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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guyana

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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 thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Guyana was held at the 14th meeting, on 29 January 2020. The delegation of Guyana was headed by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, John Ronald Deep Ford. At its 17th meeting, held on 31 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Guyana.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guyana: Australia, Chile and Pakistan.
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 Guyana:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GUY/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.6/35/GUY/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/GUY/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Guyana 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 Guyana congratulated the Human Rights Council for having convened the thirty-fifth session of the Working Group. The Government considered the universal periodic review to be a useful process, which allowed Guyana to engage with other States and constructively assess progress in relation to the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of its people. The commitment of Guyana to the process had been tangibly demonstrated by the number of achievements recorded since its last review in 2015, despite the challenges related to the country's geographic dispersion, multicultural population, and economic and environmental vulnerability. Those achievements included full implementation of 31 recommendations from the second review cycle; accession to five Hague Conventions (2019); and implementation of laws, policies and programmes on corruption, discrimination and gender-based violence.
6. The delegation outlined the coordinated and comprehensive efforts of Guyana to address development goals, including its human development goals, in particular its Green State Development Strategy: Vision 2040. The Strategy was the Government's most comprehensive strategic action plan. It incorporated and was fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, hence implementation of the Strategy and achievement of its targets would increase the country's capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and meet other international obligations, including many of the accepted recommendations from the universal periodic review.
7. The delegation highlighted recent legislation and policies developed to address corporal punishment and corruption, namely, the Juvenile Justice Act (2018), which prohibited all forms of corporal punishment in institutional residences and juvenile

correctional institutions, and the State Assets Recovery Act (2017), the Witness Protection Act (2018) and the Protected Disclosures (Whistleblower) Act (2018), which enhanced the Government's institutional and regulatory capacity to combat corruption. The delegation also cited two policies developed to advance the welfare of women – the National Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy and the five-year multisectoral National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Acts.

8. With regard to the implementation of recommendations related to discrimination from the second review cycle, the Government had undertaken a review of its National Stigma and Discrimination Policy in 2018, which was directed at mainstreaming gender in all sectors and eliminating all negative economic, social and cultural practices that impeded equality and equity. Guyana also highlighted the country's programmatic response to the International Decade for People of African Descent, launched in 2015.

9. The legislative framework provided for the right to education. The high priority assigned to the education sector was visible in the tangible support provided to families of school-age children, which included uniform vouchers, free books, school meals and assistance with transportation.

10. Subsequent to the previous review, Guyana had rehabilitated 14 health facilities, while 5 were currently under construction through a Smart Hospitals Initiative. As regards HIV and sexually transmitted infections, Guyana had also expanded access to all essential prevention, control, treatment and care packages to vulnerable persons and groups. Guyana had provided wider access to sexual and reproductive health services and had launched, in 2019, a national sexual and reproductive health policy with the objective of integrating it into the national plans related to universal health coverage. The country had recorded a 60 per cent reduction in maternal deaths as a result of haemorrhage – the most common cause of maternal deaths during the past 10 years. Moreover, the delegation referred to a number of laws related to addressing gender-based violence and to the recommissioning of the National Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Violence in 2016. The Task Force had developed a national plan of action against domestic violence and sexual offences and approved protocols for medical practitioners, police officers, the judiciary and prosecutors.

11. Guyana was also implementing the Support for the Criminal Justice System Programme to address issues related to overcrowding in the prison system. Under the Programme, the Summary Jurisdiction (Offences) Act had been reviewed to flag for removal or modification of those offences that no longer needed to be classified as criminal or justified imprisonment as a sanction, and which could be processed efficiently without the need for formal court proceedings. In addition to those efforts, the Drug Treatment Court had been established in 2019, as a part of the Government's commitment to reduce overcrowding in prisons and as an alternative to imprisonment.

12. The delegation emphasized the commitment of Guyana to ensuring the rights and development of indigenous peoples and their communities. The Constitution of Guyana contained express provisions for the protection, preservation and promulgation of the languages, cultural heritage and way of life of indigenous peoples. One of the main avenues through which the Government meaningfully engaged with indigenous peoples on issues affecting them was through the National Toshaos' Council, while adhering to the principle of free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with international law instruments, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007).

13. The Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs and the Indigenous Peoples' Commission had also held a number of workshops to share information on the Amerindian Land Titling Project and the procedures for acquiring land ownership certificates. That work had advanced the efforts of Guyana on land titling in the context of the Amerindian Act of 2006.

14. While the death penalty still existed in law, the country was de facto abolitionist. There had been no executions in more than two decades. Furthermore, the State had limited the scope of application of the death penalty and, in 2010, the Criminal Law (Offences) Act had been amended to eliminate the mandatory death sentence for murder.

15. The Green State Development Strategy placed the country on a sustainable development path that called for increased investments in governance, education, health and infrastructure. Furthermore, in addition to other legislation and programmes, the Strategy reinforced and supplemented the readiness of Guyana for environmental protection, climate change and prevention of disasters.

16. The delegation of Guyana expressed appreciation for the support it had received over the years from the United Nations system, the Commonwealth and other multilateral and bilateral partners. It also acknowledged the support received through the voluntary fund for participation in the universal periodic review and the voluntary technical assistance trust fund to support the participation of least developed countries and small island developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

18. Mexico noted the policies put in place by Guyana to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to assist victims. In addition, it celebrated the Green State Development Strategy.

