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Universal periodic review

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

### Honduras

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of Honduras was held at the 8th meeting, on 5 November 2020. The delegation of Honduras was headed by the Vice-President of Honduras and Secretary of State for Economic Development, María Antonia Rivera. At its 14th meeting, held on 10 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Honduras.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Honduras: Bulgaria, Brazil and India.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Honduras:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/HND/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.6/36/HND/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/HND/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal (on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up), Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Honduras 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 Honduras was honoured to present its third national report for the universal periodic review. It considered that the review provided an opportunity to improve the human rights situation in the country by allowing for the transparent presentation of information on progress made and challenges faced and for the sharing of experiences. Honduras attached great importance to the review mechanism, as demonstrated by the fact that it was participating in it with a high-level delegation despite the crisis generated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and Hurricane Eta. The delegation appealed to the solidarity of the international community to support the country's efforts to guarantee human rights during those crises.
6. Since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, Honduras had ratified various international treaties, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Arms Trade Treaty. It had strengthened its national human rights system in line with the recommendations received. In 2018, Honduras had created the Ministry of Human Rights to lead the implementation of the Public Policy and National Action Plan on Human Rights. It had also established a number of mechanisms to monitor progress in implementation, including the System for the Monitoring of Recommendations of Honduras (SIMOREH), the system for linking public policy with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Human Rights Observatory. Furthermore, Honduras had maintained an open invitation to all special procedure mandate holders and had submitted all pending reports to the treaty bodies.
7. In 2016, at the request of the Government, an OHCHR country office had been set up in Honduras. Since then, OHCHR had issued four annual reports and several special reports on the human rights situation. OHCHR and the Ministry of Human Rights had agreed to

cooperate in various areas, including on the protection of human rights defenders and persons displaced by violence and social conflict. Since 2018, Honduras had implemented a participatory process to design a national action plan on business and human rights.

8. The independence of the judiciary was fully respected in Honduras. The selection of the Supreme Court judges had been conducted in accordance with the Constitution through a transparent and participatory process and a series of actions were being implemented to improve access to and the quality of justice and to incorporate new technologies in the judicial process, as foreseen in the Institutional Strategic Plan 2017–2021 of the judiciary. To bring the administration of justice closer to its citizens, Honduras had created “judicial circuits” on matters of corruption, extortion and organized crime. Moreover, work had been done by the judiciary in favour of vulnerable groups, including persons deprived of their liberty, 2,650 of whom had been released during the previous few months.

9. The National Congress had approved several important laws, including the police law incorporating a community policing approach, the law regulating the policing profession and the constitutional reform creating the National Electoral Council and the Electoral Court. The delegation highlighted that the new Criminal Code strengthened the capacity to fight systematic human rights violations as it included a wider range of crimes and better defined existing ones.

10. Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials was a priority. Between 2016 and 2020, the budget of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials had been increased by 355 per cent and, to date, approximately 1,000 people had benefited from protection provided by the Mechanism. In order to strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, Honduras had also established the Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials and had been working, with OHCHR technical support, on a comprehensive policy for the protection of human rights defenders.

11. Regarding the protection of people on the move, Honduras had established a tracing bureau for missing migrants (*mesa de búsqueda de migrantes desaparecidos*) and the creation of three support centres for returning migrants, two centres for the protection of Honduran migrants (one in Mexico and one in the United States of America) and four support centres for migrants in an irregular situation. As part of its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Honduras had implemented a protocol for returning migrants and established nine temporary isolation centres.

12. Measures had been implemented to address violence against women, which was a great challenge for Honduras. Among those measures was the introduction of gender-sensitive criteria for interpreting the Criminal Code, the reform of the Family Code to eliminate child marriage and the approval of the National Policy on Gender in Health. The budget of the National Institute for Women had been increased by 105 per cent. In addition, Honduras had established, under the Ciudad Mujer programme, various centres to provide legal, psychological and social services to women.

13. The delegation highlighted the substantial reduction in the indicators on violence in the country. In 2012, Honduras had a homicide rate of 86.5 per 100,000 inhabitants while, in 2020, the homicide rate was foreseen to decrease to 35 per 100,000 inhabitants. The Ministry of Security had promoted a number of measures to improve public security, including the implementation of the Violence Prevention Policy and the Comprehensive Policy on Harmonious Social Relations and Public Safety, the approval of the Law on the Control of Firearms, Munitions, Explosives and Related Items and the establishment of the Special Commission for the Process of Purification and Transformation of the National Police. The implementation by 2022 of the new police law and the plan for the strengthening and professionalization of the national police was expected to lead to an increase in the number of police officers and, therefore, in a reduction in the participation of the armed forces in public security functions.

14. As part of its efforts to reduce poverty, inequality and exclusion, Honduras had created the National Commission for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, linking the 2030 Agenda to the national planning system and producing two voluntary national reports

analysing the progress made and challenges faced. Social expenditure had been increased and social protection programmes had reached nearly 3 million people. Between 2015 and 2019, the percentage of households in a situation of extreme poverty had decreased from 40.0 to 36.7 and the percentage of those in a situation of poverty had decreased from 63.8 to 59.3.

15. Several indicators in the area of education had significantly improved, including the net coverage rate in pre-basic, basic and secondary education. Between 2016 and 2020, the budget of the Ministry of Education had been increased by 15 per cent and 1 billion lempiras had been invested in improving the educational infrastructure. In 2019, the Ministry of Education had approved the Intercultural Bilingual Education Model for indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.

16. Between 2016 and 2019, the budget of the health sector had been increased by 27 per cent, with priority given to improving the supply of medicines and medical equipment and to preventing and controlling transmissible diseases. The provision of health services to indigenous and Afro-Honduran people had been expanded and important policies had been implemented, such as the National Policy on Gender in Health, the Regional Malaria Elimination Initiative and the National Strategic Response Plan on HIV and AIDS. Honduras had invested more than 3.367 million lempiras in improving the health sector's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

17. During the interactive dialogue, 85 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Estonia welcomed the adoption by Honduras of the SIMOREH database and other institutional measures to promote and protect human rights. It was concerned that the situation of human rights defenders and journalists had worsened.

19. Ethiopia welcomed the measures taken by Honduras to incorporate human rights into the policy frameworks. It commended the special attention paid to the rights of children and adolescents.

20. Fiji welcomed the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and commended Honduras for the legislative human rights reforms undertaken since its previous review.

21. France welcomed the establishment of an OHCHR office in Honduras and of the Ministry of Human Rights. It remained concerned about violence and poverty in the country.

