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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Liberia

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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-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of Liberia was held at the 2nd meeting, on 2 November 2020. The delegation of Liberia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Frank Musah Dean, Jr. At its 10th meeting, held on 6 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Liberia.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Liberia: Bahrain, Nigeria and Spain.
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 Liberia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/LBR/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/LBR/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/LBR/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Liberia through the troika. Those 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 Liberia acknowledged the Human Rights Council's efforts in continuing to hold the session of the Working Group session, despite the challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
6. The delegation indicated that, during the second cycle of the universal periodic review, Liberia had accepted 187 recommendations related to civil and political rights, as well as social and economic rights, despite the economic and development challenges resulting from the Ebola virus disease outbreak and those faced in the acquisition of visas for most of the delegates to participate in the interactive dialogue held in Geneva in the context of the second review cycle.
7. According to the delegation, the national human rights action plan had been useful for making progress in terms of the implementation of the accepted recommendations. The steering committee had been constituted and included representatives from the ministries, government agencies, civil society organizations and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, which guided the implementation process.
8. As a country that had faced years of armed conflicts, and which strived for post-conflict national renewal and reconciliation, Liberia reaffirmed its strong commitment to meeting its international human rights obligations. It noted that the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations had helped in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically in the area of access to justice. The delegation also reaffirmed the commitment of Liberia to abide by its obligations under the various international human rights treaties and instruments to which it was a party.

9. The delegation stressed that, following the second universal periodic review cycle, Liberia had conducted peaceful presidential and general elections. Elections in Liberia had been described by the international community as a free, fair and transparent transition of authority, since 1980.

10. According to the delegation, the country did not report persistent impunity for human rights violations and, although a number of investigations were ongoing, cases of human rights abuses had been investigated and those responsible charged, prosecuted and punished in line with Liberian law. The delegation also highlighted the absence of political prisoners in Liberia.

11. Regarding the issue of the death penalty, the delegation reiterated that Liberia had remained “abolitionist by practice” and that its stance had been translated into a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. Liberia was taking steps towards its de jure abolition in due process, in line with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, which it had ratified in 2005.

12. The delegation stated that, in close collaboration with non-State actors, Liberia had engaged in public education and awareness-raising activities on the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices, with a view to laying the foundation for attitudinal change and paving the way for a reform in law. Liberia was aware that female genital mutilation and other harmful practices such as “trial by ordeal” were human rights violations and should therefore be criminalized.

13. The delegation indicated that critical human rights issues, such as the protection of freedom of expression and the rights of women, had been addressed by Liberia. In 2018, in compliance with the Declaration of Table Mountain, the Government had repealed chapter 11, section 11.12, on sedition, and section 11.14, on criminal malevolence, of the Penal Law of 1978 on criminal libel against the President; and the Kamara Abdullah Kamara Act of Press Freedom of 2019 had been adopted. Those reforms in the domestic legislation had laid the foundation for the promotion and protection of freedom of expression and the independence of the Liberian press and of the media.

14. In the area of constitutional reform, the Senate and House of Representatives of the fifty-fourth Legislature had adopted a joint resolution on 30 September 2019, which was consistent with article 91 of the Constitution and which proposed a constitutional referendum to amend articles 28, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 83 (a) and (c) of the Constitution of 1986. The resolution had been approved by the President of Liberia on 4 October 2019, and a referendum was scheduled to take place on 8 December 2020. If approved, the Constitution of Liberia would be modified to reduce the duration of tenure of elected officials, including legislators and the President, allow for dual citizenship and add an affirmative action clause guaranteeing equal representation and participation of women in the governance of Liberia. The President had also signed into law the Local Government Act of 2018, which decentralized governance and provided for the participation of women in local governance, including training opportunities for women and girls in matters related to leadership.

15. In relation to the global COVID-19 pandemic, Liberia noted with satisfaction that, some challenges notwithstanding, the experience in 2014 with the Ebola virus disease had helped the country in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic through robust measures aimed at containing the spread of the virus. Indeed, the Government had introduced measures, such as a declaration of a national health emergency and a declaration of a state of emergency, for a period of a total of 90 days ending on 21 July 2020. During the state of emergency, Liberia had imposed restrictions on schools, public gatherings and the free movement of people, goods and services. While the restrictions did not affect the functioning of the courts or the issuances of writs of habeas corpus, they had had a negative impact on employment rates, international trade and travel and the gross domestic product.

16. Additional challenges had included the lack of funding for the operationalization of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up, overcrowding in prisons and limited funding to support the full implementation of the national human rights action plan.

17. In order to improve the justice system of Liberia, the Government had initiated the alternative dispute resolution mechanism, aimed at increasing access to justice outside of

courtroom litigation. The national policy on alternative dispute resolution was formulated with the intention to provide a system of justice focused on people's needs. A draft had been submitted to national stakeholders for review, and it remained under consideration by the Minister of Justice. Liberia was also taking steps towards an amendment to the Penal Code and to the judiciary law to provide for plea bargaining.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

18. During the interactive dialogue, 79 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

19. Nepal commended Liberia for continuing the moratorium on the death penalty and for developing its second national human rights action plan. It also applauded the legislative reform that criminalized sexual and gender-based violence.

20. The Niger appreciated the adoption by Liberia of a national human rights action plan in 2019 and several legislative measures aimed at combating gender-based violence and ensuring equal the representation and participation of women, by means of a principle of positive discrimination.

21. The Netherlands commended Liberia for enacting the Domestic Violence Act of 2019. It remained concerned however about the persistence of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape and female genital mutilation, and that those responsible for war crimes during the civil war had yet to be prosecuted.

22. Nigeria highlighted the efforts of Liberia to address sexual and gender-based violence and encouraged it to redouble efforts in that regard. It also noted the progress made in the field of education and in upholding children's rights.

