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

Cabo Verde

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Cabo Verde was held at the 3rd meeting, on 8 May 2018. The delegation of Cabo Verde was headed by Her Excellency Madame Janine Tatiana Santos Lelis, Minister of Justice and Labour. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Cabo Verde.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cabo Verde: Angola, Republic of Korea and Germany.
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 Cabo Verde:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/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.6/30/CPV/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/CPV/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Slovenia, Liechtenstein, Brazil, Portugal and Spain was transmitted to Cabo Verde through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Cabo Verde stated that the Penal Code had been reviewed in 2015 in order to criminalise human trafficking, forced prostitution, supporting or facilitating prostitution of children and slavery, and aggravating penalties for sexual crimes.
6. The delegation stated that the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC), whose budget has been progressively augmented, has continued to serve as the public institution chiefly responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, citizenship and international law.
7. The delegation noted that the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan has been approved in 2017, and has been established purposely to implement the national strategy for human rights education and the dissemination of a human rights culture in the public administration, especially amongst justice staff and security agents.
8. The delegation stated that during the period under review, the Government had ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's Convention for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage. The delegation also stated that the Government has been taking all the necessary legislative measures in order to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
9. The delegation further stated that, although the Government has not yet ratified the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, it has adopted an internal law defining the legal regime for asylum and refugee status.

10. Concerning children's rights, the delegation noted that the revision of the Civil Registry Code established that births occurring in hospitals must be registered before discharge from the hospital; whereas births occurring outside hospitals must be declared within 15 days after birth.
11. The delegation stated that corporal punishment has been prohibited and that any situation that endangers the integrity of children and adolescents, as maltreatment, abuse, violence and exploitation, were considered inadmissible.
12. The delegation noted that it has taken preventive measures against child labour, including the creation of a list of professional occupations too hazardous for children and adolescents, in addition to mechanisms for its supervision and accountability.
13. The delegation stated that the Government has established the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the National Committee for the Prevention of and Combat against Child Labour.
14. Concerning education, the delegation affirmed that it had established free, compulsory and universal education up to the eighth grade and is considering extending mandatory education into secondary school.
15. The Government has reportedly established the Education Strategic Plan (2017-2021) which aims to consolidate pre-school education. In 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Decree-Law 47/2017 establishing measures for social and educational support for students during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.
16. The Government has also shed light on the establishment of the Second National Immigration Action (2018-2020) that focuses on the following three pillars: management of migration flows, integration and institutional development. Moreover, in 2010 and 2015, the Government established legal dispositions in order to extraordinarily regularize foreign citizens, including refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. This process resulted in 1,458 citizens being regularized in 2010 and 1,058 in 2015.
17. The delegation stated that it has granted a non-contributory monthly social pension to senior citizens who do not have their own means of subsistence.
18. The delegation stated that Decree Law 38/2015 which established procedures for the recruitment and selection of persons with disabilities in the Public Administration, has been enforcing a minimum 5% quota for persons with disabilities. The law further foresees telecommuting as an alternative in order to promote employability of persons with disabilities and special needs.
19. The delegation reiterated that in April 2015, the new National Gender Equality Plan was approved and that in 2018, a system of gender indicators related to the state budget was created in order to enable budgets to be earmarked as contribution to gender equality. Furthermore, the Second National Plan to Combat Violence Based on Gender was developed with measures to bring awareness for equality, a culture of non-violence and the deconstruction of sexist stereotypes.
20. According to the delegation, a Gender-Based Violence Law and a Gender-Based Violence Support Fund have been established; however, shelters for victims of gender-based violence have not yet been provided.
21. The delegation shed light on the most recent municipal and legislative elections, where women's representation reportedly increased from 20.8% to 23.6% in legislative elections, and from 22% to 26.3% in municipal elections.
22. The delegation recalled that the Law about entry, stay, exit and removal of foreign nationals in Cabo Verde includes measures to combat, prevent and repress trafficking in persons and authorizes the temporary residence for foreign nationals who were victims of trafficking. Moreover, a National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2018-2021) was also developed to that end.
23. Concerning the rule of law, the Government affirmed that measures were adopted to accelerate delayed cases. Torture, cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment are prohibited in Cabo Verde and measures have been put in place providing recourse

mechanisms to victims. The Government also stated that the Statute of Prison Security and its Disciplinary Statute was amended in 2014 in order to ensure breaches of duty by prison guards are appropriately investigated and those responsible held to account. Furthermore, the National Police Training Centre introduced a module on human rights in the initial training, which includes the Convention Against Torture as one of its chief topics.

24. As for the separation between minors and adults in prison, the delegation stated that two of their prisons are fully complying with their obligations to have separate cells for minors and adults, one is partially complying whereas the fourth one is not yet compliant. Further, the number of health professionals allocated to prisons has reportedly been increased. The delegation stated that social security in Cabo Verde covers almost 40% of the population and that unemployment benefits are being provided to families living in poverty.

25. The Government shed light on steps taken to improve the provision of health services, including its National Plan for Vaccination which has been expanded to include vaccination for 10 different diseases. The delegation provided information about the new Water and Sanitation Code which was approved in 2015.

26. The delegation also noted that the Housing for All program has already assigned 1,967 homes and determined that 5% of the homes have to be made accessible to persons with disabilities.

27. The delegation stated that measures to stimulate employment have been taken. These include incentives for companies recruiting young people and the increase of the minimal wage from 11,000 ECV to 13,000 ECV.

28. With regard to climate change, the delegation stated that it has intensified the production of renewable energies and developed strategies to manage the risks posed by climate change as a matter of priority.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. During the interactive dialogue, 70 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

30. Azerbaijan appreciated the efforts undertaken by the Government to implement the recommendations received during the second cycle of the UPR. It commended the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention Against Torture and the issuance of a standing invitation to the Special Procedures.

