin de réduire le nombre de cas d'impunité au sein de la police et une ligne téléphonique a été ouverte pour dénoncer les cas de violations.
8. Une réforme de la justice a également été entreprise, prenant en compte plusieurs axes : la normalisation du fonctionnement de la Cour de Cassation, la réforme du droit pénal haïtien, la lutte contre la détention préventive prolongée et l'amélioration de l'accès

à la justice. En ce qui concerne la réforme du Droit pénal haïtien, une commission a été créée en vue de réviser le Code pénal et le Code d'Instruction Criminelle. Les travaux de cette Commission ont été transmis au Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique, pour les suites légales. Pour mieux cerner le problème de la détention préventive prolongée, une étude a été menée entre juillet et août 2013 à la prison civile de Port-au-Prince. Les recommandations faites à partir de cette étude ont été appliquées par le Doyen du Tribunal de Première Instance de Port-au-Prince et ont permis de diminuer significativement le nombre de détenus. Une nouvelle commission sur la lutte contre la détention préventive prolongée a été créée par arrêté présidentiel avec pour mission d'identifier les personnes en situation de détention préventive prolongée et de faire des recommandations aux autorités judiciaires. Le rapport de cette commission est attendu au Ministère de la Justice.

9. De nouveaux centres carcéraux ont été ouverts sur l'ensemble du territoire, ainsi que des centres de détention pour mineurs. De nouveaux établissements pénitentiaires sont également en cours de construction.

10. Haïti a ratifié le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, la Convention sur la protection des enfants et la coopération en matière d'adoption internationale et le Protocole facultatif concernant la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie mettant en scène les enfants. Des travaux sont en cours avec le Parlement pour la ratification de la Convention de 1954 relative au statut des Apatrides et celle de 1961 sur la réduction des cas d'apatridie.

11. Le Gouvernement fait de la lutte contre la corruption l'une de ses principales priorités. La loi portant sur la prévention et la répression de la corruption et celle sanctionnant le blanchiment de capitaux et le financement du terrorisme ont été publiées dans le Journal officiel.

12. L'Office de Protection du Citoyen (OPC), une institution indépendante créée en 1987, a récemment été renforcée par la nomination d'un Directeur Général, l'augmentation du budget et la création du poste de Protecteur adjoint du Citoyen.

13. Le plan national des droits de l'homme, élaboré en 2014, prévoyant l'éducation et l'information de la population sur ses droits et devoirs est en attente de validation par la société civile avant d'être appliqué.

14. Le Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haïti, englobant les domaines de l'éducation, de la santé et du logement et prévoyant des mesures visant à faire face aux catastrophes naturelles, a été élaboré selon une approche basée sur les droits de l'homme. Il vise notamment à étendre à la population les services d'alimentation en eau potable et assainissement et à renforcer la gestion des déchets solides.

15. Depuis 2012, un programme a été mis en place afin de répondre aux problèmes d'insécurité alimentaire. Des mesures avaient été adoptées avant le passage de l'ouragan Matthew pour renforcer la production agricole. Un nouveau plan prenant en compte les dégâts causés par cette catastrophe naturelle est en cours d'élaboration.

16. L'Etat a pris un ensemble de mesures afin d'assurer la scolarisation gratuite des enfants: un million d'enfants ont pu en bénéficier. De même, un programme d'alphabétisation a été mis en œuvre par le Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Alphabétisation. Une campagne de sensibilisation a été menée pour les enfants en situation de handicap non encore scolarisés auprès des parents, et les directeurs d'écoles ont été encouragés à les accueillir.

17. Concernant le droit au logement, le Gouvernement a mis en œuvre une politique nationale de logement et de l'habitat résultant dans la construction de 1682 unités de logement entre 2013 et 2015. Il a également permis la réduction du nombre de personnes vivant dans des camps, grâce aux programmes de subvention et de retour/réinstallation.

18. Plusieurs efforts ont été entrepris afin de lutter contre la traite des personnes, dont: la publication de la loi sur la traite des personnes en 2014; la révision en 2013 de la loi de 1974 sur l'adoption; la création en 2015 du Comité de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes; le renforcement de la Brigade de Protection des Mineurs et le déploiement d'agents aux points frontaliers pour un contrôle accru du déplacement des mineurs.

19. Dans le cadre de la lutte contre la violence envers les femmes et filles, le Gouvernement a créé une Direction des Affaires juridiques au sein du Ministère à la Condition féminine chargée de sensibiliser sur les actes de violences faites aux femmes et d'accompagner les victimes de ces violences. Un deuxième Plan National de Lutte contre les violences envers les femmes et les filles 2012-2016 a été élaboré et un Bureau de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes et aux Filles a été inauguré en 2013.

20. Afin de diminuer le nombre d'enfants des rues, le Gouvernement a inauguré en 2013 un centre de transit et un centre d'appel d'urgence gratuit pour signaler les cas de maltraitance, de négligences et de trafic d'enfants.

21. L'Etat accorde une importance particulière aux droits des personnes handicapées, avec notamment l'adoption, en 2012, d'une loi portant sur l'intégration des personnes handicapées.

22. Des mesures ont été prises pour améliorer le processus de distribution des cartes d'identification nationale dès la naissance. Des clerks ont été nommés avec pour mission de se rendre dans les sections communales et les hôpitaux publics aux fins d'enregistrement des naissances. En outre, un mécanisme a été mis en place en 2013 par les Archives Nationales afin de faciliter la tâche aux Haïtiens vivants à l'étranger et souhaitant obtenir les documents de l'état civil.

23. Pour conclure son allocution introductive, la délégation a rappelé la série de catastrophes naturelles qui, depuis le séisme de 2010 jusqu'au récent passage de l'ouragan Matthew, ont considérablement sapé les efforts du Gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations. Cependant, le Gouvernement reste déterminé à continuer à travailler pour la promotion et le respect des droits de l'homme.

