

Annex 4: UPR recommendations received (and replies)

NB: Some recommendations can fall under several categories (for example: violence against women AND discrimination against women and girls). Recommendations have been categorised according to the first term that appears in their phrasing: if a recommendation raises violence first, and then discrimination, it appears under “1. Violence” below. OHCHR used a coding system in their UPR matrixes, allocating one main code to each recommendation, and additional codes for each recommendation that raises more than one issue.

BURUNDI	
1. Violence against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
126.35 Adopt and implement appropriate and efficient measures to address the high incidence of sexual violence against women and girls, including addressing the reported widespread impunity of perpetrators (Slovakia)	Supported
126.57 Intensify measures against acts of sexual violence against women and girls, and careful and effective treatment of alleged occurrence of extrajudicial executions (Cape Verde)	Noted
126.62 Carry out appropriate and comprehensive measures to combat gender-based violence and discrimination against vulnerable groups (Viet Nam)	Supported
126.64 Further improve its efforts in regard to the measures on combating gender-based violence (Azerbaijan)	Supported
126.65 Strengthen and take the measures required to prevent and punish sexual violence (Colombia)	Supported
126.89 Pass legislation to address sexual and gender-based violence and ensure its full application, among others by providing the required budgetary allocations for legal and psychological assistance to victims (Hungary)	Supported
126.90 Further fight all forms of violence against children and women (Djibouti)	Supported
126.91 Establish the necessary mechanisms to put an end to violence against women and children (Japan)	Supported
126.92 Continue its efforts aimed at combating gender-based violence, including adopting a specific bill on gender-based violence (Malaysia)	Supported
126.93 Redouble its efforts to fight against violence against women and adopt a law on sexual and sexist violence and ensure its implementation (Republic of Moldova)	Supported
126.94 Continue to strengthen the abilities of the law enforcement agents to address the impunity of the perpetrators of sexual and sexist violence and to ensure the protection of the victims of trafficking (Republic of Moldova)	Supported
126.97 Speed finalizing drafting the special law to prevent and punish crimes of gender-based violence in order to put an end and fight violence against women (Sudan)	Supported
126.167 Make every effort to ensure that schools are safe places for children and that they are free from sexual and physical violence, as recommended by CRC (Slovenia)	Supported
126.166 Ensure that schools are safe places for children, particularly girls (State of Palestine)	Supported
3rd cycle	

137.106 Issue orders to the police, the military and the Imbonerakure to refrain from all forms of violence, in particular against women, and ensure accountability for perpetrators of such violence (Liechtenstein)	Noted
137.124 Promptly investigate extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, torture and sexual violence, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Norway)	Noted
137.220 Continue efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women (Egypt)	Supported
137.221 Continue efforts to fight against gender-based violence (Morocco)	Supported
137.222 Step up its efforts to effectively implement its policy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Honduras)	Supported
137.223 Continue to significantly strengthen measures combating gender-based and sexual violence against women, and consider decriminalizing certain conduct based on sexual orientation and gender identity (New Zealand)	Noted
137.224 Adopt effective measures to curtail violence against women and girls, thus enforcing the Law on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, repeal legal provisions that discriminate against women and end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage (Spain)	Supported
137.225 Further undertake firm preventive measures to combat and prohibit all forms of violence against women committed by all parties (Thailand)	Supported
137.226 Adopt and implement effective measures to address sexual violence against women and girls (Maldives)	Supported
137.227 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence against women and promote gender equality (Nepal)	Supported
137.228 Strengthen measures aimed at combating gender-based violence (Georgia)	Supported
137.229 Investigate cases and prosecute perpetrators of acts of violence against women, including physical abuse, rape, mutilation and torture (Poland)	Supported
137.230 Ensure that allegations of violence against women are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Sierra Leone)	Supported
137.231 Take all necessary measures to effectively enforce Act No. 1/13 of September 2016 on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, by bringing perpetrators to justice and assuring full rehabilitation for the victims (Republic of Moldova)	Supported
137.232 Strengthen the capacity of the criminal judiciary and enhance access to legal assistance for survivors of gender-based and sexual violence, without discrimination on any ground (Slovenia)	Supported
137.233 Take effective measures, including strengthening the capacity of the criminal judiciary and enhancing access to legal assistance for survivors of gender-based violence, without any discrimination, in order to punish the perpetrators of rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (Hungary)	Supported
137.234 Strengthen multisectoral actions aimed at eradicating gender-based violence, considering the importance of the empowerment of rights and awareness initiatives and paying special attention to appropriate mechanisms for this purpose (Ecuador)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
126.4 Consider ratifying the OP-CEDAW (Brazil)	Supported
126.5 Speed up the ratification of the Conventions and Protocols recommended during its 2008 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and already under way, including Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), its Optional Protocol and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW) (Rwanda)	Supported
126.6 Complete the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW) (Republic of Moldova)	Supported
126.7 Sign and ratify CRPD and OP-CEDAW (Turkey)	Supported
126.28 Put in line with the non-discrimination principle provided by CEDAW, the Persons and Family Code and the law governing inheritance, marriages regime and bequests (Switzerland)	Supported