31. Benin highlighted the progress made by Cabo Verde since its last UPR cycle. It commended the steps taken to harmonize the Criminal Code with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights and the implementation of various international treaties including Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Benin further encouraged Cabo Verde to pursue its actions and initiatives to promote equality of status and non-discrimination, particularly the protection of workers against discrimination based on ethnic origin, and the creation of a national mechanism for the promotion of human rights and public freedoms.

32. Botswana welcomed the revision of the Penal Code to criminalize trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of children and slavery. It commended Cabo Verde for establishing and operationalizing the Office of the Ombudsman, introducing the Human Rights Citizen Plan, ratifying the Convention Against Torture and the 2016 National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents.

33. Brazil congratulated Cabo Verde for ratifying a range of international human rights instruments. It praised its efforts to establish a national preventive mechanism against torture in line with the Convention Against Torture. It encouraged Cabo Verde to accede to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. It further highlighted the adoption of a National Plan to Combat Gender Violence.

34. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Cabo Verde in the healthcare sector in general, and in maternal healthcare in particular, as reflected by the reduction in the rate of maternal mortality. It urged Cabo Verde to continue its efforts in that area to improve access to health care services and medicine.
35. Burundi praised the concrete actions taken to better promote and protect the rights of children including the project on birth registration and the creation of a national committee to combat sexual violence and exploitation of children and youth. It welcomed the measures undertaken to improve the rights of elderly and persons with disabilities. It commended the policies on gender equality.
36. Canada lauded the efforts made to strengthen human rights, in particular with regard to the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex community as a first African member of the Coalition for Equal Rights. It noted that despite the lowest rate of early marriage in the region, improvement was still needed in that field, as the rate has remained unchanged since 2002.
37. Chile praised the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and urged the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism against Torture. It stressed that the implementation of the Second National Human Rights Plan would promote the mainstreaming of human rights in all its public policies, with a view to fulfilling its Sustainable Development Goals. Chile expressed concern over the structural inequalities between men and women and the poverty affecting vulnerable groups.
38. China welcomed Cabo Verde's promotion of social and economic rights and its poverty reduction strategy. It praised its fight against human trafficking. It welcomed its social security coverage through its various national strategic plans to ensure the right to education, culture, health, employment and housing to its population.
39. Congo praised the strengthening of the legal framework in accordance with the recommendations from the second UPR cycle. It commended the establishment of the National Strategic Plan for elderly care. It congratulated the standing invitation extended by Cabo Verde to the United Nations Special Procedures mandate-holders.
40. Cote d'Ivoire noted with appreciation the establishment of the National Plan to combat violence against women (2014-2018) and the creation in 2014 of support centres for victims of gender-based violence. It also lauded the measures undertaken in the field of employment and encouraged to fully integrate the principle of equal income for all.
41. Cuba praised the important measures taken in providing access to high quality health care and the improvement in the sanitary care, as well as the establishment of the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking (2018-2021) that has ensured Cabo Verde have the adequate mechanisms to combat this scourge.
42. Democratic Republic of Congo welcomed the adoption of a range of legislative texts to promote human rights, including the revision of the Criminal Code in order to harmonise it with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
43. Denmark expressed concern over the marginalized status of the indigenous population and the discrimination and exploitative labour conditions they face. It highlighted the situation of the persons with disabilities and the need to promote, protect and ensure their full enjoyment of human rights.
44. Djibouti acknowledged measures taken by Cabo Verde to implement the accepted recommendations of the last UPR including the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention Against Torture. It congratulated Cabo Verde on the progress made in revising internal legislation with a view to promote and protect human rights, particularly the revision of the Criminal Code and the enactment of the Code on Children's rights.
45. Egypt commended Cabo Verde's adoption of the 2017 Second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan, the National Gender Equality Plan, its efforts to combat impunity and abuse of power, and the development in the sectors of health, education and housing. It praised Cabo Verde for its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

46. Equatorial Guinea lauded the progress made by Cabo Verde in the field of social protection. Equatorial Guinea reaffirmed that the International Labour Organisation had stated in 2015 that Cabo Verde became one of the leaders in Africa to establish a minimum level of social coverage. Equatorial Guinea praised Cabo Verde's improvements in the housing situation and the promotion of this human right through the prominent program "House for All".

47. Ethiopia noted with appreciation Cabo Verde's efforts towards changing the National and International legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended the Program 2016-2021 that strategizes several inclusion measures such as the development of a plan to combat poverty and social exclusion based on access to income, employment and economic development.

48. France welcomed the delegation of Cabo Verde and congratulated them on their presentation of the report. France commended measures taken to improve the human rights situation in the country, in particular the measures to combat poverty and to improve access to housing.

49. Gabon praised the steps taken by Cabo Verde in combatting poverty, vulnerability and the promotion of gender equality. Gabon referred to the social coverage provided to elderly, to persons with chronic illnesses or with disabilities as a proof of the Cabo Verde's willingness to guarantee the rights of vulnerable people.

50. Georgia appreciated the steps taken to implement the recommendations from previous UPR cycles. It welcomed the issuance of a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate-holders and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It also welcomed the efforts to bring the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship into conformity with the Paris Principles.

51. Germany commended the progress made in protecting children from sexual abuse and exploitation, in particular the revision of the Penal Code. It welcomed the efforts to improve the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons. Germany remained concerned by the existing discriminatory stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes concerning the roles of women and men in society, as well as the persistence of violence against women, particularly in the domestic sphere.