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

24. During the interactive dialogue, 81 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the implementation of the comprehensive strategy on social assistance, the National Housing Policy, the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Universal, Free and Compulsory Education Programme. It welcomed the strengthening of the National Police, action to combat police impunity, reform of the justice system, action against prolonged detention, and improvement of conditions in detention centres.

26. The United States of America looked forward to transparent and fair elections. It commended efforts to improve documentation for Haitian citizens in the Dominican Republic. It expressed concern at the large number of pretrial detainees, the lack of reliable anti-corruption enforcement mechanisms, and the lack of investigations into trafficking cases and protection for trafficking victims.

27. Uruguay encouraged Haiti to implement the recommendations of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti.

28. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the ratification of ICESCR, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC, the signing of CAT and ICRMW, and the implementation of the Universal, Free and Compulsory Education Programme.
29. Algeria commended the establishment of the office of Deputy Minister for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty and of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. It welcomed the ratification of ICESCR and OP-CRC-SC.
30. Angola welcomed the launching of the Humanitarian Response Plan but noted persistent challenges in the areas of nutrition, access to education, prison overcrowding, gender equality and displacement.
31. Argentina commended the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the vigorous action taken to improve the situation of displaced persons who returned to the country.
32. Armenia commended the steps taken to combat human trafficking, violence against women, child domestic labour and the large number of street children. It welcomed the ratification of ICESCR and CAT.
33. Australia expressed concern about widespread gender discrimination and mistreatment. It regretted electoral and institutional uncertainties and the lack of independence of the judiciary. It acknowledged the abolition of the death penalty.
34. Austria regretted that commendable policies to improve public education had not yet been implemented. It noted with concern action taken against journalists and human rights defenders. It also expressed concern regarding child labour.
35. The Bahamas commended efforts to enforce anti-corruption legislation and the adoption of the action plan to combat trafficking in persons and the Strategic Development Plan.
36. Bangladesh commended the comprehensive strategy on social assistance, the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls, the Strategic Development Plan, and the strengthening of law enforcement agencies and the judicial system.
37. Belgium lamented the slow progress in improving prison conditions. It was concerned about gender-related violence and limited access to justice for victims.
38. The Plurinational State of Bolivia commended measures taken to combat extreme poverty.
39. Botswana commended the Universal, Free and Compulsory Education Programme, the signing of CAT and the ratification of OP-CRC-SC. It expressed concern about child detainees, child domestic workers and gaps in birth registration.
40. Brazil encouraged more vigorous action to prevent and punish trafficking in persons and to provide redress for victims. It commended the award of "A" status to the Ombudsman's Office.
41. Burundi commended the ratification of ICESCR and OP-CRC-SC and the signing of CAT and ICRMW. It encouraged the adoption of the national human rights plan.
42. Canada noted the inclusion in police training courses of modules on human rights and support for women victims of violence.

43. Chile commended the strengthening of the National Police, measures to professionalize its staff, and the establishment of a commission on prolonged pretrial detention.
44. Colombia commended the 2012 amendments to the Constitution and cooperation with OHCHR, MINUSTAH and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti.
45. The Congo urged Haiti to continue cooperating with the treaty bodies in order to strengthening national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights.
46. Côte d'Ivoire commended the authorities' cooperation with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti and urged them to focus on promoting and protecting human rights during the post-disaster reconstruction process.
47. Croatia welcomed the ratification of ICESCR and the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.
48. Cuba made a recommendation.
49. Cyprus noted the establishment of the office of Deputy Minister for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty and of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. It encouraged more vigorous action to combat sexual violence against women, to improve children's access to education and to address prison conditions.
50. The Czech Republic made recommendations.
51. Denmark commended the signing of CAT and encouraged Haiti to take further steps towards ratification. The Convention against Torture Initiative was willing to assist it in that regard.
52. Ecuador commended the ratification of ICESCR and the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. It encouraged Haiti to ratify CAT and ICRMW, which had been signed in 2013.
53. Egypt commended the drafting of the national human rights plan, reform of the justice system, strengthening of the National Police, action to combat violence against women, implementation of a food-security programme, adoption of the Trafficking in Persons Act, and ratification of ICESCR and OP-CRC-SC.
54. El Salvador commended the progress made, despite lack of resources and natural disasters, in child protection and in the fight against hunger, disease, unemployment, illiteracy, trafficking in persons and inequality between women and men.
55. Italy welcomed the adoption of the second National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls, the Gender Equality Action Plan, programmes to improve child health coverage, and measures to combat child domestic labour and economic exploitation.
56. Georgia commended efforts to cooperate with special procedures and encouraged the Government to issue a standing invitation to special procedure mandate-holders. It commended the ratification of ICESCR and OP-CRC-SC.
57. Germany expressed concern about ongoing mass evictions, including from displacement camps, and underscored the need to ensure access to adequate housing on a non-discriminatory basis. It was also concerned about alleged mistrust of the justice system owing to the high rate of corruption.