19. Montenegro commended the efforts of Guyana to achieve universal birth registration. It noted with concern reports of discrimination on various grounds, including ethnicity, disability, gender identity and health status and urged Guyana to improve the institutional and policy framework to combat discrimination.

20. Myanmar took note of the firm commitment of Guyana to ensure the human rights of its citizens, and recognized its efforts to implement the recommendations it had received during the second review cycle.

21. Nepal welcomed the measures taken by Guyana to address the needs of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, provide sustainable housing for low-income families, combat the HIV epidemic and ensure free education up to secondary level.

22. The Netherlands commended the steps taken by Guyana to fight gender-based discrimination and sexual violence. However, it noted that more efforts were needed to address the pervasive patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes that were at the heart of the issue. It remained concerned about the situation of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community.

23. Nigeria took positive note of the justice and security sector reforms implemented by Guyana, as well as of the measures taken to combat domestic and sexual violence. It also acknowledged the efforts of Guyana in the field of health, education and combating trafficking in persons.

24. Pakistan appreciated the Green State Development Strategy of Guyana, which set out specific development targets and focused on promoting green growth and sustainable development. It also appreciated the efforts of Guyana on the themes of indigenous peoples, health services and social cohesion.

25. Panama welcomed the ratification by Guyana of several international instruments related to the protection of children, as well as the implementation of initiatives aimed at eradicating child labour, achieving universal school enrolment, promoting gender equality and guaranteeing the supply of drinking water and sanitation in the country.

26. Paraguay encouraged Guyana to promote an equitable distribution of family and domestic responsibilities between women and men. It also noted that the recommendations made by Paraguay during the second review cycle had not yet been implemented, including those recommendations accepted by Guyana.

27. Peru recognized the progress made by Guyana, in particular regarding gender parity in primary and secondary education. It also highlighted the strong role of Guyana in promoting democracy and the rule of law in the region.

28. The Philippines highlighted the progress of Guyana in the fields of education, health and the fight against trafficking, among others. It welcomed the integration of gender equality as a cross-cutting principle in the Green State Development Strategy.
29. Portugal commended the efforts of Guyana to implement the recommendations it accepted during the universal periodic review, as well as the progress achieved by the country concerning access to water and sanitation, education and housing.
30. Rwanda took note of the legislative and policy developments undertaken by Guyana since the previous review cycle. It commended the commitment of Guyana to its Green State Development Strategy and welcomed its efforts to improve the social and economic well-being of its citizens, particularly through reforms and investments in the health sector and in infrastructure.
31. Saudi Arabia congratulated Guyana for its efforts to promote human rights and commended the measures it had taken to implement a large number of recommendations since the second review cycle, in particular those regarding the rights of women and children.
32. Senegal congratulated Guyana for the integration of gender equality in its Green State Development Strategy, as well as for its measures aimed at achieving universal schooling and gender parity in primary and secondary education.
33. Serbia commended Guyana for its efforts in the fields of education and health, as well as the situation of persons with disabilities, and improvements in access to drinking water and sanitation.
34. The Bahamas congratulated Guyana for its efforts to promote and protect human rights and commended it for the Green State Development Strategy, which sought to address key development challenges in a systematic and comprehensive manner.
35. Singapore commended Guyana for its progress in enhancing health-care infrastructure and services, including in remote areas. It also commended the significant investment by Guyana in education and its efforts to address the factors underlying the exclusion of children from education.
36. Slovenia noted that Guyana still maintained the death penalty in law. It called upon Guyana to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It also encouraged Guyana to address patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes that discriminated against women.
37. Solomon Islands congratulated Guyana on its achievements since the previous review cycle, including the establishment of the National Commission on Disability, which had taken consistent action to ensure the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act.
38. Spain welcomed the progress made by Guyana in the field of human rights and congratulated the Government for the efforts made to protect the rights of women and girls.
39. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the efforts made by Guyana to implement the recommendations accepted during the second review cycle, especially those regarding strengthening the legislative framework for the protection of children.
40. Timor-Leste recognized the important achievements made by Guyana in recent years aimed at improving the country's human rights situation. It highlighted the recent increase in the representation of women magistrates and the establishment of courts in all 10 regions of the country. It also commended the approval of a sexual and reproductive health policy and the efforts made to combat the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
41. Togo noted that, despite the challenges faced by Guyana regarding availability of resources, the country had taken several initiatives to implement the recommendations addressed to it during the previous review cycle. It encouraged Guyana to continue in that direction in order to consolidate that progress.