52. Ghana lauded the commitment to promote and protect human rights in many areas, such as the Third Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016), the National Migration Strategy, and the adoption in 2013 of the National Emigration Strategy for Development. It noted positively the adoption of the National Plan (2014–2018) to Combat Gender-based Violence. It welcomed the Education Strategic Plan (2017-2020) that aims to mainstream human rights, gender equality and citizenship into school curriculum. It encouraged the government to continue its efforts to revise Basic and Secondary School Education Programs and Curricula.

53. Honduras welcomed the important achievements in the implementation of the recommendations accepted during its last revision. It welcomed the significant advances and achievements, in particular the adoption of the National Plan to combat gender-based violence 2014-2018, the establishment of support centers for victims and the Third Plan for growth and Strategy for poverty reduction. The adoption of the National Strategy on Migration, its respective Plan of Action and the establishment of the Coordination Unit for the implementation of said strategy.

54. Hungary recognized the progress in the field of legal and institutional framework. It commended the government for making social protection a high priority on the development agenda. Major steps taken by the government had reduced the level of poverty and vulnerability of the target population. It noted that the National Plan to Combat Gender-based Violence (2014-2018), does not cover trafficking or the exploitation of women and children through prostitution and that the amended Criminal Code does not punish persons who promote prostitution of children aged between 16 and 18.

55. Iceland was concerned about the extremely high rate of early pregnancy among school-age girls in Cabo Verde, and the fact that many girls in situations of poverty are forced to discontinue their schooling in order to support their families.

56. India welcomed the entry into operation of the Office of the Ombudsman to prevent the misuse of public authority and police aggression. It appreciated Cabo Verde for announcing its National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and also for establishing the National Committee for the Prevention of Worst Forms of the Child Labour. It encouraged Cabo Verde to ensure effective implementation of the Government Programme of the IX Legislature 2016-21 and new National Gender Equality Plan (2015 - 2018).

57. Indonesia expressed appreciation for Cabo Verde's decision to accept its two UPR recommendations made during the 2nd cycle, as well as the strengthening of measures aimed at ensuring respect for vulnerable groups. Indonesia has further acknowledged the progress made since Cabo Verde's last UPR review and commended the increasingly pro-active role of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship (CNDHC) in advancing human rights causes and the improvement of respect for and rights of vulnerable groups.

58. Iraq commended Cabo Verde for adopting the second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan (2017-2022) and the National Immigration Action Plan (2018-2020), as well as the issuance of the standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holders.

59. Ireland welcomed the adoption of the Child and Adolescent Statute, and encourage Cabo Verde to continue its efforts towards its full implementation. It was concerned that defamation remained a criminal offence, and that there is no legislation on freedom of information. It appreciated the adoption of the second National Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence, sharing the concerns by the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding the persistence of violence against women, including domestic violence, in addition to sexual abuse at school and harassment in the workplace.

60. Israel commended the serious effort made by Cabo Verde in following up on previous recommendations, as exemplified in its exhaustive national report. Israel took positive note of some major strides that have been made in the areas of gender equality and the fight against human trafficking.

61. Italy welcomed Cabo Verde's commitment to the UPR and its efforts to promote and protect human rights. Italy welcomed the creation of a National Action Plan to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour, the adoption of a new National Plan for Gender Equality and the adoption of a new criminal Code in 2015, which criminalizes human trafficking, forced prostitution and child prostitution.

62. Lesotho commended Cabo Verde's efforts in promoting the right to social security through inter alia provision of basic income for citizens over 60 years old, the disabled and the disabled children living in poor families, reducing the level of poverty and vulnerability of the targeted populations, and recognized its efforts in fighting human trafficking and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman.

63. Libya commended Cabo Verde for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and appreciated the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. This proves that its positive engagement with the UPR and its continuous commitment to improve human rights.

64. Luxembourg welcomed the fact that Cabo Verde has become one of the most advanced countries in Africa with regard to the establishment of a social protection floor. It applauded Cabo Verde for making access to housing a priority in recent years and encourage it to continue these efforts. It noted with concern the persistence of violence against women and girls, particularly in the family context. Luxembourg is still concerned about the situation in the prison environment.

65. Madagascar appreciated the actions undertaken to promote and protect human rights, including the ratification in 2016 of the OP-CAT and the amendment of the Penal Code to strengthen the provisions on combating violence against children. It welcomed the consolidation of the rule of law through the adoption in 2016 of the third national plan to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents, and the revision of the Penal Code to bring national legislation in line with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

66. Maldives was encouraged by the numerous legislative and constitutional measures taken to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable people and groups. It welcomed the 2017-2019 National Plan to combat sexual violence against children and adolescents and the decree-law, which established procedures for recruitment and selection in Public Administration, for persons with disabilities.

67. Mexico recognized the efforts to maintain openness to international scrutiny and fluid cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights through the submission of reports and the reception of Special Rapporteurs on official visits, and commended it to maintain and expand this collaboration. It congratulated Cabo Verde for its commitment to this mechanism and recognized the progress with respect to the previous cycle, among which the adoption of national plans and the ratification of international human rights instruments stand out.

68. Montenegro welcomed the efforts taken in improving the human rights framework, namely the full prohibition of corporal punishment, simplification of birth registration process and improved access to pre-school education. It welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, amongst others.

69. Morocco commended Cabo Verde's efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly the appointment of the Ombudsman, the adoption of the Second National Plan for Human Rights and Citizenship, the adoption of a National Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence and the reform of the criminal code to strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking.

70. Mozambique praised Cabo Verde for the strides made in its legal framework, particularly the revision of the Penal Code to criminalise trafficking in persons and to introduce international crimes such as crimes of genocide. It commended Cabo Verde for the ratification of international human rights instruments and constructive engagement with the Treaty Bodies.