23. Pakistan acknowledged the development by Liberia of the second human rights action plan, 2019–2024, and a number of pieces of legislation to protect women's rights and end gender-based violence. It commended Liberia for the launching of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, 2018–2023, to reduce poverty and ensure economic uplift.

24. Panama welcomed the implementation by Liberia of the Pro-Poor Agenda and the development of a mental health policy.

25. The Philippines noted the development by Liberia of its national human rights action plan, 2019–2024, the enactment of legislation on press freedom, on addressing gender-based violence and on the empowerment of women. It recognized the Government's commitment to a comprehensive poverty alleviation and development agenda.

26. Oman took note of the national report of Liberia, which highlighted its interest in the promotion and protection of human rights, including what it envisioned for 2030.

27. Poland recalled that the duty of accountability was the foundation of the domestic and international systems for the protection of human rights. It also welcomed the moratorium on the death penalty and commended Liberia for the executive order banning female genital mutilation.

28. Portugal welcomed efforts to implement the recommendations accepted in the context of previous universal periodic review cycles and encouraged the country to continue actions to combat sexual and gender-based violence. Portugal also highlighted the establishment of an OHCHR office in Liberia.

29. The Republic of Korea was pleased to note the progress in the implementation of some of the recommendations it had made during the second review cycle, including progress in ensuring the participation of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights in policy consultations and supporting communities affected by the Ebola virus disease to fight discrimination and stigmatization.

30. Senegal congratulated the Liberian authorities for the presidential and legislative elections held in 2017 and the peaceful settlement of disputes, which had contributed to

strengthening democratic institutions. Senegal also welcomed the efforts to guarantee freedom of expression and the plan to improve the education sector.

31. Sierra Leone commended Liberia for its commitment in its national human rights action plan to ratify the international human rights treaties that had been signed. It also commended it for the submission of its first reports under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and appreciated the measures to protect the rights of women.

32. Slovenia acknowledged the Government's commitment to comply with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, but noted that judges continued to sentence people to death and that capital punishment was still mandatory for certain crimes. Slovenia stressed that legislation criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation, without exception, was still missing.

33. Somalia commended Liberia for the legal and institutional reforms aimed at combating crimes against humanity and promoting human rights. Somalia was pleased to note that Liberia provided free education, including at public universities, and recalled education's key role in the fight against injustice.

34. South Sudan thanked Liberia for its national report and noted with appreciation the governmental efforts to promote and protect human rights across the country.

35. Spain acknowledged the reforms carried out by the Government to combat sexual and gender-based violence. However, it expressed concern regarding the high prevalence of female genital mutilation and made reference to legal provisions discriminating against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people.

36. The Sudan welcomed the constructive engagement of Liberia with human rights mechanisms and highlighted the opening of the OHCHR office in the country, as well as the launching of the national human rights action plan, 2019–2024, and the Pro-Poor Agenda.

37. Sweden acknowledged the commitment to reducing the incidence of rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence and the steps taken to enhance the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights. However, it was concerned about the legal restrictions on access to safe abortion and encouraged Liberia to make further efforts to improve gender equality.

38. Timor-Leste observed the progress made by Liberia in the field of freedom of expression. While recognizing the challenges ahead, it also welcomed measures such as the Pro-Poor Agenda and the plan for improving the education sector.

39. Togo noted that, the challenges faced by Liberia notwithstanding, the country had taken initiatives to implement most of the recommendations received in the context of its previous review. Togo encouraged Liberia to continue to consolidate those advances.

40. Uganda recognized the commitment of Liberia to improving the standard of living of its people and commended it for the measures taken to strengthen its legal and policy framework, including the Domestic Violence Act of 2019, the gender policy and the adoption of the affirmative action bill.

41. Ukraine, while appreciating the development of the second national human rights action plan and the submission of several reports in fulfilment of the treaty reporting obligations of Liberia, noted that much still needed to be done, notably regarding women's and children's rights.

42. The United Kingdom expressed the hope that steps would be taken to support those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and welcomed the introduction of the road map for ending sexual and gender-based violence, 2020–2022.

43. The United States commended Liberia for the passage of the Kamara Abdullah Kamara Act of Press Freedom. It remained concerned however by the limitations on Internet access during public protests and the failure of Liberia to adequately resource the credibility and integrity of its institutions.

44. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the prosperity and development programme for the poorest, 2018–2023, the adoption of laws for the protection of women, including regarding domestic violence and land rights, and the progress made towards establishing a preventive health-care system.
45. Zambia thanked Liberia for the presentation of its national report and made recommendations.
46. Zimbabwe noted that Liberia had established Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Units within the Women and Children Protection Section of the Liberian National Police and had adopted the Decent Work Act and the national health and social welfare plan, 2011–2021.
47. Angola commended Liberia for ratifying important international human rights instruments and adopting the Pro-Poor Agenda.
48. Argentina welcomed the delegation of Liberia and thanked it for its cooperation with the Human Rights Council. Argentina made recommendations.
49. Botswana welcomed the establishment of legal aid clinics to facilitate cases for women who had experienced gender-based violence, the deployment of public defenders for indigents and educational reforms ensuring free education for all up to the tertiary level.
50. Brazil commended Liberia for the agreement on the establishment of a national office of OHCHR and welcomed the launching of its new national human rights plan in 2019.
51. Belgium welcomed the standing invitation to the special procedures extended by Liberia in 2015, shortly after the previous universal periodic review cycle.
52. Burkina Faso noted the progress made by Liberia in implementing recommendations it had accepted following the second universal periodic review cycle, in 2015, and welcomed the efforts towards strengthening the fight against violence against women and girls.
53. Burundi welcomed the adoption by Liberia of programmes to reduce poverty, a national action plan and guidelines on inclusive education, measures to fight against female genital mutilation and gender-based violence and actions towards providing access to high-quality health care for all Liberians.
54. Canada congratulated Liberia for adopting the amendment to its election law ensuring better representation of women among candidates in 2016 and for its commitment to engaging with stakeholders to tackle sexual and gender-based violence.
55. Chile highlighted the collaboration of Liberia with OHCHR, exemplified in the establishment of an OHCHR office in the country, and its national action plan on human rights, 2019–2024.
56. China commended Liberia for its agenda promoting poverty reduction, employment and education and guaranteeing the rights of women, children with disabilities and other vulnerable populations. China appreciated the revision of the public health law to effectively deal with the Ebola virus disease and the COVID-19 pandemic.
57. Costa Rica welcomed the establishment of an office of OHCHR in the country and, in particular, the assistance provided by the latter to improving the functioning of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights.
58. Côte d’Ivoire complimented Liberia on its efforts to implement the recommendations agreed to in the context of the second cycle of the universal periodic review. It commended Liberia for the adoption of various laws on domestic violence, on access for women to land and decent work and on freedom of the press.
59. Cuba welcomed the efforts of Liberia to implement the recommendations received in previous cycles of the universal periodic review, in particular the enactment of legislation promoting access to land, the empowerment of women and gender equality.
60. Czechia appreciated the adoption of the national action plan to fight trafficking in persons, the Domestic Violence Act and the Kamara Abdullah Kamara Act of Press Freedom.