58. Ghana commended efforts to increase the police force, to reform the justice system and to build new prisons, and encouraged Haiti to expedite the establishment of a legal aid system. It welcomed action to eradicate illiteracy and gender inequality in education, but expressed concern about allegations of widespread gender discrimination and ill-treatment.
59. Guatemala regretted the electoral uncertainty generated by allegations of electoral fraud. It hoped that the resumption of the electoral process would restore national stability. It was concerned about reports of persistent gender-based discrimination, violence and ill-treatment.
60. The Holy See welcomed the drafting of a national human rights plan. It noted the efforts to combat trafficking in persons and commended the ratification of OP-CRC-SC.
61. The Philippines commended the training modules for police officers in human rights, particularly children's rights and support for women victims of violence. It welcomed measures to address prolonged pretrial detention.
62. Iraq commended the care arrangements provided for street children under the Universal, Free and Compulsory Education Programme.
63. Ireland expressed concern about the prevalence and length of pretrial detention. It also expressed concern about widespread sexual and gender-based violence and delays in adoption of the necessary legislation.
64. France made recommendations.
65. Jamaica commended the reduction in the number of pretrial detainees and measures taken to monitor the adoption of Haitian children by foreigners. It expressed concern about the current electoral stalemate and shared the Government's concern about the practice of *restaveks*.
66. Japan welcomed the Government's leading role in efforts to hold elections, which were essential for political stability and economic growth, and encouraged it to move steadily forward with the electoral process.
67. Libya made a recommendation.
68. Madagascar commended efforts to ensure that disadvantaged children in rural areas received free primary education. In view of the persistence of sexual violence, it encouraged Haiti to promote effective strategies to eradicate gender-based discrimination. It commended the Strategic Development Plan.
69. The Maldives commended investment in promoting the rights of children through the establishment of the Universal, Free and Compulsory Education Programme, the National Education Fund and other educational initiatives.
70. Mexico commended the strengthening of the Ombudsman's Office, efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and procedures aimed at improving conditions in detention facilities, reducing pretrial detention and training of judges. It encouraged Haiti to persist with its efforts to achieve universal, free and compulsory primary education.
71. Mongolia welcomed the strengthening of the national human rights institution and the drafting of the national human rights plan. It encouraged Haiti to mainstream human rights policies in the Strategic Development Plan.



72. Montenegro welcomed programmes to provide free high-quality education to children, especially children with disabilities. It enquired about planned governmental action to ensure that women's rights were fully promoted and protected.
73. Morocco welcomed the ratification of ICESCR and the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, the signing of CAT and ICRMW, the acquisition of "A" status for the Ombudsman's Office, and the professionalization of the National Police.
74. Mozambique commended the ratification of ICESCR and OP-CRC-SC and the signing of CAT and ICRMW. It took note of the national contingency plan to address natural disasters and the creation of a technical unit to provide assistance to the most vulnerable people.
75. Namibia encouraged the Government to pursue its efforts to reform the justice sector and to reinforce action to combat violence against women and girls, particularly in camps for displaced persons.
76. La délégation haïtienne a tout d'abord remercié les délégations pour la solidarité exprimée suite aux catastrophes naturelles qui ont récemment frappé son pays.
77. La délégation a rappelé que le processus électoral suivait son cours. En effet, le passage de l'ouragan Matthew à quelques jours des élections, initialement prévues le 9 octobre, avait exigé un report de celles-ci par le Conseil électoral provisoire au 20 novembre 2016. Malgré les importants dégâts, le Gouvernement s'était engagé à prendre toutes les dispositions pour reconstruire les centres de vote et les écoles afin que les élections puissent avoir lieu à la nouvelle date fixée.
78. En ce sens, le Gouvernement s'est engagé à ce que les élections organisées par le Conseil électoral provisoire soient un processus neutre et impartial. A cette fin, le Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique a organisé des rencontres avec les forces de la police et le Commissaire du Gouvernement en vue de s'assurer que l'administration n'interfère pas dans le processus électoral.
79. Quant à la détention préventive prolongée, la délégation a souligné qu'il s'agit d'une thématique de grande préoccupation pour le Gouvernement et a réitéré que des avancées significatives ont eu lieu dans différents départements, notamment à l'ouest du pays.
80. Cette thématique a fait l'objet d'une déclaration de politiques générales présentée par Premier Ministre et qui a été par la suite ratifiée par le Parlement, aboutissant à la création de la Commission présidentielle, mise en place récemment. Cette commission a pour objectif d'établir de manière irrévocable une liste de détenus, notamment ceux qui se trouvent en situation de détention préventive prolongée, afin de planifier et arrêter avec l'ensemble de doyens des Tribunaux de premières instances, ainsi que les chefs des parquets et les Commissaires du Gouvernement, des dates pour les audiences correctionnelles.
81. Dans ce contexte, la délégation envisage une diminution significative de près de la moitié, du nombre de détenus placés en détention préventive prolongée.
82. The Netherlands expressed concern about the prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition. It was also concerned about the lack of legislation criminalizing rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women.
83. Nicaragua welcomed the ratification of ICESCR, the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, and OP-CRC-AC.

84. Nigeria commended the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, the adoption of the Strategic Development Plan, and action to eliminate discrimination and violence against women.
85. Norway encouraged Haiti to intensify efforts to implement human rights conventions. It noted persistent challenges relating to gender equality and the failure to ensure universal access to education.
86. Pakistan welcomed efforts to reform the justice system and to end prolonged pretrial detention. It commended the increased participation of women and persons with disabilities in socio-economic spheres and efforts to promote children's rights.
87. Panama commended the ratification of important human rights instruments, the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee, and the adoption of the Paternity, Maternity and Filiation Act and the Adoption Act.
88. Paraguay made recommendations.
89. Peru commended the adoption of the Strategic Development Plan aimed at providing drinking water and sanitation services, eradicating illiteracy and improving access to housing and health care. It also commended the establishment of the Ombudsman's Office.
90. Indonesia commended the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the acquisition of "A" status for the Ombudsman's Office. It noted the strengthening of the National Police and reforms in criminal law, pretrial detention and access to justice.
91. Portugal expressed concern about widespread gender discrimination and ill-treatment. It was also concerned about the placement of children in domestic service, where many were subjected to slavery-like conditions and to physical, emotional and sexual abuse.
92. Qatar welcomed the drafting of the national human rights plan and the adoption of the Strategic Development Plan.
93. The Republic of Korea commended the ratification of ICESCR, the adoption of the Anti-Corruption Act and the successful implementation of the Universal, Free and Compulsory Education Programme.
94. Rwanda welcomed the reform of the justice sector and improved access to justice, and encouraged Haiti to ratify CAT. It welcomed efforts to combat gender-based violence and encouraged Haiti to step up measures to prevent violence against women in displacement camps.
95. Senegal commended the establishment of the office of Deputy Minister for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty and the creation of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee.
96. Serbia welcomed efforts to include a CAT-aligned definition of torture in the new Criminal Code and encouraged Haiti to align existing rules on pretrial detention with international standards.
97. Sierra Leone commended the ratification of ICESCR and the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons Act. It encouraged the Government to work with international stakeholders to redress the impact of the natural disasters.