71. The delegation of Cabo Verde intervened to thank members for their interventions and address some of the questions raised until that point. To that end, the delegation stated that the Ombudsman's office has been in operation since 2014 and has received 492 complaints as of 2017, the vast majority of which have already been accepted.

72. Concerning strategies to combat poverty in rural areas, the Government has created a program to fund activities and develop the farming sector. The program, which was created in 2014 has focused on the professional capacity building for women and guaranteed a minimum income for families in need.

73. The delegation stated that the government is making efforts to ensure that the national human rights commission fully comply with the Paris Principles in order to guarantee its full effectiveness and independence. The National Assembly is currently discussing how to implement these changes.

74. The delegation reaffirmed that its government is making significant efforts and financial commitments to improve prison conditions and new prison guards were hired in order to improve prison safety and reduce the workload of existing prison guards. Work is reportedly being done in Praia prison and prisons in other islands in order to improve detention conditions and steps are being taken to facilitate the social reintegration of prisoners, from education to vocational training, in order to ensure that prisoners will have the option of work in order to facilitate their reintegration.

75. The delegation reaffirmed their commitment to gender equality, stating that 58% of those who have benefitted from the "Housing For All" project have been women, and that the National Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence foresees specific complaint measures

and awareness raising concerning the trafficking of women. The Government stated having set up programs to protect victims as well as strengthening investigative and repressive measures. Article 148 of the Penal Code has been altered to provide further protection for children. Educational programs have also been updated in order to promote gender equality.

76. Namibia welcomed the establishment of the Ombudsman's Office and revision of the Penal Code to criminalise trafficking in persons and forced prostitution. It urged Cabo Verde to provide resources to the Ombudsman's Office and to implement the provisions of the Penal Code, calling on the international community to provide its assistance.

77. Nepal lauded steps taken to bring the National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles, to adopt the National Gender Equality Plan and the National Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence as well as to develop social protection system and initiatives to protect children's rights.

78. Netherlands commended Cabo Verde for providing a standing invitation to the Special Procedures and efforts to ensure adequate access to reproductive health services. The Netherlands expressed concern about reported persistence of violence against women and prison conditions, noting that it would welcome additional steps to improve circumstances of detainees.

79. Niger applauded the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It welcomed efforts to adopt the Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction and National Strategy of Immigration for Development.

80. Nigeria acknowledged the various efforts made to promote human rights, particularly the rights of children and persons with disabilities and commended Cabo Verde for its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and the steps taken to strengthen legal frameworks to combat human trafficking and to ensure the rule of law.

81. Philippines applauded measures to criminalize human trafficking, to ensure redress mechanisms for victims of trafficking and to align national legislation with the Rome Statute. It welcomed efforts taken under the National Immigration Action Plan, expressing concern about high incidence of poverty, particularly among rural women.

82. Portugal welcomed efforts to improve human rights, particularly the adoption of the Second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights as well as strengthening gender equity and equality.

83. Rwanda praised the adoption of the National Gender Equality Plan, the extension of a standing invitation to the Special Procedures and strengthened cooperation with the Treaty Bodies. Noting progress in combating discrimination and violence against women, it encouraged Cabo Verde to enhance these efforts through relevant laws.

84. Senegal welcomed efforts to ratify international instruments, particularly the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, to bring the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship in line with the Paris Principles and to adopt national plans, notably to fight human trafficking and to eliminate child labour.

85. Serbia commended steps taken to implement recommendations from the previous cycle and to cooperate with the human rights mechanisms, encouraging Cabo Verde to continue this ongoing cooperation with the United Nations.

86. Singapore acknowledged measures to combat human trafficking, to revise the Penal Code, to establish the Inter-Ministry Commission for the Elaboration of National Reports and to build a more inclusive society, particularly through free school enrolment and attendance of persons with disabilities at public educational establishments.

87. Slovenia commended Cabo Verde for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the extension of an open invitation to the Special Procedures and the revision of the Penal Code. It was concerned by reports on discrimination and violence against women, violence and exploitation of children and human trafficking.

88. South Africa congratulated Cabo Verde for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and noted with appreciation the reduction of the gender gap in literacy rates.
89. Spain welcomed Cabo Verde's achievements and measures taken since the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
90. Timor-Leste noted that it shares cultural and historic ties, enjoys bilateral cooperation in the area of education with Cabo Verde. It applauded Cabo Verde's ongoing efforts to reduce poverty in the country.
91. Togo praised efforts to revise the Penal Code in order to combat human trafficking, to establish the Ombudsman's Office, to adopt II National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan and to ratify a number of international instruments, particularly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
92. Tunisia acknowledged steps to improve the legislative and institutional framework in line with Cabo Verde's international commitments, including increase in resources for the National Commission for Human Rights, harmonization of the national legislation with the provisions of international conventions and adoption of a national plan to combat violence against women, children and adolescents.
93. Ukraine commended Cabo Verde for its efforts to revise the Penal Code, to establish the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion, to develop a Strategic Plan for the Justice Sector and to approve the II National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan. It encouraged Cabo Verde to take further steps to improve the human rights situation.
94. The United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland acknowledged the measures taken by Cabo Verde to prosecute public officials and police officers who have committed human rights abuses as well as the creation of an inter-Ministerial commission. Nevertheless, they also urge Cabo Verde to implement its UPR recommendations as soon as possible.
95. The United States of America expressed appreciation for Cabo Verde's decision to join the Equal Rights Coalition and for the creation of its first anti-trafficking national action plan, for which they advise to allocate additional funds. Nevertheless, it expressed concern over the prison conditions which continue to remain harsh and that sexual and gender-based violence still persists.
96. Uruguay congratulated Cabo Verde for the wide ratification of international instruments pertaining to human rights and welcomes the initiatives taken in favor of gender equality and women empowerment. They highlight, above all, the recent adoption of the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA) which strives to update and unify substantive laws and procedural rules.
97. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) complimented Cabo Verde for the legal and institutional reforms it has undertaken, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural rights (ICESCR), the endorsement of the II National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan (2017-2022) and the launch of a National Gender Equality Plan in 2015.
98. Zambia expressed appreciation for the positive efforts Cabo Verde has made in ensuring human rights and praises the Government for having ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 2014 and the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (CAT) in 2016.
99. Zimbabwe complimented Cabo Verde on the adoption of the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA), the National Gender Equality Plan and a number of measures to protect the rights of vulnerable groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities and refugees.
100. Afghanistan expressed appreciation for Cabo Verde's efforts to harmonize domestic legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
101. Algeria welcomed the delegation from Cabo Verde and complimented its adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2016), the National Migration Strategy, and the adoption in 2013 of the National Emigration Strategy for Development. Algeria also