It reiterated its previous recommendation to combat violence against women and called upon the authorities to halt female genital mutilation in school.

61. Denmark commended Liberia for its new national road map for ending sexual and gender-based violence, 2020–2022. However, it regretted the removal of the section prohibiting female genital mutilation from the Domestic Violence Act.

62. Djibouti commended Liberia for its efforts to promote women's rights through a number of laws, namely on domestic violence, on land rights, on decent labour and on local administrations. It also welcomed the launch of the Pro-Poor Agenda.

63. Egypt welcomed the enactment of legislation to combat domestic violence and ensure gender equality and the participation of women in local governance, among other things. It also appreciated the reforms introduced to the National Police Law to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly.

64. Eswatini noted the progress made by Liberia in improving the standard of living of its people through the implementation of various national laws. It also applauded the readiness of Liberia to cooperate with OHCHR and other human rights mechanisms.

65. Ethiopia appreciated the adoption by Liberia of various programmes and action plans, commended it for its engagement with the treaty bodies and appreciated the reduction in the number of orphanages. It noted that scaling up the school feeding programme remained key to decreasing school dropout rates.

66. Fiji congratulated Liberia for its achievements in the implementation of the recommendations from the previous review cycle, including to combat gender-based discrimination, and the criminalization of sexual and gender-based violence. It also commended it for the establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency.

67. France thanked Liberia for the presentation of its report, invited the authorities to pursue its efforts in the field of human rights and to implement the five recommendations France had made.

68. Georgia commended Liberia for its second national action plan on women and peace and security, the progress made towards ensuring freedom of expression and improving education and the launch of the Pro-Poor Agenda.

69. Germany commended Liberia for its credible, free, fair and democratic presidential and parliamentary elections held in 2017. At the same time, it noted that the enforcement by Liberia of constitutional and legal frameworks remained an issue of concern.

70. Ghana commended Liberia for its progress in protecting human rights and took note of the establishment of an office of OHCHR in the country. It highlighted achievements in the area of constitutional reform and commended Liberia for the measures to eliminate discrimination against Ebola survivors.

71. The Holy See appreciated the implementation of the Pro-Poor Agenda, aiming at reducing the level of national poverty, and the efforts undertaken to improve the education sector.

72. Honduras congratulated Liberia for the progress made in implementing the recommendations received in previous cycles of the universal periodic review, in particular the adoption of a national plan of action on human rights, 2019–2024, and its efforts to strengthen fundamental freedoms.

73. Iceland welcomed the engagement of Liberia with OHCHR and with the United Nations to further promote human rights in the country, and it made recommendations.

74. India welcomed the second national human rights action plan of Liberia and appreciated its efforts to reduce discrimination against and the stigmatization of Ebola survivors at all levels, including partnerships at the community level and participation to enhance their integration, and to address all health concerns.

75. Indonesia commended Liberia for the progress made since the second review cycle, in particular the efforts regarding birth registration. It also appreciated the efforts made on

constitutional reform and supported the inclusion of an affirmative action clause to ensure the equal representation and participation of women in government.

76. Iraq welcomed the adoption of the second national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and the signing of an agreement to establish an OHCHR country office in Liberia.

77. Ireland acknowledged the efforts of Liberia to advance human rights domestically and commended it for the progress made since the last universal periodic review cycle. It remained deeply concerned about the alarming rates of sexual and gender-based violence, the widespread practice of female genital mutilation and the prolonged periods of pretrial detention.

78. Israel took note of the broad and inclusive process that had enabled the preparation of the national report and commended Liberia for the efforts on combating gender-based discrimination through the revised national gender policy and the national action plan on combating gender-based violence.

79. Italy appreciated the commitment of Liberia to the universal periodic review process and the efforts carried out since the second review cycle, especially efforts to strengthen institutional instruments to fight against gender-based violence and those to counter trafficking in persons and child exploitation.

80. Japan welcomed the positive steps taken to protect the rights of women and children, including the presidential executive order of 2018 banning the female genital mutilation of girls and non-consenting women, as well as the national action plan for child welfare.

81. Kenya welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the passing of the Children's Law, the Education Reform Act and the Freedom of Information Act. It regretted that gender inequality and gender-based violence remained issues of concern.

82. Latvia noted the measures taken by the Government since the previous review cycle and encouraged further efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations and commitments.

83. Lesotho commended Liberia for developing strategies and programmes geared towards improving socioeconomic conditions, strengthening the rule of law and ensuring access to justice.