126.31 Intensify efforts in order to eradicate from its legislation and practice all discriminatory laws and adopt a comprehensive strategy on awareness-raising campaigns to eliminate discrimination based on any grounds and against all vulnerable groups, particularly girls with respect to their inheritance and education rights, children born out of wedlock, albinos and those pertaining to the Batwa minority and taken into families under the kafala regime (Uruguay)	Supported
126.34 Promote gender equality and adopt legislation to protect vulnerable groups (Madagascar)	Supported
126.59 Speed up the implementation of the national gender policy and to establish the national gender council by providing appropriate resources (Tunisia)	Supported
126.63 Continue taking necessary measures to promote the rights of children and women (Armenia)	Supported
126.67 Continue making efforts for the formulation of a national policy on gender (Chile)	Supported
126.69 Put a special emphasis on gender equality, the effectiveness protection of children and the protection of victims of albinism (Côte d'Ivoire)	Supported
126.81 Speed up the promulgation of equality laws, specially the revision of the Persons and Family Code, as well as the law on inheritance, matrimonial regimes and gifts and bequests (Belgium)	Supported
126.151 Increase women representation in Government to the 30 per cent guaranteed by the Constitution (Namibia)	Supported
3rd cycle	
137.206 Pursue its efforts to eliminate discrimination in education against girls, children with special needs, internally displaced persons, refugees, children of the Batwa minority and children with albinism (Slovenia)	Supported
137.209 Actively promote gender equality, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and awareness of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex issues, including the strengthening of the legal framework in this area (Canada)	Noted
137.210 Harmonize gender equality to guarantee the equal rights of men and women (Turkmenistan)	Supported
137.211 Repeal all discriminatory provisions and align legislation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia)	Supported
137.212 Accelerate the domestic law reforms in order to harmonize all laws in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and ensure their effective implementation (Albania)	Supported
137.213 Amend the code on persons and family and the nationality code, in order to remove the gender-based discriminatory provisions contained therein (Namibia)	Supported
137.214 Remove all discriminatory provisions between men and women relating to their ability to pass their nationality to their children (Sierra Leone)	Supported
137.215 Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources necessary to ensure the implementation of the national gender policy (Ghana)	Supported
137.216 Allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary to implement the national gender policy and, in this context, remove the obstacles that most women continue to face in the process of their economic empowerment (Mauritania)	Supported
137.217 Continue efforts to promote full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels (State of Palestine)	Supported
137.218 Strengthen the rights of women, in particular with regard to their representation in public life, as well as the fight against domestic violence and the gender pay gap (Algeria)	Supported
137.219 Continue the full implementation of initiatives that break barriers for the economic empowerment of women (Bahrain)	Supported
137.235 Continue implementing policies aimed at promoting women's full and equal participation in decision-making at the national and local levels (Timor-Leste)	Supported
3. Health, education, and girls	