42. Trinidad and Tobago took note of the multifaceted Green State Development Strategy of Guyana, which aimed to achieve eight development objectives. It encouraged Guyana to continue its work towards fully eliminating trafficking in persons and applauded its ratification of or accession to various international instruments related to the protection of children.
43. Tunisia welcomed the efforts made by Guyana to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle, including accession to a large number of international conventions and the adoption of national laws and programmes related to human rights, such as legislation to combat the sexual exploitation of children.
44. Ukraine appreciated the steps taken by Guyana towards the elimination of discrimination against women and the prevention of trafficking in women and girls. It encouraged the Government to continue its efforts in this direction, paying special attention to awareness-raising campaigns, and to bring perpetrators to justice.
45. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted that Guyana had not yet ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, despite committing to do so. It commended efforts to promote media freedom and urged the Government to establish a formal moratorium on executions, with a view to eventual abolition.
46. The United States of America was concerned about recent actions by Guyana that might undermine democratic principles, including apparent misapplication of its Constitution, and certain court rulings.
47. Uruguay welcomed the progress made by Guyana to improve its institutional and regulatory framework in order to speed up the elimination of discrimination against women and promote gender equality, including the launch of a national gender and social inclusion policy and a strategic plan for the development of women.
48. Vanuatu commended Guyana for its Green State Development Strategy, which aimed to achieve eight development objectives, including the transition to renewable and clean energy; a healthy, educated and socially cohesive population; the sustainable management of natural resources; and resilient infrastructure and green towns.
49. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the efforts of Guyana to reduce the levels of crime and violence. It also noted various challenges in the area of health and was concerned that the suicide rate in the country was one of the highest in the world, constituting a serious public health problem.
50. Afghanistan congratulated Guyana on the measures taken to achieve universal school enrolment and on reaching gender parity in both primary and secondary education. It also commended the adoption of a national policy on child labour in 2019 and its commitment to ensure 40 per cent representation of women in the Cabinet.
51. Algeria welcomed the measures taken by Guyana to ensure that all children attended school, which had enabled Guyana to achieve gender parity in primary and secondary education. It also welcomed the launch of the national action plan to prevent and combat trafficking in persons 2019–2020, as well as the opening of facilities for victims of trafficking.
52. Argentina regretted that the national report had not been available in a timely manner. It congratulated Guyana for the approval of the national gender and social inclusion policy and encouraged it to continue working on its full implementation.
53. Australia welcomed reforms implemented by Guyana to strengthen the human rights framework and its active engagement in the universal periodic review process.
54. Azerbaijan commended the measures taken by Guyana to eliminate trafficking in persons, in particular the creation of the national action plan for the elimination of trafficking in persons in 2019 and 2020.
55. Seychelles commended the introduction by Guyana of a minimum wage in the public sector, as well as the development of a policy on special needs education and the opening of facilities for victims of trafficking.

56. Bangladesh commended the cooperation of Guyana with international human rights mechanisms and appreciated the Green State Development Strategy. It also appreciated the policies and strategies to improve basic social services, including health, education and safe drinking water.

57. Responding to questions related to the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the delegation of Guyana indicated that its domestic law offered protection to indigenous peoples and incorporated, to some extent, the provisions of the Convention. Furthermore, it noted that, under article 149G of the Constitution of Guyana, indigenous peoples enjoyed the right to protection, preservation and promulgation of their languages, cultural heritage and way of life.

58. Regarding the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, pursuant to article 141 (1) of the Constitution, no person should be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment. Several mechanisms had been established to safeguard the rights of all individuals within its territory.

59. In response to a question related to electoral procedures and the observance of constitutional requirements on the holding of elections in the context of the general elections of 2 March 2020, the delegation stated that the Elections Commission was an independent constitutional body and that it was committed to ensuring that the elections would be free, fair, transparent and credible.

60. The Government of Guyana had submitted several pledges to the High-Level Segment on Statelessness convened by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva, October 2019) to address the concerns of migrants and returning Guyanese.

61. In terms of access to legal aid, a legal aid office had been established under the Support for Criminal Justice Programme, which, together with other offices, had increased access to legal aid services. Furthermore, legal experts travelled to regions in which there were no offices to ensure the provision of such services.

62. The delegation also responded to questions related to the establishment of the Human Rights Commission in Guyana and indicated that the matter remained a priority of the Government and that there was a commitment to address it through a consultative process in the context of the implementation of the Constitutional Reform Consultative Commission Act (2017) once it had become law.

63. Barbados recognized the attention paid by Guyana to critical issues such as climate change, gender relations, governance, poverty reduction, rural development and the rights of children and youth.

64. Benin welcomed the progress made by Guyana in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights.

65. Botswana noted with appreciation the measures taken by Guyana to ensure access to justice, including the functioning of legal aid clinics in four regions of the country, and called upon Guyana to continue allocating resources to establish such clinics in the remaining regions.

66. Brazil welcomed the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and encouraged Guyana to take the necessary steps for its total abolition. It also encouraged Guyana to take steps to address the rise in maternal mortality rates and welcomed the launch of a national plan of action for the prevention of trafficking in persons.

67. Canada welcomed the positive steps taken by Guyana to eliminate discrimination against women and to promote gender equality through the development of a national gender and social inclusion policy in 2018. It encouraged the Government to enhance the protection of the fundamental human rights of minorities.

68. Chile recognized the efforts of Guyana to ensure that all children enjoyed the right to education by prohibiting child labour and supporting parents. It congratulated Guyana for

the adoption of the Sexual Offences Act and for the implementation of the Sexual Offences Court.

69. China commended the achievements of Guyana in the fields of social and economic development, housing, education and health services, and the protection of the rights of marginalized groups.

70. Costa Rica welcomed the actions taken by Guyana to improve the institutional framework and public policies to combat discrimination against women and promote gender equality. It was concerned that the death penalty remained in force in legislation.

71. Cuba highlighted the update by Guyana of the national plan of action against trafficking in persons for the biennium 2019–2020 and commended the results of the vaccination coverage, as well as the expansion of the National Health Strategy “Health Vision 2020”.

72. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea commended Guyana for its efforts and progress in strengthening its sociopolitical and judicial systems to ensure the human rights of its people.

73. Denmark commended Guyana for the adoption of a sexual and reproductive health policy, but remained concerned about the insufficient access to family planning services throughout the country.

74. Djibouti noted with appreciation the ratification of several international human rights instruments. It welcomed the measures taken by Guyana to promote and protect human rights, strengthen infrastructure, fight poverty and promote the rights to health, education and employment.

75. The Dominican Republic valued the commitment of Guyana to the environment through the implementation of the Green State Development Strategy.

76. Ecuador welcomed the progress made by Guyana since the second review cycle, including the approval of the national gender and social inclusion policy, the action plan to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, and the adoption of policies for the protection of children.

77. Fiji congratulated Guyana on its Green State Development Strategy, aimed at making the transition to renewable and clean energy and sustainable management of natural resources.

78. France noted the progress made by Guyana since the previous review cycle in 2015, but remained concerned about the human rights situation in the country.

79. Georgia welcomed the actions taken by Guyana to address the recommendations from the second review cycle and welcomed the steps taken to prevent trafficking in persons and the efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality.

80. Germany commended the commitment of Guyana to combat child labour, prohibit corporal punishment of children and increase women’s labour force participation. It remained concerned about the continuous existence of corporal punishment and underrepresentation of women, especially indigenous women and women with disabilities.

81. Ghana commended the improvements made by Guyana in access to drinking water and the construction of housing units for low and middle-income households, as well as its progress in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

82. Haiti welcomed the efforts of Guyana to improve the life conditions of its population as demonstrated by its impressive economic growth in recent years.

83. The Holy See expressed its support for the actions taken by Guyana to ameliorate the living conditions of its people and to foster social unity in its diverse composition.

84. Honduras congratulated Guyana for the adoption of a policy regarding sexual and reproductive health, its initiatives to combat HIV and its implementation of a plan aimed to combat trafficking in persons in 2019 and 2020.

85. Iceland welcomed the national report of Guyana and made recommendations.
86. India commended Guyana for the progress made since the second review cycle and made recommendations.
87. Indonesia commended Guyana for the ratification of several international instruments pertaining to the promotion and protection of children's rights, following the second review cycle.
88. The Islamic Republic of Iran took note of the positive developments in the role of women in society in recent years. It commended the launch of the national action plan for the prevention of and response to trafficking in persons and the improvement in access to water and sanitation.
89. Iraq noted the programmes and plans for gender equality and the efforts by Guyana to combat discrimination against women by increasing the representation of women in the judiciary. It also welcomed the establishment of a minimum wage in the public sector.
90. Ireland welcomed the 2017–2021 National Action Plan for the implementation of the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Acts and the 2017–2018 Anti-Trafficking National Plan of Action. It remained concerned about the severity and widespread nature of gender violence.
91. Italy appreciated the enhancement by Guyana of its legislative framework for the protection of children and the steps taken to combat child labour. It was pleased to note that Guyana had chosen to abstain in the vote in the General Assembly regarding the moratorium on the death penalty.
92. Jamaica acknowledged the modernization of the police force in Guyana, the introduction of legislation to further combat trafficking in drugs and persons, money-laundering, domestic violence and juvenile delinquency, and the adoption of the Green State Development Strategy.
93. Japan appreciated the positive steps taken by Guyana to protect and promote the rights of children, including the launch of its national policy on child labour aimed at ending child labour by 2025. It also commended the efforts by Guyana to improve access to clean water.
94. Kuwait noted the commitment of Guyana to work to preserve and promote human rights in the country, which was embodied in the Green State Development Strategy.
95. Latvia noted the measures taken by Guyana in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights since the previous review cycle and encouraged further efforts in fulfilling its human rights obligations and commitments.
96. Malaysia took note of the efforts of Guyana to improve its institutional and policy framework to address discrimination against women and promote gender equality, including the adoption of the national gender and social inclusion policy in 2018.
97. Maldives commended Guyana for the implementation of the Green State Development Strategy, aimed at achieving economic restructuring and diversification and the transition to renewable and clean energy, among others.
98. Mauritius commended Guyana for its bold and courageous Green State Development Strategy and took good note of its commitments to promote and protect the human rights of its citizens.
99. Niger noted with satisfaction the progress of Guyana to strengthen its legislative framework for the protection of human rights, and encouraged it to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle that were still pending.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

100. The following recommendations will be examined by Guyana, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 100.1 Extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedures and closely cooperate with them (Ukraine); Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 100.2 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (France);
- 100.3 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 100.4 Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960 (Serbia);
- 100.5 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 100.6 Continue actions and initiatives to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Benin);
- 100.7 Continue actions and initiatives to ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Benin);
- 100.8 Accede to the American Convention on Human Rights and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Costa Rica);
- 100.9 Consider ratifying the American Convention on Human Rights (Uruguay);
- 100.10 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Denmark) (Honduras);
- 100.11 Accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Iraq);
- 100.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Montenegro) (Spain) (Ukraine); Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay); Consider the early ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Jamaica);
- 100.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Australia);
- 100.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);
- 100.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 100.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Afghanistan); Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