84. Libya commended the Government for its acceptance of the recommendations in the previous review cycle and the progress achieved in various areas, especially in development, the improvement of the standard of living and the fight against female genital mutilation.

85. Malaysia welcomed the fact that the national report was a result of multi-stakeholder consultation involving the Government, members of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, representatives of civil society organizations and development partners, including the United Nations.

86. Maldives welcomed the decision by Liberia to establish an OHCHR office to address concerns regarding the promotion and protection of human rights and noted the positive development of the implementation of several pieces of legislation to strengthen women's rights.

87. Mali noted that, despite the difficulties it had faced, Liberia continued to make significant efforts on human rights, including for the rights of vulnerable groups, such as the launching of the programme against poverty and for prosperity and development and the national plan of action for disability.

88. Mauritania welcomed the country's progress in achieving national peacebuilding, national reconciliation and the promotion of good governance.

89. Mauritius applauded the various legislative amendments implemented to strengthen human rights and improve the living conditions of Liberian citizens. It commended Liberia for its Pro-Poor Agenda, which was aimed at empowering people and sustaining employment.

90. Mexico recognized the progress made by Liberia, such as the adoption of the law on the freedom of the press and the categorization of domestic violence among members of the family as a serious crime. Mexico made recommendations.

91. Montenegro welcomed the improvement of the legal framework of Liberia and the government cooperation with the office of the United Nations resident coordinator. It urged the Government to protect children from harmful traditional practices that affected children under 4 years of age.

92. Morocco noted the efforts made by Liberia to promote human rights in general and the rights of women in particular through adoption of the law against domestic violence and the law on land rights. It also welcomed the improvement in health-care services.

93. Mozambique noted with appreciation the advancements of Liberia in the realization of its Pro-Poor Agenda, in the context of the framework for what the country envisioned for 2030.

94. Myanmar welcomed the efforts of Liberia in implementing the recommendations made by States during the second cycle of the universal periodic review process and the launch of the Pro-Poor Agenda, as well as the measures providing health-care services for Ebola survivors.

95. Namibia commended Liberia for the positive strides made in improving the human rights of its citizens. It stated that 2020 marked the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.

96. Rwanda welcomed the adoption of the Pro-Poor Agenda and the plan for improving the education sector, in particular the establishment of free tuition for undergraduate students. It also appreciated the adoption of legislation aimed at protecting women's rights and eliminating gender-based violence.

97. Haiti observed that the efforts of Liberia to protect human rights had been compromised by various challenges in recent years. Nonetheless, it highlighted the Pro-Poor Agenda, measures to address overcrowding in prisons and the transfer of power following the presidential elections.

98. The delegation of Liberia stated that the universal periodic review process had become a critical tool for continuous monitoring of improvements and assessing how progressively Liberia could continue achieving its own human rights goals.

99. The delegation underlined that the Government had taken firm measures to adhere to the principles enshrined in international human rights instruments. It affirmed that Liberia had made some progress in terms of policy formulations and programmes to improve the promotion and protection of human rights. However, it recognized that some actions still needed to be taken in areas such as sexual and gender-based violence, the abolition of the death penalty, anti-discrimination provisions, aligning domestic legislation with international human rights obligations and treaty reporting.

100. The delegation noted that, since the second universal periodic review cycle, major policies and administrative measures had been carried out in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and United Nations partners to ensure the protection of human rights in a number of areas. In that regard, the delegation referred to fields such as non-discrimination, the right to an effective remedy in cases of gender-based violence, rights related to name, identity and nationality, rights related to marriage and the family, the prohibition of slavery and trafficking in persons and the protection of children against exploitation, as well as economic and social rights, specifically the rights to an adequate standard of living, education, health, social security and work.

101. The delegation reiterated the Government's commitment to meeting its international human rights obligations and its willingness to work with the Human Rights Council and other international bodies. Furthermore, the delegation affirmed that the Government would give due consideration to the recommendations made during the review and that they would be incorporated into its national human rights action plan.

102 The delegation concluded by recognizing that Liberia had encountered problems, but it reassured the Human Rights Council that the Government was doing its best to resolve the human rights issues it was facing and that all the recommendations would be taken very seriously by Liberia.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

103.1 Accelerate the process of ratification of the human rights treaties that it has signed (Zimbabwe);

103.2 Consider ratifying outstanding international treaties and conventions, which include the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, at its earliest convenience (Ghana);

103.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Slovenia);

103.4 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and incorporate them into national legislation (Togo);

103.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Honduras) (Ukraine);

103.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile);

103.7 Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Belgium);

103.8 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);

103.9 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras) (Senegal);

103.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);

103.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as previously recommended (Mali);

103.12 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);

103.13 Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and other human rights instruments signed but not ratified (Costa Rica);

103.14 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (France);

- 103.15 **Sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Honduras);**
- 103.16 **Speed up, to the extent possible, the process of signature and ratification of international human rights instruments (Mozambique);**
- 103.17 **Continue efforts to ratify international human rights instruments and to cooperate with human rights mechanisms (Morocco);**
- 103.18 **Adopt an open, merit-based process for selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 103.19 **Pursue collaborative efforts with human rights mechanisms (Niger);**
- 103.20 **Liaise with the international community to support the operationalization of its national mechanism for treaty reporting and follow-up (Ethiopia);**
- 103.21 **Extend an invitation to the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism to visit the country before its fourth review under the universal periodic review mechanism (Panama);**
- 103.22 **Bring customary law into line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine);**
- 103.23 **Effectively implement the national human rights action plan (Malaysia);**
- 103.24 **Continue to mobilize resources and seek necessary support to enhance its capacity to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms (Nigeria);**
- 103.25 **Undertake efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions through the provision of adequate resources (Pakistan);**
- 103.26 **Allocate sufficient funds to the Independent National Human Rights Commission (Somalia);**
- 103.27 **Strengthen the capacity of its Independent National Human Rights Commission through cooperation with the national human rights institutions of other countries (Indonesia);**
- 103.28 **Strengthen the work of the Independent National Human Rights Commission in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Iraq);**
- 103.29 **Provide the Independent National Commission on Human Rights with adequate resources in order to enable it to discharge its mandate in an optimum manner (Sudan);**
- 103.30 **Ensure that the Independent National Human Rights Commission is endowed with the necessary human and financial resources in order to perform its duties adequately (Togo);**
- 103.31 **Allocate sufficient funds and resources to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights to enable it to fully to carry out its mandate (Zambia);**
- 103.32 **Ensure that the capacity of the Independent National Human Rights Commission allows for the delivery of its mandate to address allegations of alleged human rights violations (Chile);**
- 103.33 **Establish a national preventive mechanism according to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and improve the living conditions of prisoners in Liberia (Czechia);**