2nd cycle	
126.86 Continue ensuring that living conditions in prisons are adequate for the development of the child and try to seek alternative measures to institutional confinement for pregnant women and mothers with young children (State of Palestine)	Supported
126.88 Take steps to enhance the treatment of children born in prison, as well as pregnant women prisoners (Thailand)	Supported
126.161 Continue implementing measures for the improvement of maternal and child health in line with its National Health Development Plan for 2011 to 2015 (Malaysia)	Supported
126.168 Comprehensively implement programmes to provide fair access, in line with international standards, to promote girls' education at all levels, and to eradicate the causes of school dropout, and continue efforts in this regard, including through speeding up the adoption of the draft policy on girls' education (Indonesia)	Supported
126.169 Adopt and implement a national programme for promoting education for girls at all levels and the eradication of root causes of school dropout (Slovenia)	Supported
3rd cycle	
137.21 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Togo)	Supported
137.113 Take further steps to improve the condition and treatment of female detainees, pregnant prisoners and children born in prison (Thailand)	Supported
137.189 Further improve its health-care infrastructure in order to enhance access to health care, particularly for women from poor and rural backgrounds (India)	Supported
137.193 Continue to take concrete measures to reduce the high ratio of maternal and infant mortality by improving access to skilled basic prenatal and postnatal care, emergency obstetric services and skilled birth attendance (Sri Lanka)	Supported
137.194 Continue its efforts to reduce the maternal mortality ratio and child malnutrition in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Supported
137.195 Reduce maternal mortality, including by improving access to basic prenatal and postnatal care (Estonia)	Supported
137.196 Address persistently high rates of maternal and infant mortality in the country (Nepal)	Supported
137.201 Step up legislative and political efforts to ensure access to education for all children, particularly girls, including those with disabilities, those born out of wedlock and those in a vulnerable situation (Mexico)	Supported
137.202 Continue to implement its education policy of universal access to basic schooling, particularly access by girls to education (Myanmar)	Supported
137.203 Continue efforts to increase the school enrolment rate of girls so that they have equal access to education and to fight against discrimination and violence against girls (State of Palestine)	Supported
137.204 Continue ensuring girls' education by abolishing school fees in basic education (Ethiopia)	Supported
137.205 Increase its efforts to ensure access to education for all, including girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan)	Supported
137.206 Pursue its efforts to eliminate discrimination in education against girls, children with special needs, internally displaced persons, refugees, children of the Batwa minority and children with albinism (Slovenia)	Supported
4. Societal issues	
2nd cycle	
126.20 Revoke article 567 from the Penal Code and remove any discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation from all other laws and policies (Hungary)	Noted

126.21 Repeal the provisions of the 2009 Criminal Code which criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Slovenia)	Noted
126.22 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex as well as abolish other rules which promote discrimination based on sexual orientation (Spain)	Noted
126.23 Consider decriminalizing homosexuality, in particular relations between consenting adults (Thailand)	Noted
126.24 Adopt all necessary political and legislative measures to decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex as well as adopt measures to guarantee the enjoyment of the right to health without discrimination based on sexual orientation (Uruguay)	Noted
126.25 Undertake a process of revising its penal code by aiming to amend article 567 criminalizing relationships between persons of the same sex (Canada)	Noted
126.26 Reconsider decriminalizing certain conducts based on sexual orientation and gender identity, as recommended by the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Chile)	Noted
126.46 Implement follow up mechanisms of the UPR recommendations that allows verifying the implementation and impact of legislation and measures adopted to promote equal rights and non-discrimination for all citizens, in particular vulnerable groups such as: women, children, ethnic minorities, LGBTI community and persons with disabilities (Colombia)	Noted
126.82 Revise its education policy that further entrenches discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Netherlands)	Noted
126.83 Ensure that no one is discriminated against on any grounds, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Brazil)	Noted
126.112 Investigate, prosecute and, if convicted, punish perpetrators of human rights abuses, including those committed against civil society groups, members of the media and LGBT individuals (United States of America)	Noted
126.133 Preserve the natural institution of the family (Holy See)	Supported
3rd cycle	
137.93 Decriminalize homosexuality (Iceland) (Timor-Leste)	Noted
137.94 Decriminalize homosexuality and abolish practices that promote discrimination based on sexual orientation (Ecuador)	Noted
137.95 Take steps to decriminalize same-sex relations (Australia)	Noted
137.96 Take measures to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between same-sex adults, guaranteeing the full respect for human rights of all, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity (Uruguay)	Noted
137.97 Take the necessary measures to repeal the legal provisions that criminalize and discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Argentina)	Noted
137.98 Establish legal protections against discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia)	Noted
137.99 Ensure non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, in line with Burundi's national and international human rights obligations (Chile)	Noted
137.123 Investigate, prosecute lawfully and, if they are convicted, adequately punish those guilty of human rights violations, including those committed against human rights defenders, members of civil society and the press, as well as against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Greece)	Noted