expressed appreciation for Cabo Verde's new project to register child births amongst different ministries.

102. Angola encouraged the government of Cabo Verde to continue with its policies to promote and protect human rights, particularly with regards to ratification of international instruments in the area; congratulated Cabo Verde for its ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its cooperation with United Nations mechanisms.

103. Argentina welcomed the delegation from Cabo Verde and congratulated the Government on its approval of its Second National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan and its efforts to promote education.

104. Australia welcomed Cabo Verde's efforts to protect and promote the rights of LGBTI persons in their national plan and encouraged the government to continue its efforts in order to remove discrimination based on gender identity. Australia also expressed concern over gender-based violence as well as treatment of detainees.

105. Cabo Verde expressed gratitude to the members of the council and reiterated some of the main points raised during the delegation's introductory note. The delegation recalled that on 3 May the cabinet approved the national plan against human trafficking and other measures to repress human trafficking, particularly women and children and the trafficking of migrants. To this end, the delegation stated that the government is strengthening its national capacities to deal with this, including through a training organized in conjunction with the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crimes for law enforcement officers and members of the judiciary.

106. The delegation reaffirmed that the national plan to combat gender-based violence proposes specific complaint mechanisms and awareness raising on trafficking of women. As far as integrating returnees, the delegation stated that the government is preparing a national inclusion plan for migrants who have returned to the country, strengthening host capacity and supporting family and social reintegration through awareness-raising campaigns as well as prevention of forced returns. The plan should be approved by December of the current year.

107. Concerning immigration, the delegation reiterated having created a national council for migration as a consultative body which assists the government in defining and executing migration policies. The delegation also noted that female genital mutilation is not part of Cabo Verdian culture and is prohibited by law. The delegation stated that a number of cases have been registered amongst migrant communities and that the government is trying to hold those responsible to account through criminal procedures.

108. The delegation also stated that the operating of Cabo Verde's justice system is a real concern for the government and it is in that regard that the necessary resources which have been requested by the Higher Council of Magistrates have been allocated by the Government in order to provide them with the adequate resources. The countries has a lot of backlog in the prosecutors' offices and investigative departments have been created to specifically work with this in order to address the problem of backlogs.

109. The delegation stated that the Government is strengthening the judicial police, making efforts to digitize criminal information and is investing in a fingerprint comparison system as well as training for the scientific police. The aim is for the judicial police to act as the scientific police and enable them to address the most complex crimes. The Government is making efforts to improve the judicial system and improve oversight of the functioning of the court and improve procedural goals. Measures are established to ensure that the first cases coming in are the first to be dealt with.

110. The delegation reiterated that its Government is taking all measures to improve the prison systems and make a qualitative leap forward, including through the introduction of alternative measures such as house arrests. The Government stated it is developing a plan to combat social exclusion and poverty, particularly, the establishment of a water and sanitation fund in order to provide water to more than 4.000 homes.

111. In conclusion, and in response to some of the recommendations received, the delegation declared that freedom of expression is enshrined in article 48 of the Constitution and in the Media Law; that the principle of equal payment for work of equal value is enshrined in article 62 of the Constitution, and that article 16 of the Labour Code stipulates that men and women who occupy or carry out the same position in the public administration shall receive equal remuneration. The delegation also affirmed that article 145-A of the Penal Code was revised and amended in 2015 in order to criminalize and punish the promotion of prostitution of children between 16 and 18 years of age.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

112. The following recommendations will be examined by Cabo Verde, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

112.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France; Montenegro; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Portugal; Ukraine);

112.2 Consider ratifying the International Convention for Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);

112.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain; Portugal);

112.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);

112.5 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal; Denmark);

112.6 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Rwanda);

112.7 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

112.8 Ratify the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and continue efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as recommended by Brazil in the last UPR (Brazil);

112.9 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Côte d'Ivoire; Honduras);

112.10 Become a party to the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Togo);

112.11 Consider the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Uruguay);

112.12 Take all necessary steps to ensure the implementation of the content of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan);

112.13 Adopt a law on implementation of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Niger);

112.14 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No 169 of the International Labour Organisation (Denmark);