- 103.34 **Establish a national preventive mechanism in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 103.35 **Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**
- 103.36 **Ensure that the constitutional review process considers human rights standards as a basis for the proposed constitutional amendments (Fiji);**
- 103.37 **Continue with the ongoing constitutional reforms in line with international best practices and obligations (Ghana);**
- 103.38 **Continue to strengthen respect for and protection of human rights in the maritime sector to improve productivity in the fishing industry, including through relevant cooperation with bilateral, regional and international partners (Indonesia);**
- 103.39 **Enact anti-discrimination legislation containing a comprehensive list of grounds for discrimination, in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and providing for access to remedy for victims of discrimination (Belgium);**
- 103.40 **Carry out comprehensive education and awareness-raising campaigns to combat the stigmatization and de facto discrimination suffered by persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons with psychosocial disabilities and Ebola survivors (Panama);**
- 103.41 **Take concrete measures to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members and to ensure them timely and adequate access to health services (Portugal);**
- 103.42 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legal framework, which includes, inter alia, the prohibition of all forms of discrimination against women, persons affected by HIV/AIDS, persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities and Ebola survivors (Portugal);**
- 103.43 **Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults and take specific measures to combat violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and to ensure access for victims to justice (Portugal);**
- 103.44 **Decriminalize consensual relationships between adults of the same sex, repeal all discriminatory regulations against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and promote their social acceptance through awareness-raising campaigns on non-discrimination and diversity (Spain);**
- 103.45 **Decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults (Timor-Leste);**
- 103.46 **Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (United States of America);**
- 103.47 **Continue implementing measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against and the stigmatization of Ebola survivors (Uganda);**
- 103.48 **Promote the approval of a legislative instrument to combat discrimination that includes a definition of all forms of discrimination, offers effective remedies in the event of a violation and includes an action plan for the implementation of education and awareness-raising campaigns that promote equality, tolerance and respect for diversity (Argentina);**
- 103.49. **Combat the widespread impunity for violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and repeal all provisions in domestic law, including section 14.79 of the Penal Code, that criminalize same-sex activities among consenting adults (Canada);**

- 103.50 **Prohibit discrimination based on gender, gender identity or sexual orientation in all aspects of social life, including health care, education, housing and access to all services (Canada);**
- 103.51 **Adopt the necessary measures to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and combat discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Costa Rica);**
- 103.52 **Guarantee the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and end the discrimination of which they are victims (France);**
- 103.53 **Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and expand its anti-discrimination legislation to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 103.54 **Repeal section 14.74 of the Penal Code and take concrete steps to eliminate harassment, discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);**
- 103.55 **Adopt comprehensive legislation against discrimination that includes an expanded list of prohibited grounds of discrimination, including national or ethnic origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation and gender identity (Israel);**
- 103.56 **Decriminalize same-sex consensual relations and combat discrimination and abuse against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Italy);**
- 103.57 **Decriminalize consensual, adult same-sex relations and adopt legislative measures to prohibit discrimination and violence on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);**
- 103.58 **Amend all laws that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, including the repeal of provisions that criminalize same-sex relationships (Chile);**
- 103.59 **Make further efforts aimed at combatting all forms of discrimination, especially discrimination against people living with HIV and the Ebola virus disease (Iraq);**
- 103.60 **Continue the existing moratorium on the death penalty and take further steps towards its legal abolition (Nepal);**
- 103.61 **Continue to maintain the moratorium on the death penalty and work towards its abolition (Sierra Leone);**
- 103.62 **Undertake concrete legislative actions to repeal the death penalty from national law, in conformity with the obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Poland);**
- 103.63 **Eliminate the death penalty in all cases, commute all death sentences already handed down and do not carry out executions (Spain);**
- 103.64 **Remove any provisions in legislation that provide for the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 103.65 **Analyse the repeal of the legislation that provides for the death penalty, commute all such sentences already imposed and refrain from carrying out executions, in compliance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina);**
- 103.66 **Remove any legal provisions for the death penalty, commuting all existing death sentences and refraining from carrying out any additional executions (Brazil);**