98. Singapore commended the adoption of the Strategic Development Plan, the expanded health coverage for children and the reconstruction of health facilities affected by previous natural disasters.
99. Slovenia commended the ratification of international human rights instruments, the training of police officers in human rights, and progress in ensuring free education at the primary and middle-school level.
100. Spain expressed concern about the situation with respect to drinking water and sanitation, which exacerbated the cholera epidemic. It noted the serious risks of violence and trafficking faced by internally displaced children, children in domestic service and stateless children.
101. Sudan commended the ratification and signing of several international human rights instruments, the establishment of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.
102. Switzerland noted that the issues of impunity and unduly slow legal proceedings remained a major challenge. It welcomed the proposals in the Strategic Development Plan to rehouse displaced persons, to increase the amount of urbanized land and to develop a housing finance system.
103. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.
104. Timor-Leste commended the mandate assigned to the High Council of the Judiciary and the inclusion of human rights in the National Police curriculum. It expressed concern about the slavery-like conditions to which many child domestic workers were subjected.
105. Togo noted the establishment of the office of Deputy Minister for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty and the creation of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. It commended measures taken to improve detention conditions, to reduce judicial delays and to fight against impunity.
106. Trinidad and Tobago commended efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women, and steps taken to improve the judicial system, food security and access to education. It also welcomed the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections.
107. Turkey welcomed the drafting of a national human rights plan and commended the securing of “A” status for the Ombudsman’s Office.
108. Ukraine commended the strengthening of the National Police, the ratification of ICESCR, enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Act, adoption of the Strategic Development Plan and reform of the justice system.
109. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed particular concern about persistent gender-based violence, illegal detention and enslavement of children as *restaveks*.
110. Costa Rica commended the ratification of ICESCR and OP-CRC-SC. It expressed concern at the low percentage of women involving in decision-making and the excessive use of force by the police during peaceful demonstrations. It underscored the importance of political commitment to the electoral process.
111. Thailand welcomed the adoption of the Strategic Development Plan and the ratification of ICESCR.

112. La délégation haïtienne, concernant l'engagement envers les instruments internationaux, a affirmé que l'État a franchi de grands pas vers l'universalisation des instruments internationaux en matière des droits de l'homme. C'est ainsi que plusieurs instruments ont été adoptés et ratifiés.

113. En guise de conclusion, la délégation a exprimé le désir du Gouvernement de poursuivre ses efforts pour continuer à être une partie pleine et entière des instruments internationaux actuels et de ceux qui seront ratifiés prochainement. Par ailleurs, le Gouvernement tient à réaffirmer ses engagements pour l'organisation rapide d'élections libres et démocratiques et ce, en conformité avec les recommandations réalisées lors de cet examen et malgré les difficultés exceptionnelles liées au passage de l'ouragan Matthew.

114. Finalement, concernant les droits des femmes et des mineurs, la délégation a reconnu l'absence actuelle d'élu(e)s femmes au sein du Parlement et espère un avancement de la représentation féminine lors des élections de novembre.

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

**115. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Haiti and enjoy the support of Haiti:**

**115.1. Adopt, in consultation with civil society, a plan of action to prioritise, ratify and implement key international human rights treaties (Australia);**

**115.2. Continue the process of ratification of the main international human rights instruments (Italy);**

**115.3. Continue to study and consider the ratification of more international Human Rights instruments (Syrian Arab Republic);**

**115.4. Carry out efforts to ratify the Optional Protocols to the CRC and CEDAW (El Salvador);**

**115.5. Speed up the process of ratification of CAT and OP-CRC-AC (Georgia);**

**115.6. Ratify CAT (Botswana) (Montenegro) (Spain);**

**115.7. Ratify CAT (Iraq);**

**115.8. Ratify CAT (Senegal);**

**115.9. Take steps to ratify CAT (Norway);**

**115.10. Intensify its efforts to ratify CAT (Denmark);**

**115.11. Ratify CAT, its OP and the ILO Convention 189 (Paraguay);**

**115.12. Strengthen its legal arsenal by ratifying the CAT and by acceding to ICESCR (France);**

**115.13. Finalise the procedures to ratify the ICRMW and CAT (Egypt);**

**115.14. Complete ratification of CAT, ICRMW and the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions (Nicaragua);**