- 100.17 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, taking into account Goal 16 of the Sustainable Developments Goals (Paraguay);**
- 100.18 **Explore the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Niger);**
- 100.19 **Continue its efforts to sign and ratify outstanding human rights conventions and optional protocols, which include the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**
- 100.20 **Continue actions and initiatives to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**
- 100.21 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (Iceland); Consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay); Consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, in line with Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay); Advance the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**
- 100.22 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);**
- 100.23 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro) (Ukraine); Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**
- 100.24 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 100.25 **Become a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Seychelles);**
- 100.26 **Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger);**
- 100.27 **Take advantage of technical assistance to further advance ongoing efforts to strengthen its institutional and legislative framework for the promotion and protection of human rights (Jamaica);**
- 100.28 **Take further steps towards establishing a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Jamaica); Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Mauritius);**
- 100.29 **Request cooperation to establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations in the field of human rights, and submit pending reports to the treaty bodies, in the framework of Goals 16 and 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay);**

- 100.30 **Finalize the process of establishing the Human Rights Commission and allocate adequate financial and human resources allowing it to carry out its mandate (Portugal);**
- 100.31 **Establish a national human rights institution (Serbia);**
- 100.32 **Appoint, within a given period of time, a President of the National Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Togo);**
- 100.33 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 100.34 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Afghanistan);**
- 100.35 **Strengthen efforts to establish the national human rights institution in line with its constitutional requirement and the Paris Principles (Bangladesh);**
- 100.36 **Make efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 100.37 **Ensure that the Human Rights Commission complies with the Paris Principles (France);**
- 100.38 **Continue the efforts to strengthen the national human rights mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 100.39 **Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, including collaboration with the national human rights institutions of other States (Indonesia);**
- 100.40 **Consider amending article 149 of its Constitution, to ensure its compliance with international human rights law (Brazil);**
- 100.41 **Review existing legislation to repeal provisions that stigmatize or discriminate against people or certain sectors of the population on grounds of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability (Mexico);**
- 100.42 **Enhance efforts to implement existing anti-discrimination legislation, particularly based on ethnicity, and strengthen investigative mechanisms (Canada);**
- 100.43 **Promote the pertinent modifications to the Prevention of Discrimination Act in order to include all grounds of discrimination, broaden the scope of its application beyond the labour sphere and adjust it to international human rights standards (Costa Rica);**
- 100.44 **Strengthen the legislative framework against racial discrimination and for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees and other vulnerable groupings (Jamaica);**
- 100.45 **Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination, particularly against indigenous populations and persons of African descent (Bahamas);**
- 100.46 **Reinforce awareness-raising to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes (Timor-Leste);**
- 100.47 **Take legislative and other measures to address racial and ethnic discrimination, including through prohibiting racial profiling (Botswana);**
- 100.48 **Continue advancing in the fight to prevent and combat all acts of violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Chile);**

- 100.49 **Make the necessary normative adjustments to ensure the inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people in the economic activities of the country (Dominican Republic);**
- 100.50 **Adopt measures to end the social and cultural stereotypes that support discrimination, particularly against children and adolescents with disabilities, and improve access to health and rehabilitation services (Ecuador);**
- 100.51 **Modify article 149 of the Constitution to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, update the Prevention of Discrimination Act to include these grounds of discrimination and decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between adults (Spain);**
- 100.52 **Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 100.53 **Repeal the laws that criminalize lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex status or conduct, including sections 351 to 353 of the Criminal Law (Offences) Act (United States of America);**
- 100.54 **Continue taking all necessary measures to guarantee lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people the full enjoyment, on equal terms, of their human rights, repealing the norms that penalize and stigmatize them, and investigating and punishing cases of violence or discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Argentina);**
- 100.55 **Repeal all provisions of law criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults, including those of the same sex, and take legislative and other measures to protect survivors of violence based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);**
- 100.56 **Repeal legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex activity between adults (Canada);**
- 100.57 **Implement the 2018 ruling of the Caribbean Court of Justice regarding the unconstitutionality of the law banning cross-dressing (Canada);**
- 100.58 **Revise the legal framework to decriminalize homosexuality and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Netherlands);**
- 100.59 **Integrate sensitization training into the national police curriculum to improve responses to violence and discrimination against people based on sexual orientation and gender identity and develop a State policy on preventing and addressing discrimination of persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 100.60 **Repeal any legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity and take all necessary steps to protect the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community from all forms of discrimination, including the decriminalization of consensual same-sex conduct between adults (Ireland);**
- 100.61 **Decriminalize homosexuality and take measures to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Italy);**
- 100.62 **Continue to ensure that its climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures pay due consideration to vulnerable sectors, including women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples (Philippines);**
- 100.63 **Intensify efforts to have laws and policies in place to ensure oil and petroleum production will not contribute to climate change and adversely affect biodiversity and will not therefore compromise the right to life (Vanuatu);**