- 103.67 **Abolish the death penalty to fulfil the international obligations of Liberia as a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia);**
- 103.68 **Consider abolishing the death penalty (Fiji);**
- 103.69 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes in the law (France);**
- 103.70 **Accelerate internal procedures allowing for full compliance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);**
- 103.71 **Redouble efforts towards the full abolition of the death penalty (Holy See);**
- 103.72 **Fully abolish the death penalty and implement the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 103.73 **Consider fully abolishing the death penalty, in accordance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**
- 103.74 **Work towards the complete abolition of the death penalty, in accordance with the obligations of Liberia as a State party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 103.75 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards the official abolition of the death penalty and commute all death sentences that are pending into prison sentences (Mexico);**
- 103.76 **Consider abolishing the death penalty, in line with the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mozambique);**
- 103.77 **Repeal the death penalty from national law, in conformity with the obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);**
- 103.78 **Strengthen efforts to bring all prisons in Liberia into full compliance with the international obligations of Liberia (Sierra Leone);**
- 103.79 **Reduce prison overcrowding and improve prison conditions (Zambia);**
- 103.80 **Take the necessary measures to improve detention conditions in prisons (France);**
- 103.81 **Develop a legal framework in the Penal Code that explicitly criminalizes the practice of female genital mutilation and includes specific penalties (Netherlands);**
- 103.82 **Prioritize the protection of girls from female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, including child marriage (Nepal);**
- 103.83 **Criminalize all forms of female genital mutilation, without exception, in accordance with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, and provide victims with access to justice, psychological support and sexual and reproductive health services (Panama);**
- 103.84 **Formally embed the executive order banning female genital mutilation, introduce sanctions adequate to such a crime and ensure the utmost diligence of the police and prosecution services in the investigation of such cases (Poland);**

- 103.85 Continue working in order to fight female genital mutilation, under the national plan for child welfare and protection, 2018–2022 (Angola);
- 103.86 Criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation by amending the Children’s Law, accelerate the implementation of the Domestic Violence Law and ensure the speedy implementation of the road map for ending sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 103.87 Strengthen efforts to abolish harmful traditional practices (Ukraine);
- 103.88 Strengthen national laws to address sexual and gender-based violence and eliminate unprogressive practices, like female genital mutilation (Kenya);
- 103.89 Continue efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation across the country (Lesotho);
- 103.90 Prohibit by law the female genital mutilation of girls under 18 years of age or without their consent (Montenegro);
- 103.91 Continue efforts to combat violence against women, in particular sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Morocco);
- 103.92 Take further measures aimed at eliminating harmful practices, especially female genital mutilation, that violate the rights of women and girls (Namibia);
- 103.93 Criminalize female genital mutilation, in compliance with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Zambia);
- 103.94 Adopt a new, comprehensive law that prohibits and criminalizes female genital mutilation (Argentina);
- 103.95 Adopt and implement legislation criminalizing human rights violations arising from harmful traditional practices, such as genital mutilation, child or forced marriage, accusations of witchcraft and trial by ordeal (Brazil);
- 103.96 Finalize the process of adopting the draft law on female genital mutilation in order to criminalize the practice (Burkina Faso);
- 103.97 Continue efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls and adopt legislation criminalizing genital mutilation, in accordance with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Canada);
- 103.98 Prioritize the strategy for the protection of girls against child marriage, 2016, in conformity with the Agenda 2063 of the African Union, and criminalize female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);
- 103.99 Criminalize female genital mutilation, in accordance with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Côte d’Ivoire);
- 103.100 Enact legislation prohibiting all forms of female genital mutilation (Denmark);
- 103.101 Maintain and strengthen all measures aiming at eradicating female genital mutilation (Djibouti);
- 103.102 Strengthen efforts in law and in practice to explicitly prohibit all forms of female genital mutilation and strengthen awareness-raising and education programmes on the discriminatory and long-term harmful effects of female genital mutilation (Fiji);
- 103.103 Pursue efforts to fight against violence and discrimination against women and girls, notably by outlawing female genital mutilation and actively combating that practice (France);

- 103.104 **Adopt and effectively implement legislation that criminalizes all forms of female genital mutilation, without exception (Germany);**
- 103.105 **Intensify efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, as well as to criminalize female genital mutilation in all circumstances and ultimately eradicate the practice (Ireland);**
- 103.106 **Criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation through the appropriate legislation (Israel);**
- 103.107 **Prevent harmful practices against women and girls, including by legally prohibiting female genital mutilation (Italy);**
- 103.108 **Adopt and effectively implement legislation criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation (Latvia);**
- 103.109 **Adopt and effectively implement legislation criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation, without exception (Japan);**
- 103.110 **Adopt and implement legislation criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation (Ukraine);**
- 103.111 **Increase its efforts to change the traditional and cultural beliefs that are a hindrance to the fight against female genital mutilation and gender-based violence (Burundi);**
- 103.112 **Continue the efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by adopting legislation criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation (Republic of Korea);**
- 103.113 **Criminalize female genital mutilation (Spain);**
- 103.114 **Criminalize female genital mutilation and scale up the awareness-raising campaigns on the physical and psychological harms of the practice (Sudan);**
- 103.115 **Expand the existing public awareness campaigns against female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices to all the country's counties (Zimbabwe);**
- 103.116 **Enact, strengthen and implement laws on violence against women to ensure prosecution against female genital mutilation, rape and other such offences (Botswana);**
- 103.117 **Sustain efforts in combatting sexual and gender-based violence, ensure the empowerment of women and ensure an adequate standard of living (Nigeria);**
- 103.118 **Intensify efforts in preventing and addressing gender-based violence through awareness-raising and human rights education and training for the public and duty bearers (Philippines);**
- 103.119 **Allocate sufficient resources to implement the road map for ending sexual and gender-based violence, in particular with the purpose of improving access to psychosocial support and trauma care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, especially in rural areas (Sweden);**
- 103.120 **Expand the coverage of the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Unit of the Ministry of Justice to cover the entire country and adopt community-based measures to fight all forms of gender-based violence (Uganda);**
- 103.121 **Focus the response against sexual and gender-based violence on prevention, including by increasing the proportion of girls in education, and engagement with local actors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 103.122 **Continue combating sexual violence against women and girls and increase the participation of women in the decision-making process (Egypt);**