22. Georgia welcomed the Institutional Strategic Plan 2017–2021 of the judiciary and the measures taken by Honduras to ensure gender equality and address gender violence.

23. Germany welcomed the creation by Honduras of the Ministry of Human Rights but remained concerned about widespread impunity. It encouraged Honduras to investigate the human rights abuses that took place after the elections of 2017.

24. Greece welcomed the progress made by Honduras in strengthening its human rights institutions, especially for the protection of journalists and human rights defenders.

25. Guyana welcomed the measures taken by Honduras to strengthen legislation and to enhance protection for women, migrants, human rights defenders and other vulnerable groups.

26. Haiti welcomed the establishment by Honduras of the Ministry of Human Rights and acknowledged its efforts to promote human rights despite the COVID-19 situation and Hurricane Eta.

27. Iceland welcomed the national report presented by Honduras and the steps outlined therein and hoped for their continued implementation.

28. India welcomed the measures taken by Honduras to protect the rights of children and adolescents and encouraged Honduras to ensure the effective implementation of the Public Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples.

29. Indonesia welcomed the establishment by Honduras of the Ministry of Human Rights and hoped that the Ministry would further consolidate the country's efforts to comply with its human rights obligations.
30. Iran took note of the steps taken by Honduras to reform its judicial system and to combat human trafficking through the implementation of the Law against Trafficking in Persons.
31. Iraq praised the steps taken by Honduras in the areas of social protection, economic growth and human rights protection and welcomed the opening of an OHCHR office in the country.
32. Ireland underlined its support for the Offices of the Special Prosecutors and encouraged Honduras to ensure that they were effectively resourced. Ireland commended Honduras for the progress made in police reform.
33. Israel welcomed the creation of the National Commission for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Public Policy on Inclusive Education and the National Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses Service.
34. Italy welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights.
35. Japan welcomed the cooperation of Honduras with OHCHR and expressed appreciation for its commitment to developing a national action plan on business and human rights.
36. Jordan commended Honduras for implementing many of the recommendations it had received during the previous cycle and for its continued commitment to protecting human rights.
37. Kyrgyzstan noted with appreciation the steps taken by Honduras to strengthen its legislation and policy on human rights and the measures adopted to guarantee the rights of children.
38. Malaysia thanked Honduras for the presentation of its national report.
39. Maldives commended Honduras on the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights, the adoption of laws to strengthen human rights programmes and its cooperation with special procedure mandate holders.
40. The Marshall Islands commended the efforts made by Honduras to strengthen the judiciary and urged it to do more to protect human rights and environmental defenders.
41. Mauritius commended Honduras for the measures taken to improve education, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 4, and the reduction in the national courts' backlog of cases.
42. Mexico welcomed the cooperation of Honduras with OHCHR and the development of protocols and mechanisms for the protection and reintegration of children returning to Honduras.
43. Montenegro noted the collaboration of Honduras with OHCHR to incorporate a human rights approach into development policies. It welcomed the establishment of the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders.
44. Morocco appreciated the social measures taken by Honduras, the establishment of an OHCHR office in the country and the cooperation between the Ministry of Human Rights and OHCHR.
45. Myanmar welcomed the adoption of acts and policies on equal wages, education and health. It noted with appreciation the increase in the budget allocated to education.
46. Namibia encouraged Honduras to continue to take steps aimed at economic development and the promotion and protection of human rights.

47. Nepal welcomed the creation of the National Commission for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Strategic Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons.
48. The Netherlands welcomed the adoption of laws and policies to protect human rights defenders and journalists and the strengthening of human rights institutions.
49. Nigeria welcomed the cooperation of Honduras with human rights mechanisms and its efforts to protect migrants and vulnerable groups, promote economic growth and ensure social protection.
50. Norway was concerned about the situation of human rights defenders and vulnerable groups, the role of the military in law enforcement and restrictions on freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.
51. Oman appreciated the efforts of Honduras in preparing the national report and the adoption of the national human rights plan.
52. Pakistan appreciated the efforts of Honduras to empower the National Commissioner for Human Rights and encouraged it to take into account the observations made by the treaty bodies and to provide the National Commissioner with adequate resources.
53. Panama welcomed the adoption by Honduras of the Public Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples.
54. Paraguay welcomed the approval of a protection law, the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and the coordinated work carried out by Honduras with OHCHR. It encouraged Honduras to continue to strengthen its SIMOREH mechanism and offered further technical support.
55. Peru acknowledged the progress made by Honduras, including the strengthening of the capacity of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences against Life to investigate femicides. It hoped that the third cycle of the universal periodic review would contribute to improving the situation of human rights in the country.
56. The Philippines welcomed the efforts made by Honduras to promote sustainable development, financial inclusion and social protection for vulnerable groups.
57. Poland noted the measures adopted by Honduras to protect people in vulnerable situations. It also welcomed the efforts made to improve the situation of persons deprived of their liberty.
58. Portugal noted the ratification by Honduras of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the efforts made to protect human rights defenders.
59. Qatar highlighted the commitment of Honduras to fulfilling its international obligations and took note of its best practices regarding human rights policies and laws.
60. The Republic of Korea welcomed the establishment by Honduras of the Ministry of Human Rights and the opening of an OHCHR office in the country.
61. The Russian Federation noted the progress made by Honduras in the area of human rights but stated that the human rights situation remained complex.
62. Senegal congratulated Honduras for the progress made, in particular regarding the implementation of the Public Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.
63. Singapore commended the ongoing efforts of Honduras to promote and protect its people's rights and noted the measures taken to combat violence against women and improve the national health system.
64. Slovakia acknowledged the efforts made by Honduras to address human rights-related issues but noted cases of intimidation and reprisals against persons cooperating with the United Nations human rights system.