**115.15. Ratify and accede to CAT, ICRMW and the ICPED (Sierra Leone);**

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

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- 115.16. **Ratify the ICRMW signed in 2013 (Bangladesh);**
- 115.17. **Take steps to ratify the ICRMW (Togo);**
- 115.18. **Consider ratifying the ICRMW and ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
- 115.19. **Consider the ratification of the OP-CAT (Georgia);**
- 115.20. **Implement, strictly, CEDAW and accede to its OP (Ghana);**
- 115.21. **Sign and ratify the OP to CEDAW and take all appropriate legislative measures (Netherlands);**
- 115.22. **Ratify the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Belgium);**
- 115.23. **Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Panama);**
- 115.24. **Continue to ensure the implementation of ratified human rights treaties (Pakistan);**
- 115.25. **Further take appropriate actions to promote effective implementation of the existing legal framework (Mongolia);**
- 115.26. **Prioritize law reform process (Ukraine);**
- 115.27. **Continue to strengthen the rule of law in the country by swiftly adopting the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Portugal);**
- 115.28. **Expedite the adoption of the Child Protection Code (Timor-Leste);**
- 115.29. **Adopt a Child Protection Code that includes physical, emotional and sexual abuse (Portugal);**
- 115.30. **Make all possible efforts to ensure and guarantee the full operational status of national government institutions, including the parliamentary and electoral systems (Paraguay);**
- 115.31. **Strengthen the inter-sectorial coordination mechanisms to achieve a concrete materialization of the international cooperation in the areas of internal security, human rights protection and democratic political stability (Chile);**
- 115.32. **Take into consideration the recommendations from the Office of the Ombudsman, as well as provide it with enough resources to operate (Guatemala);**
- 115.33. **Renew the mandate of the National Disabilities Council (Jamaica);**
- 115.34. **Strengthen the Minor's Protection Unit (Timor-Leste);**
- 115.35. **Continue its efforts in order to provide full access to justice, health services and education for all (Holy See);**
- 115.36. **Maintain as a high priority, the steps to safeguard the human rights of women and persons with disabilities (Holy See);**
- 115.37. **Complete the vetting process of the police officers (Ukraine);**
- 115.38. **Continue to effectively coordinate international aid so that it is focused on the affected populations (El Salvador);**

- 115.39. Strengthen its work to promote a human rights culture throughout the country and ensure rule of law and equal treatment before the law (Norway);
- 115.40. Implement a plan of action to promote human rights, in cooperation with civil society and the Office of the Ombudsman, with a special emphasis on the rights of women and vulnerable groups (Colombia);
- 115.41. Implement a plan of action to promote and protect human rights, in cooperation with civil society and the Ombudsman's Office (Portugal);
- 115.42. Continue efforts for the finalization of National Human Rights Plan (Pakistan);
- 115.43. Launch and implement a National Human Rights Action Plan in order to improve the promotion and protection of human rights, with the participation of civil society (Indonesia);
- 115.44. Implement as soon as possible the 2014 National Human Rights Action Plan with easily measurable indicators (Spain);
- 115.45. Strengthen the human rights education training program and expand it to other governmental departments (Morocco);
- 115.46. Continue the implementation of the strategic development plan (Pakistan);
- 115.47. Continue its efforts towards implementing and enforcing the Haitian Strategy for Development (Sudan);
- 115.48. Implement the measures laid out in the Strategic Development Plan (Spain);
- 115.49. Continue its efforts in implementing the national strategic plan for development which will strengthen the economic, social and cultural rights, particularly by eliminating poverty and attaining education and access to health services (Libya);
- 115.50. Speed up implementation of the Strategic Development Plan for Haiti in order to prevent epidemics (Madagascar);
- 115.51. Consider the possibility of mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in the reconstruction plans and programmes (Qatar);
- 115.52. Continue to open channels of cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms and with the States, particularly in the area of education, ratification and implementation of international treaties, and the fight against impunity (Argentina);
- 115.53. Seek and avail itself of international cooperation to fully implement national action plans and strategies (Bahamas);
- 115.54. Continue to seek assistance and cooperation, as it deems appropriate, to support ongoing initiatives to fulfil its various international human rights obligations and implement those recommendations which will be accepted during the current UPR cycle (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 115.55. Continue to engage its regional and international partners with the view of seeking technical and other assistance towards its full compliance with its human rights treaty obligations (Philippines);

- 115.56. Intensify its cooperation efforts, including with international organizations, with view to harmonize its human rights legislation (Morocco);
- 115.57. Seek technical assistance in order to improve human rights in the country (Nigeria);
- 115.58. Cooperate fully with the UN treaty bodies (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 115.59. Continue its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Cuba);
- 115.60. Continue its efforts to develop policies aimed at the protection of women rights (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.61. Tackle negative attitudes related to gender and discrimination against women through human rights training of law enforcement and judicial bodies' agents (Colombia);
- 115.62. Put in place a strategy to combat discriminatory stereotypes and implement, in collaboration with civil society, awareness-raising programs to enhance non-stereotypical portrayals of women and girls (Portugal);
- 115.63. Continue to amend and update (criminal and civil) legal codes to protect women from sexual exploitation, gender-based violence and discrimination (Maldives);
- 115.64. Remove from its legislation and practice all civil and criminal provisions which constitute discrimination towards women and girls (Paraguay);
- 115.65. Intensify its efforts in protecting the rights of women and promote gender equality by revising legal framework, strengthening law enforcement and supporting victims of domestic violence in their legal process, rehabilitation and reintegration (Thailand);
- 115.66. Continue strengthening the participation of women in decision making processes (Iraq);
- 115.67. Establish effective measures to ensure access of women to decision-making positions (Costa Rica);
- 115.68. Establish and strengthen policies and legal provisions for the promotion of women's rights, in particular the strengthening of their autonomy and participation in political, economic and social life, in recognition of their fundamental role in the development of a nation (Nicaragua);
- 115.69. Continue its efforts to promote gender equality, including by taking concrete measures to combat the high level of violence against women (Norway);
- 115.70. Implement programmes for human rights education and awareness-raising against discrimination, as well as for the promotion of the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups (Italy);
- 115.71. Investigate and sanction the acts of violence and discrimination committed on the ground of sexual orientation (Uruguay);
- 115.72. Implement measures to combat prison overcrowding (Angola);
- 115.73. Improve detention conditions of detainees, in particular minors (Algeria);