DJIBOUTI

1. Violence against women and girls

2nd cycle

143.22 Enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code by prosecuting domestic and sexual violence against women and girls and punishing the perpetrators (Slovenia)	Supported
143.42 Elaborate a comprehensive strategy to address trafficking, particularly of women and children (Sierra Leone)	Supported
143.43 Consider formulating a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons, including women and children (Indonesia)	Supported
143.60 Take further steps in the implementation of CEDAW by prioritizing combating of gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation (Maldives)	Supported
143.65 Remain steadfast in pursuing its impressive policies towards gender equality, particularly by strengthening measures to eradicate gender-based violence (Lesotho)	Supported
143.70 Reinforce efforts in addressing violence against women, including through increasing victims ' access to justice (Slovakia)	Supported
143.75 Continue with its efforts to better protect women, children and the disabled in order to consolidate the progress made in this area (Nigeria)	Supported
143.76 Eliminate all forms of sexual exploitation and violence, including domestic violence, with a view to avoid trafficking of persons, and implement legal measures to investigate complaints, bring perpetrators of sexual crimes and violence to justice and punish them (Ecuador)	Supported
143.78 Promote relevant national strategy in order to change its traditional practices and stereotypes regarding women to better protect women's physical and psychological integrity (China)	Supported
143.81 Redouble efforts to prevent, combat and punish violence against women and children and to fight effectively against traditional practices harmful to women, particularly in rural areas (Togo)	Supported
143.94 Enhance its efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and fully protect the human rights of victims, especially women, children and migrants in transit (Italy)	Supported
143.95 Act to combat the trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Romania)	Supported
143.96 Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking, especially of women and children (Sri Lanka)	Supported
143.138 Take steps to increase the protection afforded to women and girl refugees against violence, including by increasing the number of law enforcement officials in refugee camps, and providing effective care for women and girls who are victims of violence (Canada)	Supported

3rd cycle

129.80 Continue to promote regional and international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national and international levels, whether or not linked to organized crime (Cuba)	Supported
129.81 Continue fighting against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Ethiopia)	Supported
129.82 Continue efforts aimed at fighting trafficking in persons (France)	Supported
129.83 Continue efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Gabon)	Supported
129.84 Fully implement the March 2016 trafficking legislation so that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice and victims adequately compensated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Supported

129.85 Strengthen efforts towards reducing trafficking in persons (Iraq)	Supported
129.86 Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to address this phenomenon, with a specific focus on women, children and migrants (Italy)	Supported
129.87 Increase efforts to criminally prosecute traffickers and provide adequate care to trafficking victims (United States of America)	Supported
129.88 Scale up its efforts at combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and ensure the protection of the rights of migrants (Nigeria)	Supported
129.89 Fight more effectively against trafficking in persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants (Senegal)	Supported
129.90 Undertake additional measures to fight human trafficking (Serbia)	Supported
129.91 Continue the efforts made to combat trafficking in human beings (Tunisia)	Supported
129.170 Establish a military code of conduct to prohibit all acts of violence, including sexual violence, including against Afar women and girls (Canada)	Noted
129.173 Further combat violence against women by encouraging prosecutions (France)	Supported
129.181 Fully implement the act on violence against women and intensify awareness-raising campaigns on the negative effects of harmful traditional practices negatively affecting women's rights, including female genital mutilation (Namibia)	Supported
129.182 Continue measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Nepal)	Supported
129.201 Improve the protection of refugee women and girls by increasing the number of law enforcement officers in refugee camps (Canada)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
143.4 Speed up measures aimed at ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Republic of Moldova)	Supported
143.5 Ratify the OP-CEDAW (Brazil)	Supported
143.15 Ratify OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW and OP-CAT (France, Spain)	Supported
143.59 Modify the discriminatory provisions of the Family Code in order to harmonize those provisions with the CEDAW (Uruguay)	Supported
143.61 Continue to prioritise the enforcement of mechanisms for compliance with the core provisions on the CEDAW by ensuring a rapid change in mentalities regarding women's rights, female genital mutilation, early marriage and the perception of the role and place of women, through education (South Africa)	Supported
143.62 Continue its efforts to enhance the protection of women's rights and promote gender equality (Singapore)	Supported
143.63 Adopt the necessary measures to achieve the elimination of existing patriarchal and gender stereotypes that lead to discrimination against women (Argentina)	Supported
143.64 Put in place a global strategy aimed at eliminating harmful practices and stereotypes against women (Republic of Moldova)	Supported
143.66 Continue to work within the frame of the Gender National Policy 2011– 2021, in a standing national campaign to fight against discrimination and violence against women (Nicaragua)	Supported
143.67 Continue its measures in promoting gender equality through the implementation of its National Gender Policy Action Plan for the period 2011 to 2021 (Malaysia)	Supported
143.68 Continue to support the work of the national mechanism for the promotion of the rights of women (Egypt)	Supported
143.69 Continue adopting laws and policies to promote and protect the rights of women and their role in society, particularly in education health and employment (Egypt)	Supported
143.71 Take measures aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and to protect their rights, especially to education at all levels, and to receive medical care during all their stages of life, including during pregnancy (Ecuador)	Supported