65. Slovenia welcomed the positive efforts of Honduras, including to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment of children, and urged it to strengthen measures to address violence against women.
66. Spain noted that crimes against human rights defenders, journalists and communicators continued in Honduras and that, despite progress in combating gender-based violence, the number of femicides remained high.
67. Sri Lanka welcomed the ratification by Honduras of all core human rights instruments, the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and the steps taken to guarantee universal access to education.
68. Sweden acknowledged the steps taken by Honduras to counter impunity and corruption within the justice system but highlighted the need to further strengthen the independence of the judiciary.
69. Switzerland welcomed the creation in 2020 of the Specialized Fiscal Unit against Corruption Networks.
70. Thailand applauded the adoption by Honduras of the law on support to micro- and small enterprises and the introduction of other economic incentives to further promote economic growth and welfare.
71. Timor-Leste highlighted the creation by Honduras of the Ministry of Human Rights, the adoption of the Public Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples and the strengthening of the capacity of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences against Life to investigate femicides.
72. Togo encouraged Honduras to continue to make progress in promoting human rights and strengthening the protection of the most vulnerable groups in society.
73. Trinidad and Tobago congratulated Honduras on its ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty and the measures taken to combat human trafficking and discrimination against indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.
74. Tunisia welcomed the establishment of an OHCHR office in Honduras, the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the efforts made to protect minorities.
75. Turkey commended Honduras for the efforts made to strengthen the human rights legal framework. Nevertheless, it noted with concern the limited access to public services and the high levels of violence and gang-related activities.
76. Ukraine welcomed the establishment by Honduras of a mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and of the Ministry for Human Rights and welcomed the measures taken to combat violence against women.
77. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the positive policy and institutional developments in Honduras and urged the Government to ensure the protection of journalists and to enable them to report without fear of harassment.
78. The United States of America was concerned about the lack of accountability for the events related to the 2017 protests and about the lack of control and command infrastructure in the National Inter-institutional Security Force.
79. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the positive impact of the Better Life Platform, which had benefited 4.8 million people, and the related cash transfers, which had led to a decrease in malnutrition among children.
80. Viet Nam commended the determination of Honduras to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and welcomed its initiatives to promote gender equality and the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups.
81. Algeria welcomed the implementation by Honduras of the Ciudad Mujer programme, which had contributed to preventing violence against women, assisting and promoting the economic independence of victims and improving living conditions.

82. Argentina celebrated the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and the opening of an OHCHR office in Honduras. It welcomed the decrease in the homicide rate but noted that the levels of violence and insecurity remained high.
83. Australia welcomed the efforts made by Honduras to establish a national protection mechanism and urged it to complete the needed reforms to its electoral, political and judicial systems.
84. Austria applauded the ratification by Honduras of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons but remained concerned about the rising number of attacks against journalists and about the widespread discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and indigenous people.
85. Azerbaijan praised Honduras for adopting measures to ensure the practical implementation of the rights of specific groups and for ratifying international human rights instruments.
86. The Bahamas commended the establishment by Honduras of the Ministry of Human Rights and the efforts made to increase birth registration by opening five new branches of the National Registry Office.
87. Bahrain expressed concern about the increase in violence against women, including femicide, and the persistence of widespread impunity in Honduras.
88. Belarus welcomed the measures taken by Honduras to combat human trafficking, including the adoption of the Strategic Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons.
89. Belgium welcomed the prohibition of child marriage and hoped that the efforts made to fight corruption and impunity would continue after the end of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity.
90. Brazil welcomed the strengthening by Honduras of the national preventive mechanism against torture and the actions implemented to address the issue of internal displacement and urged Honduras to keep promoting public safety.
91. Canada praised Honduras for establishing the Ministry of Human Rights and expressed its concern about the overall human rights situation in the country.
92. Chile acknowledged the steps taken by Honduras to eliminate discrimination against women and inquired about measures to guarantee freedom of expression and the independence of the judiciary.
93. China welcomed the measures taken to promote human rights and expressed concern about violence, overcrowding in prisons, torture, social inequality and the situation of the health system.
94. Colombia highlighted the efforts made by Honduras to implement the recommendations received during its previous review, in 2015.
95. Costa Rica welcomed the opening of an OHCHR office in Honduras.
96. Cuba acknowledged the approval by Honduras of various laws and policies on human rights, including those related to minors in conflict with the law, the provision of school meals and debt relief for workers.
97. Czechia appreciated the establishment of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials and noted that those persons faced significant challenges.
98. Denmark expressed concern about the inadequate protection of indigenous peoples' rights to their territories and to being included in decision-making processes.
99. Djibouti commended Honduras for its commitment to harmonizing its legal framework with international human rights standards and for its collaboration with international human rights mechanisms.

100. The Dominican Republic welcomed the actions taken by Honduras to protect the rights of women, particularly the measures aimed at reducing violence against women, including femicides.

101. Ecuador noted the strengthening of the capacity of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences against Life to investigate femicides, the approval of the Strategic Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, and the implementation of the National Action Plan for Food and Nutritional Security.

102. Egypt commended Honduras on the progress made to protect and promote human rights, especially by establishing an OHCHR office in the country in 2016.

103. In its concluding remarks, the delegation thanked all the States that had actively participated in the review of Honduras, as well as the secretariat for making it possible to hold the session despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 crisis. Honduras had made efforts to implement the recommendations emanating from the two previous cycles of the universal periodic review by incorporating them into SIMOREH and linking them to the Public Policy and National Action Plan on Human Rights. Honduras would strengthen its efforts to address pending challenges and conduct an in-depth analysis of the recommendations received during the third cycle. In order to promote these changes, intersectoral work with the private sector, academia and civil society, including human rights defenders, would be decisive.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

104.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);**

104.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France);**

104.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark) (Chile) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (Portugal) (Argentina) (Slovakia); Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in line with targets 1.4, 4.3 4.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals and Goal 5 (Paraguay); Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ireland);**

104.4 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Greece);**

104.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ensure the protection of women's and girls' rights (Austria);**

104.6 **Implement institutional and financial measures to reduce femicides and improve the situation of women and girls and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);**

104.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile) (Portugal) (Slovakia);**

104.8 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Marshall Islands);**

104.9 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour**

**Organization, to advance Sustainable Development Goals 5.4, 8 and 16 (Paraguay);**

104.10 **Ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Panama) (Costa Rica); Sign and ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) (Ireland);**

104.11 **Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Costa Rica);**

104.12 **Increase further its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms (Azerbaijan);**

104.13 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

104.14 **Continue its efforts in reaching out to the international community in view of alleviating the challenges it has faced thus far (Ethiopia);**

104.15 **Promote dialogue between State institutions and civil society organizations in order to implement its integrated human rights action plan (Iraq);**

104.16 **Allocate adequate resources, both financial and human, for the Ministry of Human Rights to carry out its mandate (Slovakia);**

104.17 **Continue efforts to strengthen the functioning of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);**

104.18 **Continue to provide adequate resources to the National Commissioner for Human Rights (Pakistan);**

104.19 **Strengthen the process for electing and appointing the National Commissioner for Human Rights, thereby strengthening the institutional capacity of that entity to promote and protect human rights in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Colombia);**

104.20 **Establish a national follow-up mechanism for the implementation of recommendations (Qatar);**