- 115.74. Reduce significantly the periods of pre-trial detention and ensure that minors have separate spaces in the detention centres and prisons (Spain);
- 115.75. Allocate additional resources to increase case processing and reduce the number of pre-trial detainees (United States of America);
- 115.76. Effectively address the situation of persons who have been in prolonged pre-trial detention in full accordance with the principle of proportionality (Republic of Korea);
- 115.77. Continue its efforts to strengthen its legal framework to combat prolonged pre-trial detention (Plurinational Republic of (Bolivia));
- 115.78. Improve the incarceration conditions of prisoners, particularly by reducing overcrowding, malnutrition and the shortage of adequate medical care (Belgium);
- 115.79. Redouble efforts to improve the conditions of persons deprived of their liberty, in particular by reducing periods of pre-trial detention, facilitating access to justice, and improving the facilities of detention centres (Mexico);
- 115.80. Develop and put in place a strategy to improve, as soon as possible, detention conditions of minors separated from adults, and reduce the duration of police custody and pre-trial detention (Canada);
- 115.81. Take urgent measures to counter overcrowding, in particular by focusing on alternative measures to detention, and to guarantee the access of prisoners to basic health care and an adequate diet (Switzerland);
- 115.82. Continue its efforts to combat violence against women (Egypt);
- 115.83. Take additional measures to address all forms of violence against women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities (Georgia);
- 115.84. Further take appropriate actions to combat gender based violence, discrimination and legalize domestic violence (Mongolia);
- 115.85. Amend all legislative provisions discriminatory against women and introduce a comprehensive law preventing and combating violence against women and girls, including a definition of rape in line with international standards and the criminalization of marital rape (Czechia);
- 115.86. Adopt and effectively implement comprehensive legislation criminalising rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment and other forms of violence (Australia);
- 115.87. Adopt a comprehensive legislative framework concerning violence against women that includes a definition of rape in line with international standards and criminalize marital rape (Belgium);
- 115.88. Continue strengthening the participation of women, and especially, ensure the adoption of the framework legislation on prevention, sanction and elimination of violence against women and girls (Plurinational Republic of Bolivia);
- 115.89. Remedy violence against women and girls, including gender and sexual violence, through the implementation of legislation that prevents and criminalises such acts (Canada);



- 115.90. **Adopt and implement efficiently a comprehensive legislation on combating violence against women (Italy);**
- 115.91. **Adopt the existing draft law on combatting violence against women to incorporate the criminalization of marital rape, incest, and sexual harassment (Ireland);**
- 115.92. **Continue its efforts in implementing the Strategy of combating violence against women and girls 2012-2016 (Sudan);**
- 115.93. **Deepen measures aimed at guaranteeing the fight against impunity of perpetrators of acts of gender violence and sexual abuse, in particular against women and girls living in the IDPs camps (Argentina);**
- 115.94. **Ensure that the police and judiciary are trained to deal impartially with women reporting gender based violence, and that all such complaints are fully investigated and prosecuted (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 115.95. **Establish a legal framework to better protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);**
- 115.96. **Raise awareness on the responsibility to investigate cases of human rights violations against women and girls in the IDPs camps (Argentina);**
- 115.97. **Consider adopting further measures to enhance legal protection to vulnerable groups, including on the issues of gender violence and child labour (Brazil);**
- 115.98. **Continue giving special priority to the street children care (Tanzania);**
- 115.99. **Continue efforts to combat children domestic labour (Tanzania);**
- 115.100. **Ensure the systematic enforcement of laws eliminating child-labour, including the establishment of a clear minimum age for domestic work (Austria);**
- 115.101. **Take further steps to combat child domestic labour and child abuse (Armenia);**
- 115.102. **Address the question of children in domesticity by strengthening the measures already adopted to prevent, combat and eliminate this problematic in line with the international commitments taken by the country (Canada);**
- 115.103. **Adopt a law against the placement of children in domesticity that are victims of several abuses (Congo);**
- 115.104. **Continue the actions to protect street children and provide them with food, health, education and housing basic services (Ecuador);**
- 115.105. **Adopt a holistic, long-term approach that involves phasing out “restaveks”; incorporating international best practices which could include increased inspections, sensitisation of parents, children and employers, and guaranteed schooling for child domestics (Jamaica);**
- 115.106. **Further take appropriate actions to eliminate child labour, trafficking and protect street children (Mongolia);**
- 115.107. **Eradicate domestic child labour and economic exploitation of children (Panama);**

- 115.108. Make decisive efforts to criminalize the practice of placing children in domestic service (Slovenia);
- 115.109. Take strong measures to prevent child labour and make sure that children who are employed as domestic help, the so-called “restaveks”, can go to school (Norway);
- 115.110. Fully implement the Trafficking in Persons Act 2014 and ensure the continued work of the Committee against Trafficking in Persons (Bahamas);
- 115.111. Vigorously investigate, prosecute, convict and sentence traffickers, including those responsible for domestic servitude and child sex trafficking (United States of America);
- 115.112. Continue its efforts to implement the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (Qatar);
- 115.113. Increase efforts to combat all forms of human trafficking, as previously recommended, (Slovenia);
- 115.114. Facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the National Committee against Human Trafficking with concrete measures and avoid impunity (Spain);
- 115.115. Ensure sufficient resources for the effective implementation of the law on trafficking of persons (Timor-Leste);
- 115.116. Ensure that the Judiciary, including the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, has adequate resources and can function without political interferences (Uruguay);
- 115.117. Ensure sufficient human resources in the judicial system, including the Supreme Court of the Judiciary, to enable it to operate independently, to decrease the number of persons in preventive custody and to guarantee the right to a fair trial (Germany);
- 115.118. Ensure the judiciary, including the Supreme Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ) is provided with adequate resources and able to operate free from political interference (Australia);
- 115.119. Strengthen the independence and professionalism of the judiciary and adopt a system of transparent appointment and removal of judges (Czechia);
- 115.120. Take steps to strengthen and reform the judiciary to reduce the numbers of pre-trial detainees, particularly minors (Ireland);
- 115.121. Ensure the rule of law, in particular through proper management of judicial structures and systems (Japan);
- 115.122. Further take appropriate actions to strengthen the judicial system and improve detention conditions (Mongolia);
- 115.123. Take the necessary measures to allow the judicial system to effectively fight against impunity, including through judicial processes that are carried out within reasonable deadlines (Switzerland);
- 115.124. Increase the number of magistrates to alleviate court proceedings, and take measures regarding their election to ensure their independence (Costa Rica);