112.15 Accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees (Togo);

112.16 Accelerate efforts to ratify 1951 Convention relating to the status of the Refugees (Georgia);

- 112.17 Consider acceding to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions (Philippines);
- 112.18 Submit overdue reports to treaty bodies (Ukraine);
- 112.19 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 112.20 Consider offering a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council Special Procedures (Uruguay);
- 112.21 Adopt legislation and public policies to ensure participation of civil society in the implementation and evaluation of measures adopted in the field of human rights (Chile);
- 112.22 Speed up the process of bringing national human rights institution into conformity with the Paris Principles (Georgia);
- 112.23 Step up its efforts to strengthen its national human rights institution with the view to become Paris Principles compliant (Philippines);
- 112.24 Step up its efforts to ensure that the Human Rights Commission is in full conformity with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 112.25 Accelerate the adoption of the draft statute to establish the Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles in terms of independence and autonomy (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 112.26 Bring the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso);
- 112.27 Bring the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship in line with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 112.28 Expedite plans to reform the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship in order to comply with the Paris Principles for National Human Rights Institutions and to strengthen its independence (Germany);
- 112.29 Make further efforts towards implementation of the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan (Azerbaijan);
- 112.30 Continue Cabo Verde's strong cooperation and engagement with national and international human rights mechanisms (Indonesia);
- 112.31 Establish a national preventive mechanism against torture in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Montenegro);
- 112.32 Continue efforts to further strengthen the national human rights institution and related mechanisms (Nepal);
- 112.33 Consider the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the elaboration of reports, follow-up and implementation of the recommendations, in line with the elements of the 2016 Guide published by OHCHR (Uruguay);
- 112.34 Consolidate efforts in the sphere of combatting discrimination (Morocco);
- 112.35 Continues to work with national bodies and NGOs to promote and protect the rights of LGBTI persons through programs such as the United Nations Free and Equal campaign (Australia);
- 112.36 Take effective measures to facilitate the reintegration of former detainees, inter alia by improving access to education, vocational training or other activities for detainees (Germany);
- 112.37 Take appropriate measures to ensure that juvenile offenders are held separately from adults in detention facilities at all times (Ghana);

- 112.38 **Ensure the reduction of pre-trial detention (Botswana);**
- 112.39 **Provide sufficient resources to justice system in order to enable better resolving of legal cases to avoid over extended pre-trial detention (Spain);**
- 112.40 **Take all necessary measures to remedy the situation in the prison environment, in particular the overcrowding of prisons and the exposure of prisoners to infectious diseases or violence (Luxembourg);**
- 112.41 **Strengthen efforts in the field of education and human rights training, in particular for the benefit of the law enforcement officials (Morocco);**
- 112.42 **Reduce prison overcrowding by resorting more to sanctions alternative to imprisonment (Senegal);**
- 112.43 **Improve conditions in prisons by reducing overcrowding and ensure separation between children and adults (Spain);**
- 112.44 **Redouble efforts to improve prison conditions (Burundi);**
- 112.45 **Improve prison conditions by increasing the number of corrections officers, ensuring the separation of inmates by sex, age, and status and appointing a prison ombudsman (United States of America);**
- 112.46 **Investigate and hold to account those responsible for human rights abuses in the country's prisons (Australia);**
- 112.47 **Strengthen the judiciary system, by providing more resources and ensuring a better internal work flow, to improve response time to cases (France);**
- 112.48 **Promote transparency and plurality of information (France);**
- 112.49 **Decriminalise defamation and place it within a civil code that is in accordance with international standards, and adopt a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards (Ireland);**
- 112.50 **Adopt comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation and a national action plan on trafficking with measurable indicators and targets (Hungary);**
- 112.51 **Intensify efforts to restrict human trafficking in persons (Iraq);**
- 112.52 **Finalize and approve the recently drafted National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2018-2021), and ensure its implementation (Israel);**
- 112.53 **Take steps to expeditiously approve and implement the National Plan to combat Trafficking in Persons (2018-2021) that is under development and to allocate adequate resources for the establishment and maintenance of shelters for victims of violence and trafficking (Singapore);**
- 112.54 **Continue strengthening the National Plan to combat Trafficking in Persons (2018-2021) in terms of raising awareness and preventing this crime (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 112.55 **Adopt further measures to prevent and combat episodes of human trafficking and child sexual exploitation (Italy);**
- 112.56 **Take measures to prevent human trafficking and increase services for the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking (Mexico);**
- 112.57 **Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons by adopting comprehensive legislation prohibiting and criminalizing trafficking in persons, including trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of exploitation in prostitution and domestic servitude (Netherlands);**
- 112.58 **Sustain and scale up its efforts in combating trafficking in persons (Nigeria);**

- 112.59 Strengthen the priority already given to human trafficking, contemplating, adopting additional legislation and measures which will be comprehensive and ensure increased efficiency (Portugal);
- 112.60 Continue preventing human trafficking, particularly of children (Senegal);
- 112.61 Take efforts to prevent and eliminate human trafficking, including improving services to protect, rehabilitate and reintegrate victims (Timor-Leste);
- 112.62 Pursue efforts to combat the phenomenon of human trafficking (Tunisia);
- 112.63 Continue taking steps towards the adoption of the comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, which would cover the exploitation of women and children (Ukraine);
- 112.64 Renew the national action plan with specific reference to trafficking and exploitation of women and children through prostitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 112.65 Strengthen the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses through training officials to better identify trafficking victims, developing a mechanism to refer victims to services and prosecuting traffickers (United States of America);
- 112.66 Combat human trafficking, in particular through the adoption of a general law in the field, the development of protection services and services for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and access to recourse mechanisms (Algeria);
- 112.67 Step up efforts to eradicate human trafficking, in particular of women and children, including through the implementation of the 2015 law amending the criminal code in connection with human trafficking. (Canada);
- 112.68 Incorporate the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in the labour laws in line with the ILO Conventions (Lesotho);
- 112.69 Fully incorporate into the Labour Code the principle of equal pay for work of equal value between men and women (Zambia);
- 112.70 Reduce the wage gender gap between males and females (Iraq);
- 112.71 Continue to endeavour to eliminate gender-based pay gaps and consider incorporating the principle of equal pay for equal work into its Labour Code (South Africa);
- 112.72 Ensure equality of men with women by combating deep-rooted gender stereotypes; tackling harmful practices, eliminating gender-based pay gaps and to consider incorporating the principle of equal pay for equal work into its Labour Code (Namibia);
- 112.73 Guarantee the protection of workers against discrimination on grounds of national origin (Mexico);
- 112.74 Intensify on-going efforts towards the fulfilment of its human rights obligations (Nigeria);
- 112.75 Intensify its poverty alleviation efforts (Philippines);
- 112.76 Take effective measures for inclusive socio-economic development of the people (Nepal);
- 112.77 Continue to progress the economic activities aimed at reducing the level of poverty in the country (Ethiopia);