104.21 **Strengthen measures for the promotion and protection of human rights and seek necessary support in this regard (Nigeria);**

104.22 **Revise ambiguous language in the Criminal Code in line with rule of law principles (Norway);**

104.23 **Adopt the proposed reforms negotiated and tentatively agreed to during the United Nations-backed dialogue, especially those that will strengthen the rule of law and the country's electoral, political and judicial systems (Australia);**

104.24 **Continue its efforts, including by strengthening the National Commission for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);**

104.25 **Develop and adopt legislation to combat discrimination against vulnerable groups (Marshall Islands);**

104.26 **Take effective measures to combat all forms of discrimination and, more specifically, racism and racial discrimination against indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (Djibouti);**

- 104.27 Continue the efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, support indigenous people and people of African descent, and guarantee their rights (Tunisia); Work to combat all forms of discrimination, including against indigenous people and people of African descent, persons with disabilities and children (Egypt); Stop using stereotypes and prejudice against indigenous people and Afro-Hondurans (Jordan); Develop a comprehensive framework to combat discrimination against indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans (Argentina);
- 104.28 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that addresses direct and indirect discrimination and encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);
- 104.29 Include a comprehensive definition of “hate crime” in criminal legislation (Israel);
- 104.30 Take further measures to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Italy);
- 104.31 Take concrete steps towards eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Montenegro); Take further steps towards eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Timor-Leste);
- 104.32 Collect data on violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons with a view to enabling policy change, protection and access to justice (Netherlands);
- 104.33 Make progress towards the adoption of a law that effectively implements article 60 of the Constitution and adapt Honduran legislation to the doctrine and jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in order to allow people of the same sex to marry without discrimination (Spain);
- 104.34 Strengthen the institutional human rights framework to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, sexual identity and gender expression (Chile);
- 104.35 Ensure prompt and effective investigations into killings of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and other related crimes and the prosecution of those responsible (Czechia);
- 104.36 Allocate technical resources for inclusive policies to address climate change that include the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (Indonesia);
- 104.37 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks to address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation frameworks (Fiji);
- 104.38 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities and indigenous and local communities are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Fiji);
- 104.39 Establish a ministry or department with a specific mandate to address issues relating to climate change (Bahamas);
- 104.40 Establish accessible, transparent and effective consultation and complaint mechanisms for communities affected by mining and commercial projects (Malaysia);
- 104.41 Adopt a national plan of action to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Marshall Islands);
- 104.42 Continue the broad discussion regarding a national action plan for business and human rights with the participation of various sectors of civil society, private companies and the national Government (Colombia); Continue promoting the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human

**Rights and develop a national action plan on business and human rights (Thailand);**

104.43 **Ensure that law enforcement is carried out exclusively by civilian police forces (Norway);**

104.44 **Conduct prompt investigations into all allegations of human rights violations and abuses committed by the security forces, including acts of torture and extrajudicial executions, in order to ensure redress for victims and hold perpetrators fully accountable (Italy);**

104.45 **Continue programmes aimed at raising awareness about international standards on human rights protection and promotion, in particular among law enforcement institutions (Algeria);**

104.46 **Adopt legislation regulating the use of force and make progress in the adoption of protocols regulating the conduct of law enforcement officers in accordance with international standards (Mexico);**

104.47 **Strengthen the national police force to address nationwide security in a more efficient and effective way, with due regard to human rights, abstain from creating new law enforcement bureaucracies to tackle the problem and confine the armed forces to their traditional role (Turkey);**

104.48 **Adopt and implement the proposed use-of-force legislation to guide security forces' interactions with civilians and develop operational law capacity and training to facilitate advice to commanders on human rights issues (United States of America);**

104.49 **Continue to take all necessary political, economic, social and cultural measures to improve public security and the quality of life of the country's citizens (Haiti);**

104.50 **Harmonize national legislation and laws with international standards to combat impunity in cases of torture, ill-treatment and inhuman and degrading treatment, and improve detention conditions (Egypt);**

104.51 **Investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible of serious crimes committed in the mass demonstrations after the 2017 elections and the health and education reforms, including killings, arbitrary detentions and cases of torture (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

104.52 **Take more effective measures to combat violence, especially against journalists (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

104.53 **Take action to ensure a decrease in organized crime, including by cartels and gangs (Poland);**

104.54 **Continue its efforts to prevent and combat crimes and tackle impunity with a view to ensuring its citizens' right to life and security (Republic of Korea);**

104.55 **Take appropriate measures to improve the situation of its penitentiary system, including by addressing the issue of overcrowding and violence in prisons and juvenile detention centres (Republic of Korea); Intensify efforts to improve detention conditions for inmates and to reform the penitentiary system in general (Russian Federation); Take effective measures to bring conditions of detention in line with international standards, in particular by reducing overcrowding and inter-prisoner violence (Germany);**

104.56 **Avoid the indiscriminate use of preventive detention, eradicate the severe prison overcrowding and improve precarious prison conditions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

104.57 **Adopt legislation to regulate private security companies (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

- 104.58 **Adopt legislation to regulate the activities of private security companies (Namibia);**
- 104.59 **Promote efforts to guarantee the independence of the judiciary and to promote the separation of powers (Iraq);**
- 104.60 **Ensure the independence of the judiciary through clear rules and objective criteria for judicial careers, including for the appointment, promotion, disciplinary sanction and dismissal of judges (Mexico);**
- 104.61 **Continue its efforts to guarantee the independence of the judiciary, including the development of clear standards and objective criteria for judicial careers (Peru); Ensure the independence of the judiciary by establishing clear rules and objective criteria with regard to the judicial service, including for the appointment, promotion and dismissal of judges, and the application of disciplinary sanctions (Czechia); Tackle corruption and the lack of independence of the judiciary through the transparent election of magistrates (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 104.62 **Take measures to protect the independence and integrity of the judicial branch of government (Namibia);**
- 104.63 **Strengthen the independence of the justice system by reviewing the procedure for selecting and appointing Supreme Court judges, the Attorney General and his or her deputy (Sweden);**
- 104.64 **Ensure the independence of the judiciary, inter alia, by ensuring that judges cannot be transferred against their will (Germany);**
- 104.65 **Enact a law to guarantee and strengthen judicial independence and update the procedures for selecting and appointing Supreme Court justices and the Attorney General and his or her deputy (United States of America);**
- 104.66 **Pursue efforts to promote access to justice and reduce impunity (Morocco);**
- 104.67 **Strengthen the mandate of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity and implement the recommendations made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Maldives); Renew the mandate of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity (Timor-Leste);**
- 104.68 **Following the end of the mandate of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity, build on the progress achieved and strengthen institutional capacities for fighting corruption, including by allocating special financial and human resources to the Offices of the Special Prosecutors (Germany);**
- 104.69 **Continue to strengthen legal and judicial institutional capacity, which would include increasing human rights training for officials in the fight against transnational organized crime (Indonesia);**
- 104.70 **Consider the possibility of renewing the mandate of the Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (Panama);**
- 104.71 **Bring to justice and effectively punish the perpetrators of assaults against and killings of human rights defenders, such as the recent killing of the environmental defender of Guapinol (France);**
- 104.72 **Take effective steps against corruption, corrupt political networks and impunity by adopting concrete measures to restore citizens' trust in democratic institutions in Honduras (Poland);**
- 104.73 **Strengthen the fight against impunity and corruption by ensuring the absence of political interference in anti-corruption mechanisms and the independence of the judiciary, in accordance with targets 16.5 and 16.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);**