- 115.125. Ensure accountability for human rights abuses, to strengthen the rule of law and break the pervasive cycle of impunity that hinders reconciliation and limits Haiti's economic development (United States of America);
- 115.126. Continue its national efforts to combat corruption and impunity (Egypt);
- 115.127. Strengthen institutional capacities to investigate and prosecute all allegations of corruption and mismanagement of funds (Maldives);
- 115.128. Adopt and fully implement the draft Nationality Law (Bahamas);
- 115.129. Consider a reform of the civil registration system guaranteeing the rights of all Haitians, including those living abroad (France);
- 115.130. Continue the process of modernization of the civil registry and identification of persons and the efforts to register and provide documents to the persons living in camps and to Haitians living abroad; seek support from friendly governments and international agencies, such as UNHCR, as appropriate (Nicaragua);
- 115.131. Improve the documentation process for citizens, which would help actual and effective realization of children rights in adoption processes (Spain);
- 115.132. Continue measures to close gaps in birth and civil registration (Bahamas);
- 115.133. Promote a full registration of children so as to confront the situation of food insecurity and malnutrition (Holy See);
- 115.134. Establish a minimum age of marriage of 18 for both girls and boys (Botswana);
- 115.135. Restore, as soon as possible, the constitutional order by organizing elections (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 115.136. Ensure free and fair elections held peacefully in regular intervals and at all levels in accordance with international standards, conduct impartial investigation into allegations of excessive use of force by the police and arbitrary arrests during the elections and bring perpetrators to justice (Czechia);
- 115.137. Intensify collective efforts to ensure that scheduled elections are conducted as smoothly as possible, in spite of ongoing recovery efforts utilizing its known resilience (Jamaica);
- 115.138. Move towards the conclusion of the electoral process to guarantee civil and political rights of all citizens (Mexico);
- 115.139. Take forward and complete, with political stakeholders, the electoral process as a matter of urgency (Namibia);
- 115.140. Take forward the electoral process (Ukraine);
- 115.141. Ensure a safe and enabling environment for journalists and human rights defenders, including through the implementation of the precautionary measures or interim measures of protection of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights where these have been granted (Austria);
- 115.142. Provide effective protection to lawyers, human rights defenders and journalists in order to guarantee a safe environment for the development of their work (Colombia);

- 115.143. Investigate and sanction the cases of attacks, threats, harassment or intimidation against journalists, lawyers and human rights defenders (Uruguay);
- 115.144. Guarantee that all allegations of attacks, threats and acts of harassment or intimidation targeting human rights defenders are subject to thorough investigations (France);
- 115.145. Strengthen the efforts to improve living standards of economically vulnerable population (Algeria);
- 115.146. Continue to take measures with a strong social impact to improve the economic situation of the Haitian people, by focusing on vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities (Senegal);
- 115.147. Implement measures to guarantee the rights to adequate food, clean water and sanitation, in order to prevent the spread of diseases among the population, paying special attention to refugee camps (Mexico);
- 115.148. Put in place all the necessary measures to ensure that the population has access to adequate sanitation and clean drinking water (Portugal);
- 115.149. Work towards improving people's basic rights such as the right to food and the right to the highest attainable standard of health (Thailand);
- 115.150. Strengthen programmes to combat food insecurity, improve nutrition and access to locally food production through the development of the agricultural sector (Plurinational Republic of Bolivia);
- 115.151. Continue its four years food safety program, foreseen in 2012, in order to continue improving nutrition and access to locally produced food for the most vulnerable households in Haiti (Ecuador);
- 115.152. Improve its citizen's access to food by adopting a national strategy to protect its agriculture against the effects of climate change and natural disasters (Netherlands);
- 115.153. Further develop public health policy, with a focus on guaranteeing access to health for children and women (Cyprus);
- 115.154. Continue to strengthen its public healthcare system and improve access to healthcare services, particularly for women, children and older persons (Singapore);
- 115.155. Engage further efforts in protection of public health, namely to undertake systematic review of the health situation and to take all necessary measures in order to prevent and combat transmissible diseases, including cholera (Serbia);
- 115.156. Proceed with international cooperation and with the United Nations specialised agencies to enhance the government efforts in providing free education and eliminate illiteracy (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.157. Take the necessary measures to advance in the elimination of illiteracy and the basic education of women and men (Chile);
- 115.158. Continue strengthening its education policy, focusing on the most disadvantaged sectors (Bolivarian Republic of (Venezuela));
- 115.159. Take necessary measures to put into practice free education for the first six years of primary education and eradicate all discrimination, including

class, gender and between rural and urban populations in the education system (Austria);

115.160. Continue to adopt programmes that will ensure disadvantaged children, particularly in rural areas, enjoy the right to education (Nigeria);

115.161. Take additional steps to improve accessibility to education, including for children in domestic service and children with disabilities and ensure inclusive and quality education for all (Slovenia);

115.162. Continue to take steps to prevent disruption to education faced by children affected by Hurricane Matthew, and implement policies and programmes that promote access to education (Singapore);

115.163. Further take appropriate actions to improve access to social services for the people with disabilities (Mongolia);

115.164. Continue to implement measures to reduce the high rate of displaced people (Angola);

115.165. Promote a disaster risk awareness campaign throughout the country (Angola);

115.166. Work to apply a human rights approach to all initiatives related to disaster prevention and response to emergencies in its efforts to build national capacity and resilience to natural disasters (Brazil);

115.167. Spare no effort to face and mitigate the consequences of climate change and natural disasters (Holy See);

115.168. Provide food, water and health support not only in the direct aftermath of natural disasters, but also in the reconstruction phase, with special consideration given for women and children and other particularly vulnerable groups (Japan);

115.169. Prioritize implementation of a coordinated national and local disaster risk preparedness plan of action (Maldives);

115.170. Take all necessary measures to consolidate the system of protection of human rights of all persons prior to, during and in the aftermath of emergency situations (Serbia);

115.171. Establish coordinated disaster risk management strategies and action plan (Sierra Leone);

115.172. Strengthen its protection efforts to face the dangers of natural disasters and encourage the international community to provide the necessary assistance (Syrian Arab Republic);

115.173. Put in place a coordinated action plan for preparedness to the risks of natural catastrophes (Turkey);

115.174. Prioritize the development of disaster risk reduction and preparedness strategies which include promotion of forestation (Republic of Korea);

115.175. Conduct environmental impact studies when granting mining concessions and promote prior consultation and transparency measures during these concessions (Costa Rica).