- 100.64 Advance efforts to achieve climate resilience through collaboration with local, regional and international partners (Barbados);
- 100.65 Strengthen measures to combat the negative effects of the economic activities of companies on the environment and biodiversity (Fiji);
- 100.66 Adopt international best practices in environmental protection during the production and exportation of oil and natural gas (Haiti);
- 100.67 Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and in the improvement of human development indicators (India);
- 100.68 Continue planning for the exercise of the right to development, which is essential for the achievement of all other human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 100.69 Take all steps to respect and protect the constitutional rights to a healthy environment and intergenerational equity (Slovenia);
- 100.70 Continue efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development, as embodied in the Green State Development Strategy of the country (Kuwait);
- 100.71 Continue to take into account the specific needs of vulnerable persons, including women, children and persons with disabilities in its programmes on issues related to climate change (Mauritius);
- 100.72 Ensure that a human rights approach is reflected in the Government's 2020 submission of the reviewed nationally determined contributions (Fiji);
- 100.73 Review its policies on climate change and energy, in order to prevent that possible natural disasters and environmental degradation resulting from extractive activities and the consequent emissions of greenhouse gases have a disproportionate effect on women and children, mainly those living in poverty (Panama);
- 100.74 Continue to take the necessary measures to combat prison overcrowding and improve conditions of detention for persons with disabilities (Senegal);
- 100.75 Introduce programmes aimed at reducing the suicide rate (Timor-Leste);
- 100.76 Urgently adopt a national suicide prevention plan with timely interventions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 100.77 Enact comprehensive legislation and continue efforts to urgently address and reduce the high rate of suicide in the country (Ghana);
- 100.78 Decriminalize suicide (Honduras);
- 100.79 Promote national dialogue to advance in the abolition of the death penalty (Spain); Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica) (Honduras); Abolish the death penalty and commute existing death penalties to imprisonment (Panama); Abolish the death penalty for all offences and amend article 138 of the Constitution accordingly (Portugal); Consider positively the abolition of the death penalty (Fiji); Fully abolish the death penalty (Iceland); Include the prohibition of the death penalty in the Constitution (Paraguay);
- 100.80 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 100.81 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its full abolition for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

100.82 **Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on executions, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**

100.83 **Continue the de facto moratorium of the death penalty, while working toward its abolition from the Criminal Code (Holy See);**

100.84 **Take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty, including the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ireland);**

100.85 **Immediately implement reforms to strengthen electoral procedures and enhance the independence of electoral authorities in order to ensure that the March 2020 elections are free, fair, transparent and credible (United States of America);**

100.86 **Ensure a transparent, fair and peaceful electoral process at the general elections on 2 March (Germany);**

100.87 **Strengthen the electoral process by amending the electoral laws to register all political parties, ensuring credible and transparent elections, in line with the international standards (Maldives);**

100.88 **Further intensify capacity-building for the relevant duty bearers on gender-sensitive handling of victims of trafficking and continue to strengthen support services for survivors of trafficking (Philippines);**

100.89 **Address the root causes of trafficking and prostitution, including poverty, in order to eliminate the vulnerability of women and girls to sexual exploitation and trafficking, and make efforts to ensure the recovery and social reintegration of victims (Solomon Islands);**

100.90 **Implement national campaigns to educate and raise awareness regarding the risks and criminal nature of human trafficking (Syrian Arab Republic);**

100.91 **Ensure victim services are sufficiently available for all victims of trafficking: including men, as well as women and children (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

100.92 **Develop a standard operating procedures mechanism to ensure a harmonized approach is taken by all stakeholders in the identification and protection of victims of trafficking in persons (Seychelles);**

100.93 **Strengthen efforts to address drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls (Bangladesh);**

100.94 **Build the capacity of the judiciary, law enforcement personnel, border police and social workers regarding gender-sensitive protocols to identify and support victims of human trafficking (Canada);**

100.95 **Continue the efforts undertaken to combat trafficking in human beings, particularly the exploitation of children and women, by strengthening the fight against traffickers (Djibouti);**

100.96 **Intensify efforts aimed at combating trafficking in women and girls (Georgia);**

100.97 **Strengthen measures to combat human trafficking (Nigeria);**

100.98 **Support the institution of the traditional family and the preservation of family values (Haiti);**

100.99 **Raise the minimum legal age for marriage to 18 and prevent child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**

- 100.100 Continue reforms in labour laws to establish a national minimum wage and offer protection against disparities in pay based on gender and race (Bahamas);
- 100.101 Put in place concrete and targeted measures, in particular quota systems and incentives for employers, in order to improve employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly ethnic minorities and people in the hinterland (Togo);
- 100.102 Strengthen enforcement of all labour laws by increasing the number of labour inspections and imposing penalties sufficient to deter violations (United States of America);
- 100.103 Take measures to increase women's participation in the active labour force and reduce the vertical and horizontal segregation in employment (Germany);
- 100.104 Strengthen policies to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace (Japan);
- 100.105 Strengthen social policies in health, education and food in favour of its people, with special emphasis on the most excluded sectors of society (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 100.106 Provide social protection to those who cannot afford to contribute to the national insurance scheme, through social assistance programmes funded by the State, and consider establishing an unemployment benefit scheme (Algeria);
- 100.107 Allocate adequate resources for programmes ensuring the full enjoyment of the rights of women, children, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and indigenous peoples (Australia);
- 100.108 Continue implementation of different projects aimed to improve access to drinking water and sanitation (Azerbaijan);
- 100.109 Deepen efforts to implement the Green State Development Strategy to improve the management of resources for the benefit of the population (Barbados);
- 100.110 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and strengthen the efforts of poverty alleviation and further improve people's living standards (China);
- 100.111 Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights through enhancement of social welfare programmes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 100.112 Implement additional measures to ensure greater access of people with disabilities to public health services (Dominican Republic);
- 100.113 Establish laws and policies to ensure that the sovereign wealth fund benefits the entire population, particularly the poor, with a view to reducing inequalities in wealth and fighting corruption (Haiti);
- 100.114 Continue its efforts to improve the access of people to safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly in remote areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 100.115 Increase its efforts to provide safe drinking water to communities in the hinterland and rural areas (Maldives);
- 100.116 Continue strengthening efforts to address rates of maternal mortality, including through provision of increased access to primary health care and community-based services for pregnant women, including in remote areas (Bahamas);
- 100.117 Work with bilateral and international partners, including the World Health Organization, where appropriate, to train health-care workers and

increase the capacity of its health systems to meet the needs of its people, particularly in rural and remote areas (Singapore);