- 104.74 Continue to take the measures necessary to eliminate corruption, combat impunity and protect the State apparatus from the influence of organized criminal groups (Turkey);
- 104.75 Strengthen its commitment to fighting corruption by increasing funding to the Specialized Fiscal Unit against Corruption Networks and removing legal and political barriers in order for the organization to hire additional personnel (United States of America);
- 104.76 Continue efforts to improve access to justice (Bahamas);
- 104.77 Intensify efforts to combat crimes and impunity (Bahrain);
- 104.78 Increase efforts to ensure the independence of the judicial system, strengthening the investigation of and prosecution for acts of corruption and human rights violations, and prevent the criminalization of human rights defenders and community and Indigenous activists to ensure they are able to operate in a safe environment (Canada);
- 104.79 Investigate and bring to justice cases of human rights violations implicating military forces and create a well-defined plan to complete the reform of the police and remove the military from civilian security duties (Canada);
- 104.80 Continue to strengthen the capacities of the judicial system in order to pursue decisively the fight against drug trafficking, human trafficking and corruption (Colombia);
- 104.81 Ensure the investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of the alleged human rights violations that occurred during the coup d'état in 2009 and the intellectual and financial authors of the killing of the human rights defender Berta Cáceres (Costa Rica); Address impunity for attacks against human rights defenders and journalists without delay (Japan); Adopt concrete measures to guarantee respect for and protection of the work of human rights defenders and journalists, as well as to ensure that the crimes committed against them are investigated and those responsible are punished effectively and impartially (Ecuador);
- 104.82 Provide the national protection system and the Office of the Special Prosecutor the necessary funding and operational capacity by the next universal periodic review (Czechia);
- 104.83 Take all necessary measures to prevent crime and combat drug trafficking, particularly among youths, through programmes and incentives to cultivate an environment in which children and youth are encouraged to develop their full potential (Indonesia);
- 104.84 Ensure full respect for and protection of freedom of expression, which remains limited in Honduras, and end all forms of violence against journalists and human rights defenders (Estonia);
- 104.85 Respect and protect the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Australia);
- 104.86 Stop misusing criminal law for prosecuting, paralyzing and delegitimizing the work of human right defenders (Estonia);
- 104.87 Effectively implement the law on the protection of human rights defenders and enhance efforts to create a safe and enabling environment for them (Italy);
- 104.88 Ensure respect for the exercise of peaceful protests in accordance with international standards and protect freedom of expression and assembly (Japan);
- 104.89 Adopt policies that encourage interfaith harmony and promote protection and tolerance for followers of religious minorities (Jordan);

- 104.90 **Ensure the effectiveness of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials by allocating sufficient funds and by comprehensively evaluating its performance (Netherlands); Ensure technical and financial resources to the recently created mechanisms to protect human rights defenders (Portugal); Implement more effectively and fully the 2016 national protection mechanism to ensure the protection of human rights defenders (Ireland);**
- 104.91 **Refrain from criminalizing human rights defenders and ensure their protection (Norway);**
- 104.92 **Ensure that crimes against human rights defenders, journalists, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, indigenous people and Afro-Honduran activists are properly investigated and that those responsible are held accountable (Norway);**
- 104.93 **Protect journalists and human rights defenders, including by allocating sufficient resources to the protection mechanism for human rights defenders and by involving civil society (France);**
- 104.94 **Review national law in order to protect the rights to freedom of expression, association and participation in peaceful protests (Portugal);**
- 104.95 **Continue to improve national legislation regarding respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**
- 104.96 **Take all necessary measures to preserve a free, safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, journalists and media workers and ensure that they can do their work without facing intimidation or harassment (Slovakia);**
- 104.97 **Ensure thorough, prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all attacks, threats and assaults against human rights defenders and journalists, and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility for such crimes (Slovenia);**
- 104.98 **Strengthen, including through financial means, the national system and the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials and the Office of the Special Prosecutor for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials in order to provide an effective response to the violence and harassment suffered by these people (Spain);**
- 104.99 **Finance and carry out an effective policy for preventing violence and acts of intimidation against the media, human rights defenders and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population, taking into account a gender perspective (Switzerland);**
- 104.100 **Substantially improve efforts to effectively protect journalists, human rights defenders and environmentalists, as well as vulnerable groups such as women, youth, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and indigenous people, including by effectively combating impunity (Germany);**
- 104.101 **Involve civil society organizations in the decision-making processes of the national protection mechanism (Germany);**
- 104.102 **Increase protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals, journalists and human rights defenders, including environmental human rights defenders, from threats and attacks and fully investigate, prosecute and punish all acts of violence in accordance with the law (Australia);**
- 104.103 **Strengthen efforts to promptly, effectively and impartially investigate any allegations of violence or reprisals against journalists, human rights defenders, land rights defenders and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender**

**and intersex persons and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable (Austria);**

**104.104 Take further steps to improve the effectiveness of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials (Greece);**

**104.105 Promptly and impartially investigate all unresolved cases of attacks against journalists and consider taking advantage of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity (Greece);**

**104.106 Ensure thorough, prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all attacks, threats and assaults against human rights defenders and bring to justice those suspected of such crimes (Belgium);**

**104.107 Ensure investigation into and accountability for attacks, acts of reprisal and violence against journalists and human rights defenders (Brazil);**

**104.108 Protect freedom of expression by promptly investigating acts of intimidation and harassment and attacks against journalists, human rights defenders and indigenous, Afrodescendant and community activists and by prosecuting those responsible (Canada);**