116. The following recommendations will be examined by Haiti which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2017:

- 116.1. Ratify ICPPED (Uruguay);
- 116.2. Ratify the ICPPED as early as possible (Japan);
- 116.3. Step up efforts to systematically address exploitation of and violence against children, including by introducing and effectively implementing legislation criminalizing the practice of placing children from poor families in domestic services (so called restavek) (Czechia);
- 116.4. Speed up the procedure to adopt the law against the high rate of pregnancy among adolescent girls (Congo);
- 116.5. Update the Protocol of Understanding with the Dominican Republic on repatriation mechanisms in accordance with international standards and norms (Uruguay).

117. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Haiti and would thus be noted:

- 117.1 Accelerate the ratification of all international human rights instruments (Congo);
- 117.2. Formalize its commitment to the abolition of the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);
- 117.3. Ratify the Second OP to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- 117.4. Ratify the Second OP to ICCPR aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);
- 117.5. Accede to the Second OP to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);
- 117.6. Ratify the Second OP to ICCPR as well as the OP to CEDAW (Croatia);
- 117.7. When elected, the new President seeks early ratification of CAT and ratification of the Rome Statute (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.8. Accelerate the process of ratification of CAT (Togo);
- 117.9. Finalize the procedure of ratification of CAT and its OP (Serbia);
- 117.10. Accelerate the ratification process of the CAT and ICRMW (Burundi);
- 117.11. Redouble its efforts to ratify CAT and ICRMW (Indonesia);
- 117.12. Ratify promptly CAT and its Optional Protocol; and ICRMW (Guatemala);
- 117.13. Ratify OP-ICESCR (Uruguay);
- 117.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC, CAT and the OP-CAT (Czechia);
- 117.15. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);

- 117.16. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and align its national legislation (Cyprus);**
- 117.17. **Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC which was already signed in 1999 and guarantee its full implementation into national law (Germany);**
- 117.18. **Accede and bring into line its legislation with the Rome Statute (Guatemala);**
- 117.19. **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Timor-Leste);**
- 117.20. **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 117.21. **Issue a standing invitation to all the UN human rights special procedures mandate holders (Mongolia) (Panama) (Rwanda);**
- 117.22. **To consider the possibility to extend a standing invitation to the human rights special procedures and to facilitate an institutional channel to give an answer to their communications (Paraguay);**
- 117.23. **Strengthen the democratic institutions (Peru);<sup>1</sup>**
- 117.24. **Design and implement a series of measures to combat discriminatory stereotypes, including stereotypes based on gender (Croatia);**
- 117.25. **Establish a strategy to combat discriminatory stereotypes (Guatemala);**
- 117.26. **Take measures to combat norms, practices and stereotypes that cause discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);**
- 117.27. **Eliminate violence against women in all its manifestations (Peru);<sup>2</sup>**
- 117.28. **Provide, as soon as possible, documents to persons of Haitian origin living in the Dominican Republic to regularize their status and thus avoid deportations, in coordination with the International Organization for Migration (Canada);**
- 117.29. **Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 for both boys and girls (Sierra Leone);**
- 117.30. **Redouble its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, including by establishing the minimum marriage age of 18 for both men and women (Republic of Korea);**
- 117.31. **End all enforced evictions from displacement camps and establish an official moratorium on mass eviction until all legal and procedural safeguards compliant with international human rights standards are in place (Germany);**

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<sup>1</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: There are many challenges, among which we identify two central tasks that are pending: The strengthening of democratic institutions. In this regard, we welcome the upcoming presidential elections.

<sup>2</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: There are many challenges, among which we identify two central tasks that are pending: The elimination of violence against women in all its manifestations.

117.32. **Take measures that guarantee access of IDPs to basic services, so that they can leave the camps (Argentina);**

117.33. **Implement policies to guarantee the rights of displaced persons, particularly following natural disasters, as well as of those persons expelled from a third country risking statelessness (Switzerland).**

118. **The Haitian delegation could not accept the recommendations in paragraphs 23 and 27 because, the forms established by the practice had not been followed by Peru.**

119. **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 Haiti was headed by the Minister of Justice and Public Security, H.E. Camille Edouard Junior and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Pierre André Dunbar, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Haiti to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ambassador Laurence Pean Mevs, Deputy Permanent Representative of Haiti to the UN and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Denise Poulard, Special Advisor to the President of the Republic;
- Mr Pierre Mary Guy St. Amour, Minister Counsellor, Haiti Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Ms. Anita Dolma, Chargée de Mission, Legal Unit, Office of the Prime Minister;
- Mr. Frantz Dorfainville, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- Ms. Vénus Marie Myrthée Thebaud, Director of Political Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities;
- Ms. Charlotte Marie Tessy Romulus Gerbier, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry Women's Affairs and Women's Rights;
- Mr. Jean Fallières Bazelais, Coordinator of the Legal Unit, Minister of Justice and Public Security;
- Mr. Nazaire Altemar, Counsellor, Haiti Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Didier Georges, Haiti Permanent Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. André Ybreus, Assistant Director, Legal Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.