100.118 Continue to address regional disparities in access to health care (Syrian Arab Republic);

100.119 Address regional disparities in access to health-care services and ensure that all health units in hinterland regions and rural areas have trained and qualified health professionals, as well as essential medicines (Togo);

100.120 Continue efforts to promote sexual and reproductive health (Tunisia);

100.121 Accelerate the delivery of quality health services, including to rural areas (Vanuatu);

100.122 Continue actions and initiatives to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of health services (Benin);

100.123 Provide accessible sexual and reproductive health services in line with existing laws, including through education and awareness programmes to address the root causes of adolescent pregnancy and new infections of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (Botswana);

100.124 Further strengthen its effort to provide full access to education and health for all in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and other partners (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

100.125 Strengthen efforts to ensure access to quality sexual and reproductive health services in all communities (Fiji);

100.126 Provide adequate financial and human resources to government programmes, such as the Men's Affairs Bureau, and to non-governmental organizations working on suicide prevention in rural areas, while tackling the root causes, such as mental health and alcohol abuse (Haiti);

100.127 Continue efforts in ensuring an effective and efficient health-care system, as well as access to quality education (Nigeria);

100.128 Work at improving the health-care infrastructure, in all regions, especially access to prenatal obstetric care, midwife training and resources devoted to maternal health (Holy See);

100.129 Ensure access to contraceptives and safe, timely abortion services in order to guarantee sexual and reproductive health and rights for all, in line with existing legislation (Iceland);

100.130 Continue its reforms in health and education to enhance access to quality services (Pakistan);

100.131 Implement existing laws on sexual and reproductive health (Malaysia);

100.132 Facilitate access to education for the children of migrant workers, regardless of the migratory status of their parents (Senegal);

100.133 Consider monitoring the implementation of programmes under the Education Sector Plan to facilitate a comprehensive evaluation of its successes and continuing gaps (Singapore);

100.134 Continue efforts to promote education in its various stages and in all regions (Syrian Arab Republic);

100.135 Enforce a zero-tolerance policy on sexual abuse and harassment at schools (Ukraine);

100.136 Continue its endeavours to provide equal access to education and more education facilities, while intensifying the measures against child labour (Myanmar);

- 100.137 Take measures to ensure that more children are enrolled in secondary education, including the continued enforcement of prohibitions on child labour (Afghanistan);
- 100.138 Ensure access to education for the children of migrant workers, regardless of the migration status of their parents (Afghanistan);
- 100.139 Continue its efforts in order for more children to access secondary education (Algeria);
- 100.140 Strengthen efforts to promote education for all children, including girls and children with disabilities (Bangladesh);
- 100.141 Continue expanding the coverage and quality of education at all levels, particularly ensuring its impact on the most disadvantaged sectors (Cuba);
- 100.142 Revise the Health and Family Life Education programme by aligning it with the updated United Nations international technical guidance on sexuality education and by training teachers and service providers to deliver it accordingly (Netherlands);
- 100.143 Continue with the initiatives for an inclusive education that guarantees access to all levels of education, including for children of migrants and minority groups (Ecuador);
- 100.144 Revise and strengthen the Health and Family Life Education programme and its delivery to include comprehensive sexuality education, in line with international guidelines and best practices (Fiji) (Iceland);
- 100.145 Ensure that the right to education is effectively offered to all, especially to children in rural areas, and that the rich patrimony of indigenous languages is preserved and transmitted (Holy See);
- 100.146 Revise the Health and Family Life Education programme to align with international guidelines in order to address sexual and gender-based violence (Malaysia);
- 100.147 Take measures to increase awareness of human rights, in local languages, among its population (Mauritius);
- 100.148 Consider allocating additional resources to the Women and Gender Equality Commission (Peru);
- 100.149 Strengthen efforts to improve its institutional and policy framework aimed at accelerating the elimination of discrimination against women and promoting gender equality (Rwanda);
- 100.150 Achieve the internationally agreed development goals on gender equality, empowerment of women, equal pay and equality in the labour market, and strengthen educational opportunities and vocational training for women and girls (Saudi Arabia);
- 100.151 Develop more effective policies to fight against gender-based violence (Spain);
- 100.152 Continue efforts to promote women's rights (Tunisia);
- 100.153 Continue efforts to combat violence against women in all its forms (Tunisia);
- 100.154 Continue its efforts in creating a safe environment for women and girls where their rights are protected and promoted, not only through legislation but also through policies and programmes (Myanmar);
- 100.155 Increase the human, technical and financial resources allocated to the National Domestic Violence Oversight Committee and the National Task Force for the Prevention of Sexual Violence so as to effectively coordinate the

implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (1996) and the Sexual Offences Act (2010) (Vanuatu);