**104.109 Intensify efforts to clarify cases of reported disappearances of human rights defenders in line with the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);**

**104.110 Continue strengthening policies on access to public information and its effective application (Dominican Republic);**

**104.111 Increase its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, in particular for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Israel);**

**104.112 Continue implementing measures to counter human trafficking and drug trafficking (Russian Federation);**

**104.113 Move forward with bringing into force the regulations to accompany the Law against Trafficking in Persons (Bahamas);**

**104.114 Harmonize the investigation into alleged crimes of trafficking in persons and provide adequate human and financial resources to hold perpetrators accountable and to avoid impunity (Jordan);**

**104.115 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in human beings for labour and sexual exploitation, including by improving law enforcement practices with a view to bringing to justice and punishing perpetrators, and to provide victims of trafficking with comprehensive protection and rehabilitation (Belarus);**

**104.116 Give sustained attention to addressing any remaining instances of forced labour and trafficking in persons (Trinidad and Tobago);**

**104.117 Continue efforts to address forced labour and trafficking in persons, including trafficking in persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation (Guyana);**

**104.118 Step up the fight against sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons, particularly among children, and provide protection for victims (Tunisia);**

**104.119 Step up measures to reduce unemployment and to create favourable working conditions for women, especially women from indigenous communities and of African descent (Myanmar);**

**104.120 Provide equal opportunities for women and men in the labour market and strengthen measures to close the gender pay gap, in view of the adoption of the Law on Wage Equality (Sri Lanka);**

**104.121 Take all necessary measures to improve working conditions for women (Guyana);**

- 104.122 **Implement measures to combat violations of women's rights in the labour market and reduce the pay gap between men and women (Togo);**
- 104.123 **Establish policies and mechanisms to prevent and eradicate child labour, including support programmes for low-income families (Malaysia);**
- 104.124 **Pass legislation regulating sex work to limit or prevent the ill-treatment of and discrimination against sex workers (Marshall Islands);**
- 104.125 **Work towards strengthening the achievements made in terms of poverty eradication and gender equality (Morocco);**
- 104.126 **Enhance efforts to reduce poverty and extreme poverty, especially among people living in rural areas, by addressing inequalities (Myanmar);**
- 104.127 **Carry out poverty reduction efforts to effectively reduce the population living in poverty and address social inequality issues (China);**
- 104.128 **Continue implementing measures aimed at reducing poverty in the most vulnerable areas and groups (Dominican Republic);**
- 104.129 **Continue to adopt and implement programmes with a view to reducing poverty among the most vulnerable groups of the population and improving their social and living conditions (Russian Federation); Develop a national action plan for poverty reduction that has a human rights perspective and is focused on achieving Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 10 (Paraguay);**
- 104.130 **Continue its efforts in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals for the better enjoyment of human rights by its people (Viet Nam);**
- 104.131 **Strengthen its initiatives to provide an effective response to the situation of food insecurity and child malnutrition, particularly in rural areas (India); Strengthen its initiatives to provide an effective response to the situation of food insecurity and child malnutrition as recommended by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Sri Lanka);**
- 104.132 **Pursue the implementation of the Institutional Strategic Plan 2017–2021 to provide transparent, efficient and impartial services (Oman);**
- 104.133 **Continue to implement and strengthen its programmes on developing human capital through entrepreneurship and conditional transfers that prioritize vulnerable groups (Philippines);**
- 104.134 **Ensure the provision of safe and accessible drinking water to every person, including to communities living in vulnerable situations and rural areas (Poland);**
- 104.135 **Continue efforts to further strengthen economic, social and cultural rights, especially for women, children and persons with disabilities (Algeria);**
- 104.136 **Continue implementing plans and programmes in the social protection field (Azerbaijan);**
- 104.137 **Incorporate into the 2018–2022 strategic plan of the Government and into other national development plans the response to the current and future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable social sectors and areas (Cuba);**
- 104.138 **Prioritize investment in the national health system in order to guarantee the availability of free, universal public health care for all (Malaysia);**
- 104.139 **Step up its efforts to respond to the health needs of and ensure access to the most vulnerable groups, including by allocating adequate funds (India);**
- 104.140 **Continue its efforts to strengthen its national health-care system and the accessibility of essential health services, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic (Singapore);**

- 104.141 **Continue efforts to reduce health needs and discrepancies in access to health care for the most vulnerable groups, including by allocating adequate funds (Sri Lanka);**
- 104.142 **Improve the health system to effectively protect the right to health of women and girls (China);**
- 104.143 **Improve equal access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services (Germany);**
- 104.144 **Lift the ban on the use of emergency contraceptive pills, currently prohibited even in cases of rape (Iceland);**
- 104.145 **Ensure that all women and girls have information on and access to sexual and reproductive health services, including access to contraceptives and to legal and safe abortions, especially in cases of rape, of incest and of risks to the health and life of the woman (Mexico);**
- 104.146 **Guarantee the rights to sexual and reproductive health, including access to emergency contraception methods and by decriminalizing abortion (France);**
- 104.147 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and remove legal, administrative and practical barriers to accessing safe and legal abortion services (Iceland); Decriminalize abortion and ensure safe, legal abortions, particularly in cases where the woman's life or health is in danger, where the fetus suffers from fatal or severe impairment, or where pregnancy is the result of rape or incest (Slovenia);**
- 104.148 **Expand education coverage, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels, invest in infrastructure and define clear strategies to improve the educational inclusion of poor children (India); Extend the coverage of the education system, particularly secondary and higher education, in order to improve the integration of children living in poverty into the education system (Senegal); Consider further expanding education coverage, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels (Sri Lanka); Step up its efforts to expand education coverage, especially at the secondary level, and improve the educational inclusion of poor children, Afro-Hondurans and persons with disabilities (Thailand);**
- 104.149 **Continue the efforts to promote and ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities, including through training, building structures and reaching out campaigns (Israel);**
- 104.150 **Strengthen policies to ensure children remain in school (Malaysia);**
- 104.151 **Allocate additional budgetary resources to teacher training and infrastructure to ensure all children receive access to a quality education (Maldives);**
- 104.152 **Continue measures to eradicate illiteracy and reduce drop-out rates by ensuring access to education (Myanmar);**
- 104.153 **Pursue government efforts in the area of education to ensure that primary education is free of charge (Oman);**
- 104.154 **Provide effective and accessible education, inter alia, by ensuring adequate budgetary allocations, to all children, including indigenous children, children of African descent and children with disabilities (Poland);**
- 104.155 **Increase efforts on human rights education and training to law enforcement officers (Portugal);**
- 104.156 **Ensure that all children have access to education and take measures to provide quality education, including by allocating greater budgetary resources (Malaysia);**