- 112.78 **Include measures aimed at ensuring transparent, efficient and accountable delivery of public services into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);**
- 112.79 **Ensure access and right to water and sanitation, particularly as part of its development policy (France);**
- 112.80 **Continue to implement existing policies and action plans to remedy water and sanitation deficiencies in urban and rural areas (Luxembourg);**
- 112.81 **Step up its efforts to combat poverty and promote social inclusion through implementing rural development strategies, mainstreaming human rights in public policies in rural areas with a particular attention to vulnerable groups and women (Brazil);**
- 112.82 **Continue consolidating its social programs in order to improve the quality of life of its people, in particular of those most in need, with the international assistance and cooperation the country requires. (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 112.83 **Finalise the development of the plan to combat poverty and social exclusion (Zimbabwe);**
- 112.84 **Step up measures to combat poverty and to integrate the most vulnerable groups (Angola);**
- 112.85 **Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development and to raise the living standards of its people (China);**
- 112.86 **Ensure that vulnerable groups, such as women and persons with disabilities also benefit from the “House for All” programme (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 112.87 **Continue efforts to guarantee the access of children, girls, women and persons with disabilities to health, education, and water and sanitation services (Mexico);**
- 112.88 **Step up acts and efforts to guarantee access of the population, particularly disadvantaged people to drinking water and sanitation, putting into practice those measures included in Water and Sanitation Fund (Spain);**
- 112.89 **Implement the National Strategy Plan for elderly care 2017 -2021 (Cuba);**
- 112.90 **Expedite the process of establishing a Unified Social Registry of Beneficiaries of Social Protection, to enable the registration of vulnerable families and benefits provision they can receive under different vulnerability situation (Indonesia);**
- 112.91 **Provide all assistance necessary to facilitate the social and economic integration of forced returnees (Afghanistan);**
- 112.92 **Step up measures to expand access to public health care system for also a better access to primary care for the population (Djibouti);**
- 112.93 **Continue efforts to develop the health sector (Egypt);**
- 112.94 **Undertake extra measures to address the challenges of illiteracy among all in the rural and urban areas (Lesotho);**
- 112.95 **Continue its current efforts to expand the scope of free education to include secondary education level (Libya);**
- 112.96 **Continue efforts to implement the National Strategy for human rights education at all levels (Burkina Faso);**
- 112.97 **Strengthen adult literacy programmes, especially for women in rural areas (Iceland);**

- 112.98 **Continue introducing measures to improve access to education (South Africa);**
- 112.99 **Prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in educational institutions (Iceland);**
- 112.100 **Implement in all instances the policy allowing pregnant girls to continue and return to school during and after pregnancy (Iceland);**
- 112.101 **Establish strategies to facilitate access to education for women in rural areas (Senegal);**
- 112.102 **Continue to ensure that its Education Strategic Plan (2017-2021) is adequately resourced to provide quality education for all children, in particular those from poor households and children with disabilities (Singapore);**
- 112.103 **Bolster implementation of measures taken to guarantee access to education for women and girls, in particular for girls with disabilities and those living in rural areas (Argentina);**
- 112.104 **Step up the struggle against violence against women (France);**
- 112.105 **Ensure implementation of the regulations for the shelters of victims of sexual violence in accordance with the norms (Gabon);**
- 112.106 **Further continue combating any discrimination against women in the socio-economic activities, including in the field of employment and occupation (Ethiopia);**
- 112.107 **Ensure implementation of the legislative provisions towards elimination of all forms of violence against women (Gabon);**
- 112.108 **Take necessary measures to investigate and sanction those responsible for the de facto polygamy and Female Genital Mutilation (Argentina);**
- 112.109 **Strengthen its efforts to prevent gender-based violence by conducting awareness and education campaigns to facilitate a better understanding of the concept of gender equality. (Canada);**
- 112.110 **Continue to strengthen women's rights and work to eliminate violence against women (Australia);**
- 112.111 **Adopt cross cutting public policy to combat gender based violence that ensure psycho-social rehabilitation of women and girls victims of domestic, sexual violence, trafficking or exploitation (Chile);**
- 112.112 **Ensure better implementation of the existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women (Ukraine);**
- 112.113 **Provide adequate training for law enforcement and judicial professionals to appropriately respond to sexual and gender-based violence and increase public education on the harms it causes to individuals and to society as a whole (United States of America);**
- 112.114 **Continue intensifying efforts to eradicate all the forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, in particular putting an end to the harmful and discriminatory traditional practices on gender-based grounds (Uruguay);**
- 112.115 **Implement the existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women (Zambia);**
- 112.116 **Combat gender violence, improve assistance to victims, create shelters as well as adopt measures which promote greater participation of women in economic and political life (Spain);**
- 112.117 **Continue to promote the rights of women and children, with an emphasis on combating violence (Timor-Leste);**