- 103.123 Continue with the ongoing efforts in the implementation of both international and domestic legislation aimed at protecting human rights and combating gender-based violence (Ghana);
- 103.124 Accelerate the implementation of the domestic violence law and ensure the speedy implementation of the road map for ending sexual and gender-based violence (Israel);
- 103.125 Make further efforts to fight all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including domestic violence (Italy);
- 103.126 Take all necessary measures to combat violence against women and girls and domestic violence, both in law and in practice (Latvia);
- 103.127 Strengthen measures to end spousal and marital rape (Canada);
- 103.128 Enact legislation that explicitly prohibits corporal punishment in all settings, including at home (Zambia);
- 103.129 Take legislative measures to put an end to corporal punishment in school (Japan);
- 103.130 Take practical steps, including enacting legislation to explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Georgia);
- 103.131 End impunity for crimes committed during the two-armed conflicts in Liberia by creating a war crimes court that operates fully consistently with international legal norms and standards for fair trials (Netherlands);
- 103.132 Address and implement the recommendations made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in its final report, of December 2009, notably to operatively embrace the question of the establishment of the suggested war and economic crimes court and other transitional justice issues (Germany);
- 103.133 Support fully and undertake concrete steps towards the establishment of an independent war crimes court in close cooperation with and with relevant assistance from the United Nations (Poland);
- 103.134 Investigate past gross human rights violations and war crimes and, if found guilty, bring all perpetrators to justice (Montenegro);
- 103.135 Adopt the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, in order to guarantee that allegations of serious human rights violations and war crimes are investigated in a thorough, impartial and independent manner, guaranteeing accountability while putting in place a comprehensive reparations plan for all victims (Argentina);
- 103.136 Establish a process of accountability for past gross human rights violations and war crimes that conforms to international standards, thereby implementing the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of 2009 (Belgium);
- 103.137 Continue to enhance measures aimed at reforming the justice sector (Mauritania);
- 103.138 Take concrete measures to end conventional practices inconsistent with the rule of law, such as those related to witchcraft and trial by ordeal (Republic of Korea);
- 103.139 Strengthen the legislative framework with a view to granting the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission more prosecutorial powers and clear political independence to fight predatory corruption in order to boost the economy (Haiti);
- 103.140 Implement the recommendations of the European Union Election Observation Mission of 2017, in particular on access to voting rights for convicted detainees or hospitalized citizens (Czechia);

- 103.141 **Take all steps to repeal the Penal Law of 1978 and decriminalize free speech (Sierra Leone);**
- 103.142 **Uphold the international human rights standards on press freedom to protect journalists, both online and offline (Maldives);**
- 103.143 **Prioritize resources for the identification of victims of trafficking, including internal trafficking, and more vigorously investigate and prosecute traffickers, including officials accused of complicity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 103.144 **Vigorously investigate and prosecute trafficking cases, raise community awareness of what constitutes trafficking and increase funding for prosecutors in charge of cases (United States of America);**
- 103.145 **Enhance the protection of children in terms of trafficking in persons and labour exploitation (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 103.146 **Take steps to address the root causes of trafficking in women and girls and ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of victims by providing them with access to shelters, legal, medical and psychosocial assistance and alternative income-generating opportunities (Malaysia);**
- 103.147 **Speed up efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Morocco);**
- 103.148 **Increase efforts to implement the national action plan against trafficking in persons (Israel);**
- 103.149 **Ensure adequate protection of the right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work, especially for women, who remain highly vulnerable in both the formal and informal sectors of employment (Holy See);**
- 103.150 **Strengthen cooperation between the Government and development partners to accelerate economic growth by focusing on infrastructure development, through a multisectoral approach (Indonesia);**
- 103.151 **Ensure the full and effective implementation of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, 2018–2023, in partnership with multiple stakeholders (Philippines);**
- 103.152 **Step up its efforts to fight poverty and hunger and to ensure the provision of education for all (Sudan);**
- 103.153 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, strengthen poverty reduction efforts and improve the standard of living of its people (China);**
- 103.154 **Continue measures to reduce poverty, in accordance with its national plans, in order to lift the standard of living of the people living below the poverty line (Myanmar);**
- 103.155 **Continue consolidating its social programmes in order to improve the quality of life of its people, especially those most in need, with the international assistance and cooperation that the country requires (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 103.156 **Continue to strengthen the implementation of the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development, as part of the vision for 2030 developed by the country (Cuba);**
- 103.157 **Mobilize its resources to realize its national vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2030 (Ethiopia);**
- 103.158 **Continue expanding health-care services and making them available to all Liberians (Oman);**
- 103.159 **Improve access for women to health-care services (Ukraine);**

- 103.160 Continue to strengthen its national health policies in favour of the most vulnerable (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 103.161 Further increase investment in health services to better protect the right to health of its people (China);
- 103.162 Continue improving community and preventive health care, as well as the role of the National Public Health Institute, to enhance the struggle against infectious diseases (Cuba);
- 103.163 Continue to improve the health sector in order to provide quality health care to all citizens (Egypt);
- 103.164 Increase the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services and commodities, including through family planning outreach and community-based distribution of modern family planning commodities (Iceland);
- 103.165 Take measures to ensure and expand access for women and girls to safe and legal abortion (Sweden);
- 103.166 Strengthen measures to address the barriers to access for women to health-care services, including sociocultural barriers (India);
- 103.167 Strengthen measures to safeguard the rights of women and girls, in particular in the areas of maternal, sexual and reproductive health, and health care for people living with HIV/AIDS (Lesotho);
- 103.168 Take all necessary measures to improve the health sector, to confront the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure that health-care services are provided to all citizens (Libya);
- 103.169 Ensure that the health and education sector of the Government has the necessary financial, human and technical resources to carry out its mandates effectively to provide high-quality services for all (Maldives);
- 103.170 Promote the enrolment and the retention in school of girls and adolescents and facilitate access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception (Mexico);
- 103.171 Address challenges that hinder access for women to health-care services, in order to reduce the maternal mortality rate (Myanmar);
- 103.172 Redouble efforts to reduce the high rate of maternal mortality (Burkina Faso);
- 103.173 Pursue the steps taken to ensure the provision of quality education and inclusive education for all (Oman);
- 103.174 Improve access to education and impose laws that ensure an inclusive education, giving particular attention to people with disabilities, girls and women (South Sudan);
- 103.175 Ensure access to education for all children and repeal the law that allows schools to exempt children with disabilities from free and compulsory education (Costa Rica);
- 103.176 Redouble efforts and take all measures to strengthen the right to quality education for all, in particular by implementing measures to promote increased access for girls to school (Djibouti);
- 103.177 Continue its efforts to improve education (Eswatini);
- 103.178 Further promote the right to education without discrimination, by intensifying initiatives against the low school enrolment and the school dropout rates, especially among girls (Holy See);
- 103.179 Continue the ongoing efforts aimed at reforming and developing the education sector and at including and serving all segments of society, including those with disabilities, throughout Liberia (Libya);