- 104.157 **Ensure that all children have equal access to quality education without discrimination (Qatar);**
- 104.158 **Take further measures for the full enjoyment of the right to education (Azerbaijan);**
- 104.159 **Step up efforts to strengthen the right to education for all and ensure access without discrimination to quality education for all, particularly indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans (Djibouti);**
- 104.160 **Adopt measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Basic Law on Intercultural Bilingual Education (Peru);**
- 104.161 **Adopt the measures necessary for the effective implementation of the Basic Law on Intercultural Bilingual Education and the Public Policy against Racism and Racial Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (Ecuador);**
- 104.162 **Take prompt action to end violence against women, including domestic, sexual and gender-based violence and femicides, and ensure full accountability for such acts (Estonia);**
- 104.163 **Support the work of the Inter-institutional Commission on Follow-up to Investigations on Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides (Ireland);**
- 104.164 **Continue efforts to put an end to discrimination and domestic violence against women (Iraq);**
- 104.165 **Ensure full implementation of the law on violence against women, including by guaranteeing effective access to justice to women victims of violence (Italy);**
- 104.166 **Take further measures to promote and protect women's rights, including through the prevention of domestic and sexual violence (Japan);**
- 104.167 **Scale up its positive achievements in bringing more women into decision-making positions (Ethiopia);**
- 104.168 **Further strengthen mechanisms at the national level to prevent and protect all victims of domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 104.169 **Improve the existing legislative framework by adopting and implementing comprehensive legislation that establishes the State's obligation to effectively protect women and girls against domestic and sexual violence (Iceland); Implement stricter enforcement and punitive laws for offences of sexual violence against women that are proportionate with the crimes committed (Malaysia); Put in place the necessary legal and administrative framework to combat gender-based violence (Mauritius); Step up efforts to adopt national legislation on the prevention of and fight against violence against women (Russian Federation); Continue enacting legislation in order to prevent violence against women (Bahrain);**
- 104.170 **Adopt an investigative protocol and take preventive action to address the root causes of femicides (Montenegro);**
- 104.171 **Strengthen efforts to address violence against women and children, including measures to prevent violence and support survivors, and remove obstacles that prevent access to justice (Fiji);**
- 104.172 **Continue to take measures to prevent and combat domestic and sexual violence and provide assistance and protection to victims (Nepal);**
- 104.173 **Implement programmes designed to effectively protect victims of gender violence (Peru);**
- 104.174 **Redouble its efforts in preventing and addressing violence against women, punishing those responsible and providing assistance and protection to victims (Philippines);**

- 104.175 **Take legislative and budgetary measures to put an end to violence against women and girls and promote equality among men and women (France);**
- 104.176 **Protect and combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);**
- 104.177 **Continue to implement the Ciudad Mujer programme and to expand it to other cities in the country (Israel); Allocate sufficient resources to the programme set up by the Ciudad Mujer initiative, which aims to guarantee comprehensive care for women, in particular those who are victims of gender-based violence, and ensure that it is accessible throughout the country (Senegal); Allocate sufficient resources to programmes under the Ciudad Mujer initiative and secure their availability across the country (Czechia);**
- 104.178 **Continue, in cooperation with relevant international partners, as appropriate, to strengthen efforts to eliminate violence against women, including during the pandemic, by improving access to justice, enhancing community education and increasing victim support (Singapore);**
- 104.179 **Take further steps to combat discrimination against women and girls (Georgia);**
- 104.180 **Take action to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, in particular by establishing accessible and effective protection mechanisms, including the right to emergency contraception pills, especially in cases of rape or sexual abuse, in accordance with target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);**
- 104.181 **Continue to strengthen gender equality, combat discrimination against women and protect women victims of domestic and sexual violence (Tunisia);**
- 104.182 **Continue efforts to eliminate discrimination against women, to prevent violence against them and their murders and to combat trafficking in persons (Ukraine);**
- 104.183 **Prevent and combat all acts of violence against women, bring perpetrators to justice and provide assistance and protection to victims (Ukraine);**
- 104.184 **Prioritize steps to combat the widespread rape and sexual exploitation of women and girls by gangs. Build institutional capacity for the protection of victims by strengthening measures to proactively identify victims and refer them to appropriate support services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 104.185 **Tackle the increase in gender violence with legal assistance, ensure access to justice for women and reduce impunity in such cases (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 104.186 **Continue its efforts to achieve gender equality and further promote the rights of women, children and persons from other vulnerable groups (Viet Nam);**
- 104.187 **Adopt the measures necessary to reduce the number of acts of violence committed against women, including domestic violence, sexual violence and femicides, and to ensure access to justice for victims of this kind of violence (Argentina);**
- 104.188 **Step up its efforts to prevent and combat all acts of violence against women, ensure accountability for those responsible and provide assistance and protection to victims of gender-based violence (Greece);**
- 104.189 **Include, in the draft national protocol for the care of victims of sexual violence, international standards regarding the management and treatment of rape, including access to emergency contraception (Belgium);**