112.118 **Adopt and implement appropriate measures to combat violence against women including sexual and domestic violence by inter alia establishing an adequate number of shelters for victims and providing systematic training on combating gender-based violence to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police officers and health professionals (Germany);**

112.119 **Ensure that cases of violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, are investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Luxembourg);**

112.120 **Include in its National Plan to combat gender-based violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation through the prostitution of children and women (Honduras);**

112.121 **Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to eliminate stereotypes that cause discrimination against women as well as harmful practices, particularly among migrant communities (Honduras);**

112.122 **Enhance efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Italy);**

112.123 **Establish a strong legislative framework prohibiting and punishing all forms of discrimination against women, especially women with disabilities, older women, women heads of households and migrant women (Madagascar);**

112.124 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence, social discrimination and the economic discrimination of women (Portugal);**

112.125 **Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and to ensure that reports of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls are effectively investigated and perpetrators prosecuted (Rwanda);**

112.126 **Ensure that violence against women, such as domestic violence and sexual violence, is punishable by law (Madagascar);**

112.127 **Strengthen and fully implement existing legislation and action plans aimed at eliminating all forms of gender based violence by ensuring that reports of domestic and sexual violence are more effectively investigated (Netherlands);**

112.128 **Step up measures to expand access to education, empowerment of women and socio-economic development (Côte d'Ivoire);**

112.129 **Accelerate the implementation of the Parity Law to boost the participation of women in political and public life (Zimbabwe);**

112.130 **Pursue efforts by taking the necessary measures to improve women's participation in political and public life (Djibouti);**

112.131 **Intensify efforts to address discrimination of women in society, in particular by approving a new parity law to help promote equal rights for women in the economic and political sphere (Germany);**

112.132 **Provide adequate resources to the Institute for Gender Equality and Equity in order to strengthen its ability to better promote gender mainstreaming at all levels of government (Ghana);**

112.133. **Continue efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in public policies and budgets (Cuba);**

112.134 **Ensure that single parent families headed by women have equal access to services and support as two-parent families (Iceland);**

112.135 **Increase its efforts to ensure equal pay for women, gender parity in public office, and gender mainstreaming in public policy (Israel);**

- 112.136 **Step up efforts to promote educational and health rights of women and the girl child by improving their access to education and healthcare especially maternal healthcare (Botswana);**
- 112.137 **Effectively implement existing legislation and action plans for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women, in addition to victim protection programmes (Ireland);**
- 112.138 **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and non-discrimination (Maldives);**
- 112.139 **Continue to adopt and implement measures to promote gender equality in all areas, including education and health (Portugal);**
- 112.140 **Strengthen the implementation of existing legislative and policy measures on gender equality and protection of women (Slovenia);**
- 112.141 **Ensure equality of women and men by combating deep-rooted gender stereotypes and tackling harmful practices (South Africa);**
- 112.142 **Pursue efforts towards gender equality and combat discrimination against women (Tunisia);**
- 112.143 **Continue to adopt effective measures to promote gender equality and to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups including women, children and persons with disabilities (China);**
- 112.144 **Undertake the necessary awareness and education efforts to stop the practice of early marriage and early pregnancy. (Canada);**
- 112.145 **Pursue efforts for the advancement of women status (Egypt);**
- 112.146 **Intensify efforts to comply with National Plans to combat sexual exploitation and child labour upholding the right of all children and adolescents to rehabilitation and access to justice (Chile);**
- 112.147 **Increase the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse, especially from sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking and corporal punishment, by implementing effectively existing legislation and protection measures put in place in recent years (Slovenia);**
- 112.148 **Further amend the Criminal Code in order to criminalize and punish the promotion of prostitution of children between 16 and 18 years of age (Namibia);**
- 112.149 **Amend the Criminal Code to prohibit the promotion of prostitution of children between 16 and 18 years of age (Hungary);**
- 112.150 **Intensify efforts aimed at putting an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);**
- 112.151 **Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with the International Convention of the Rights of the Child in order to combat child labour (Angola);**
- 112.152 **Bolster combatting child labour (France);**
- 112.153 **Continue to work on strengthening the comprehensive vision of the preventive measures and rehabilitation for the benefit of persons with disabilities (Libya);**
- 112.154 **Design, adopt and implement a national strategy on the situation of persons with disabilities that would be in compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Serbia);**
- 112.155 **Update its legislation in accordance with recognized norms for migrant protection (Congo);**

112.156 Consider enhancing coordination between institutions and services that deal with migration-related issues to aid effective implementation of rights under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);

112.157 Adopt an Immigration Law and an Asylum Law (Honduras);

112.158 Take necessary measures to ensure that migrant workers are protected against discrimination on the ground of national origin (Zambia);

112.159 Take necessary steps to put an end, in law and in practice, the cases of statelessness (Algeria).

113. 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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Cabo Verde was headed by Her Excellency Madame Janine Tatiana Santos Lelis, Minister of Justice and Labour, and composed of the following members:

- Her Excellency Madame Maria de Jesus Veiga Miranda, Ambassador and Permanent representative of Cabo Verde to Geneva;
 - Mr Alcides Barros, Advisor to the Permanent Mission of Cabo Verde to Geneva;
 - Madame Nandixany de Lurdes Souto Amado Alves Vierira Andrade, Advisor to the Minister of Justice and Labour;
 - Madame Mónica Cristina Pereira Soares Rosa Furtado, Director General of Social Inclusion in the Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion;
 - Madame Dionara Amparo Dos Anjos Graça Advisor with the National Commission of Human Rights.
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