- 103.180 Continue taking measures to ensure quality education for all, including through the implementation of policies and programmes related to the right to education (Malaysia);
- 103.181 Take steps to provide universal access to education, irrespective of sex, creed, race and religion, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Mauritius);
- 103.182 Take steps to ensure high-quality education for all, especially free and compulsory basic education (Pakistan);
- 103.183 Continue its efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (India);
- 103.184 Take steps to further promote and enhance the economic participation of women (Philippines);
- 103.185 Continue efforts to ensure equal land and property rights for women and men (Republic of Korea);
- 103.186 Intensify efforts to promptly address incidents of gender-based violence, including sexual assault and rape, and promote the empowerment of girls and women, leading to their full participation in national decision-making, their full integration into the security apparatus and building an inclusive society where women's rights are protected (Sierra Leone);
- 103.187 Repeal the discriminatory provisions against women in the Aliens and Nationality Law and the Constitution, in relation to the transmission or acquisition of nationality (Spain);
- 103.188 Take further steps to increase the participation of women in political processes, including consideration of provisional special measures in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sweden);
- 103.189 Intensify efforts to promote the political participation of women by taking all necessary measures to ensure the adoption of the bill on affirmative action measures for women; (Togo);
- 103.190 Consider amending the national law to ensure that both men and women can confer their nationality to their children (Botswana);
- 103.191 Adopt a robust strategy to promote the participation of women in public affairs and increase the presence of women in decision-making positions (Malaysia);
- 103.192 Amend the customary and statutory laws in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Namibia);
- 103.193 Ensure that Liberian women who give birth to their children outside the country can transmit their nationality to their children on an equal basis with Liberian men whose children are born outside the country (Rwanda);
- 103.194 Promote the participation of girls in all levels of education, especially in rural areas, including by ensuring that schools are a safe space for girls (Latvia);
- 103.195 Introduce measures that encourage the enrolment and retention of girls in school, in particular by ensuring a safe environment free from all violence (Republic of Korea);
- 103.196 Encourage the participation of women in political and public life (Senegal);
- 103.197 Continue working on the implementation of measures that combat the underrepresentation of woman and girls in the education sector and prevent gender-based violence against them in school (Angola);

- 103.198 **Increase the proportion of female officials in governmental positions (Rwanda);**
- 103.199 **Take further measures to incorporate women's and children's rights into national programmes (Kenya);**
- 103.200 **Ensure the timely implementation of the four-year national action plan for child welfare and protection for Liberia and allocate sufficient resources to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to implement the plan (Iceland);**
- 103.201 **Ensure free birth registration for all children born in the country (Somalia);**
- 103.202 **Ensure access to free birth registration throughout the country and strengthen access in rural areas, including by using mobile registration units (South Sudan);**
- 103.203 **Carry on with the efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Oman);**
- 103.204 **Take measures to eliminate all forms of child labour and to ensure that all children, including girls and children with disabilities, have access to education (Portugal);**
- 103.205 **End the practice of child labour and discrimination against Ebola survivors (Somalia);**
- 103.206 **Implement and enforce legislation prohibiting child labour and pursue strengthened coordination among institutions in addressing issues related to children (South Sudan);**
- 103.207 **Take effective measures to prohibit and eliminate child and/or forced marriage as well as all forms of child labour exploitation (Ukraine);**
- 103.208 **Thoroughly investigate and enforce existing regulations on incidents of forced child labour and increase criminal penalties to better deter the recruitment, employment or facilitation of such labour (United States of America);**
- 103.209 **Effectively implement the national action plan to combat child labour and enforce the provisions on forced labour in the Penal Code and the provisions on mandatory primary education in the Children's Law (Germany);**
- 103.210 **Take further measures to prevent child labour and child exploitation (Italy);**
- 103.211 **Take effective legal measures to prohibit and eliminate child and forced marriage (Zambia);**
- 103.212 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18, regardless of gender, with a view to outlawing child marriage (Mexico);**
- 103.213 **Take effective legal measures to prohibit and eliminate child and forced marriage (Montenegro);**
- 103.214 **Enhance measures to eliminate the early and forced marriage of girls and ensure that effective legal measures are enforced in that regard (Myanmar);**
- 103.215 **Continue to support, through economic and social policies, the institution of traditional family and the preservation of family values, in follow-up to the recommendation contained in paragraph 100.58 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/30/4) (Haiti);**
- 103.216 **Consider paying necessary attention to promoting the enjoyment of human rights for persons with disabilities (India);**
- 103.217 **Strengthen efforts aimed at ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);**

103.218 **Establish a dedicated statelessness determination procedure (Somalia).**

104. **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 Liberia was headed by H.E. Cllr. Frank Musah Dean, Jr., Minister of Justice and Attorney General and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Paul Wolokollie TATE, Conselor, Chargé d'affaires a.i;
 - Mr. Abraham Kurian Kamara, Second Secretary.
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