- 104.190 Redouble its efforts to prevent and combat all acts of violence against women, to punish those responsible and to provide assistance and protection to victims, including through the adoption of a comprehensive law on violence against women (Belgium);
- 104.191 Step up efforts to prevent and combat violence against women, including through the creation of an integrated system for the collection of statistics on this issue (Brazil);
- 104.192 Eradicate all forms of discrimination against women, ensure equality between men and women and end structural violence against women, including sexual violence and femicide (Egypt);
- 104.193 Strengthen measures for the prevention, investigation and punishment of all sexual and gender-based violence, including most specifically domestic violence and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Canada);
- 104.194 Fight severely against violence targeting women and investigate and punish all cases of femicide (China);
- 104.195 Continue to adopt the institutional and regulatory measures required for the prevention of acts of violence against women and girls, guaranteeing access to justice and providing the necessary resources for the investigation of these crimes (Colombia);
- 104.196 Adopt coordinated and adequately funded measures to address and eliminate discriminatory stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men in the family and in society (Guyana);
- 104.197 Redouble its efforts to safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups, including women and children, as well as ethnic minorities, especially by strengthening its initiatives and programmes to prevent gender-based violence, child labour and other offences (Republic of Korea);
- 104.198 Strengthen the mechanisms to prevent and combat violence against women in order to protect victims and provide them with justice and rehabilitation and other forms of assistance (Djibouti);
- 104.199 Adopt coordinated and duly funded awareness-raising activities and programmes targeting young men and boys with the aim of changing attitudes and promoting norms of positive masculinity, including through the use of social media (Haiti);
- 104.200 Continue its work to ensure birth registration across the country (Kyrgyzstan);
- 104.201 Continue efforts to advance its policy on guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents (Georgia);
- 104.202 Take all necessary measures to prevent the recruitment of children by *maras* and criminal groups and to protect children from armed violence (Panama);
- 104.203 Strengthen programmes to prevent the recruitment of children and to protect them from violence by gangs, including *maras* and other criminal groups (Peru); Take all measures to prevent the recruitment of children into work and criminalize the forced recruitment of children into criminal groups (Ukraine);
- 104.204 Expand actions to prevent juvenile violence with an emphasis on community action. In this regard, continue to strengthen local councils and the Safer Municipalities programme (Cuba);
- 104.205 Prioritize the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous people during the implementation of various economic projects in their territory (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 104.206 **Strengthen the efforts to prevent any form of discrimination against indigenous and Afro-Honduran persons (Italy);**
- 104.207 **Pursue its policy for the integration of indigenous peoples and combat racism (Oman);**
- 104.208 **Ensure the meaningful political participation of indigenous peoples and their access to social services (Philippines);**
- 104.209 **Respect the rights of indigenous peoples and peasants, in particular their right to prior consultation, in accordance with the declarations on the rights of indigenous peoples and the rights of peasants (Switzerland);**
- 104.210 **Strengthen the protection of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples against racial discrimination (Togo);**
- 104.211 **Persevere in its efforts to address persisting stereotypes and prejudices against indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 104.212 **Take all necessary steps to ensure that the recent reforms to the Criminal Code of Honduras meet international human rights obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 104.213 **Strengthen the efforts to end discrimination in law and practice against indigenous and Afro-Honduran people (Austria);**
- 104.214 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi summit and adopt by 2021 the public policy, currently being examined, aimed at guaranteeing the protection of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Honduran women and ensure its proper implementation with the active participation of affected populations (Costa Rica);**
- 104.215 **Provide adequate resources to the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage and the Directorate for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples with a view to ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples (Denmark);**
- 104.216 **Strengthen efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to health, education and social services and ensure their full integration in society (Fiji);**
- 104.217 **Take action to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in consultations, decision-making and policymaking in all areas of public life (Poland);**
- 104.218 **Promote measures to achieve the greater social inclusion of persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**
- 104.219 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of migrants and persons in vulnerable situations (Nigeria);**
- 104.220 **Implement a reintegration plan for Hondurans and repatriate migrant children returned to the country and displaced by violence (Senegal);**
- 104.221 **Bring the law on migrants and foreigners and related texts into line with international standards (Togo);**
- 104.222 **Adopt a comprehensive migration public policy focused on guaranteeing the human rights of migrants and their families, paying special attention to the situation of Honduran migrants and the need to ensure their integrity in cooperation with other States (Argentina);**
- 104.223 **Continue efforts to execute its response plans for displacement (Bahamas).**

105. **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 Honduras was headed by the Vice-president of the Republic of Honduras and Secretary of State for Economic Development, H.E. Mrs. María Antonia Rivera, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Rolando Edgardo Argueta, President, Supreme Court Justice;
- Mr. Carlos Madero, Secretary of State, General Coordinator of Government;
- Mrs. Zoila Cruz, Secretary of State for Development and Social Inclusion;
- Mrs. Alba Consuelo Flores, Secretary of State for Health;
- Mr. Arnaldo Bueso, Secretary of State for Education;
- Mr. Olvin Villalobos, Secretary of State for Work and Social Security;
- Mr. Elvis Rodas, Secretary of State for National Resources and Environment;
- Mrs. Karla Eugenia Cueva Aguilar, Secretary of State for Human Rights;
- María Andrea Matamoros, Secretary of State for Communications and Presidential Strategy;
- Mrs. Ana Aminta Madrid, Secretary of State and Director of the National Institute for Women;
- Mr. Marcos Velasquez, Deputy and President of the Committee for Human Rights of the National Congress;
- Mrs. Johana Bermúdez, Deputy, National Congress;
- Mrs. Sara Medina, Deputy, National Congress;
- Mrs. Estela Cardona, Attorney General;
- Mrs. Alejandra Hernández Quan, Deputy Secretary for Prevention; State Secretariat of Public Security;
- Mrs. Nelly Jerez, Deputy Secretary for Consular and Migration Affairs, State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Mrs. Jackeline Anchecta, Deputy Secretary for Promotion of Human Rights, State Secretariat of Human Rights;
- Mrs. Rosa Seaman, Deputy Secretary for Protection, State Secretariat of Human Rights;
- Mrs. Doris Mayrell Mendoza, Deputy Secretary for Public Policy and Social Inclusion, State Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion;
- H.E. Mr. Ambassador Giampaolo Rizzo Alvarado, Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Mrs. Loany Alvarado, Deputy Director of Prosecutors, Public Ministry;
- Mrs. Carolina Menjivar, Executive Director, National Institute for Migration;
- Mr. Rony Javier Portillo, National Director, National Penitentiary Institute;
- Mrs. Lolis Salas, Executive Director, Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Family;
- Mr. Tulio Mariano Gonzáles, Director General, Directorate for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans;

- Mrs. Nolvía Amador, Director on Investigation and Compliance to International Obligations, State Secretariat of Human Rights;
  - Mr. Pablo Kuri, Director for Public Policy and National Action Plan for Human Rights, State Secretariat of Human Rights;
  - Mrs. Mariel Lezama, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
  - Mr. Ángel Claros Córdova, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
  - Mrs. Karen Motiño, Legislative Manager, National Congress;
  - Mrs. Claudia Patricia Galindo, Assistant to the Prosecutor's Office, Public Ministry;
  - Mrs. Daniela Palacios, Sectoral Assistant to the Secretary of State, General Secretariat of Government Coordination;
  - Mrs. Sagrario Prudott, Human Rights Advisor, State Secretariat of Security;
  - Mr. Wilmer Torres Saavedra, National Police Commissioner, State Secretariat of Security;
  - Mr. Cesar Jauregui, Human Rights Advisor, State Secretariat of Human Rights;
  - Mr. Gustavo Betancourt, Human Rights Conventions Officer, State Secretariat of Human Rights.
-