100.156 Strengthen national institutions aimed at combating discrimination against women in order to incorporate gender equality in all government policies (Argentina);

100.157 Make the necessary legislative amendments to implement its 2008 National Policy on Domestic Violence (Australia);

100.158 Take further measures towards the elimination of domestic violence (Azerbaijan);

100.159 Enhance efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly to mainstream a gender perspective into policies and programmes, and increase women's participation in leadership and decision-making processes (Bangladesh);

100.160 Continue measures to enhance gender equality in political and public life, as well as combat gender-based violence and human trafficking (Nepal);

100.161 Step up measures to fight domestic violence, including by strengthening institutional and legal mechanisms for the protection of women and girls, as well as establishing shelters for victims in all regions (Brazil);

100.162 Expand essential services for victims of gender-based violence, including the establishment of additional shelters and crisis centres to protect victims (Canada);

100.163 Continue to take positive measures to better protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (China);

100.164 Ensure that sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion and contraception services and information, are available, accessible and affordable to all women and girls, especially in rural areas and among vulnerable groups (Denmark);

100.165 Continue to promote equality between men and women by taking the necessary measures to increase the participation of women in political, economic and social life (Djibouti);

100.166 Adopt a comprehensive, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji);

100.167 Conduct further steps towards the prevention of gender-based violence (Georgia);

100.168 Consider enhancing the implementation of policies and programmes that would ensure the full protection and promotion of the rights of women and children, including sexual violence and intimate partner violence (Ghana);

100.169 Continue to pursue the efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and improve their access to health and education (India);

100.170 Strengthen efforts in curbing domestic violence (Indonesia);

100.171 Continue to strengthen legislative, institutional and educational frameworks to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls (Indonesia);

100.172 Continue the efforts to prevent and address all forms of violence and discrimination against women, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);

100.173 Continue to take steps for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (Pakistan);

- 100.174 Continue efforts to raise awareness regarding child rights and protect children from neglect, harm and violence (Saudi Arabia);
- 100.175 Consider implementing a system of birth registration for vulnerable population groups and in isolated regions (Senegal);
- 100.176 Undertake initiatives to combat child marriages, including through improving economic and social conditions that buttress their proliferation, and undertake a robust public education campaign to reduce the number of minors married with judicial authorization annually (Bahamas);
- 100.177 Continue efforts to eliminate violence against children and protect them (Tunisia);
- 100.178 Continue to provide the necessary resources for the efficient functioning of the Sexual Offences Court and the Children's Court (Barbados);
- 100.179 Strengthen measures that specifically prohibit corporal punishment of boys and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 100.180 Take all measures to end genital mutilation and early or forced child marriages and fight effectively against the impunity of perpetrators of gender-based violence, sexual violence and harassment (France);
- 100.181 Prohibit corporal punishment of children both in private and public life in accordance with article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);
- 100.182 Continue the efforts of the Child Protection Agency to ensure a systematic public education and awareness programme on sexual abuse and neglect of children (India);
- 100.183 Take further measures to prevent abuse of children, including sexual abuse (Italy);
- 100.184 Continue strengthening measures to eliminate child labour (Japan);
- 100.185 Ensure that public policies address the prevention of child pregnancy through educational campaigns and social services, in accordance with targets 5.3 and 5.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Paraguay);
- 100.186 Strengthen the protection of the rights of Amerindian peoples through the revision of the Amerindian Act and other relevant laws to align them with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Peru);
- 100.187 Continue to take further steps to ensure the protection of land rights of its indigenous peoples (Philippines);
- 100.188 Continue efforts aimed at the protection of the rights of indigenous communities and peoples and achieve a greater inclusion of them (Dominican Republic);
- 100.189 Harmonize national legislation on mental health in accordance with international law, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Panama);
- 100.190 Enhance the protection of persons with disabilities by bringing the Mental Health Ordinance of 1933 into line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Peru);
- 100.191 Increase efforts to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in order to enhance their ability to access facilities and buildings (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 100.192 Take steps with a view to ensure the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in the whole territory of the country (Azerbaijan);

100.193 **Strengthen the work of the National Commission on Disability and make all necessary adjustments so that children with disabilities have access to education (Chile);**

100.194 **Extend to a new period the application of the National Strategic Plan on persons with disabilities and complete the national survey of persons with disabilities (Cuba);**

100.195 **Increase the efforts to make sure that all persons with disabilities are fully enjoying their economic, social and cultural rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

100.196 **Advance the protection of migrant workers and their families in order to ensure their safety and freedom, and promote equal rights, social security and access to education (Mexico);**

100.197 **Establish a regulatory and public policy framework on asylum, including the adoption of procedures in accordance with international standards for the determination of the status of refugee (Mexico);**

100.198 **Strengthen awareness-raising activities, including training in human rights for public force personnel and other officials linked to migration issues, in order to avoid violations of the rights of people in situations of mobility and vulnerability (Ecuador);**

100.199 **Increase efforts to determine the Guyanese nationality of returning citizens, who may lack the documentation needed to prove their right to nationality (Portugal).**

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Guyana was headed by H.E. Dr John Ronald Deep Ford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Neishanta BENN, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Guyana, Geneva;
 - Ms. Joann BOND, Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel, Ministry of Legal Affairs;
 - Ms. Geneva TYNDALL, Foreign Service Officer III, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
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