143.109 Continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure equality in marriage (Namibia)	Supported
143.116 Take necessary measures to reduce gender gap in the labour market (Pakistan)	Supported
143.140 Continue to empower women through its micro credit programme and intensify efforts to support rural women with access to water (Nigeria)	Supported
144.2 Review relevant legislation, such as the Family Code, with a view to prevent discrimination of women, including with regards to marriage, inheritance or the freedom of movement (Slovakia)	Supported
144.3 In favour of women, harmonize the provisions of the Family Code, with the CEDAW provisions, and increase efficiency of awareness raising campaigns and training to eliminate FGM and early marriage (Cape Verde)	Supported
144.4 Continue its efforts with a view to modifying the discriminatory provisions of the Family Code, in particular those related to inequalities against women in heritage matters (Rwanda)	Supported
144.5 Carry out a review of the Family Code and amend the relevant provisions to ensure equality between men and women with regard to marriage, divorce and inheritance (Canada)	Supported
144.6 Take steps to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls in relation to marriage, family relations and succession (Sierra Leone)	Supported
3rd cycle	
129.13 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia)	Noted
129.14 Increase efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy)	Supported
129.38 Speed up the process to bring its Family Code in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Gabon)	Supported
129.61 Review its legal and policy framework in order to effectively implement a comprehensive strategy to combat discrimination on any grounds, with special attention to women and girls (Honduras)	Supported
129.119 Develop policies aimed at preventing the marginalization of inhabitants in rural areas, minority ethnic groups, nomadic populations, particularly women and girls, and ensure their access to water, education and health care (Mexico)	Supported
129.129 Further strengthen efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly through vocational training for young people and women and their integration into the labour market (Viet Nam)	Supported
129.134 Pay special attention to the improvement of the access of people in rural areas, particularly girls and women, to the health-care system (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Supported
129.141 Continue to take positive measures to protect the rights of women and children and to promote the development of education (China)	Supported
129.149 Continue to make efforts to support education and improve its quality and to ensure gender equality in the different levels of education (State of Palestine)	Supported
129.151 Continue to implement policies towards the promotion of gender parity in line with the National Gender Policy for the period 2012–2015 (Angola)	Supported
129.152 Maintain efforts to implement the National Gender Policy, with a view to reducing violence against women, and establish a gender observatory, social assistance centres and community nurseries (Ecuador)	Supported
129.153 Continue to implement policies to promote women's participation in society as prescribed in Djibouti's National Gender Policy 2011–2021 and in the relevant law (Japan)	Supported

129.154 Continue to strengthen the National Gender Policy 2011–2021 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)	Supported
129.155 Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan)	Supported
129.156 Repeal the provisions in the Family Code that discriminate against women and strengthen the capacity of traditional and religious leaders to speak out against all forms of gender-based discrimination (Iceland)	Noted
129.157 Continue efforts to reform the family law with a view to bringing it into line with the law on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Libya)	Supported
129.158 Continue efforts to remove barriers to the equal participation of women in the labour force (Maldives)	Supported
129.159 Implement measures and legislative reforms to eradicate gender- based discrimination as part of the reform process in order to harmonize domestic norms with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uruguay)	Supported
129.160 Pursue efforts to fight discrimination against women (Senegal)	Supported
129.161 Consult as widely as possible all relevant stakeholders, in particular disadvantaged women and those living in the rural areas, to ensure that their views are taken into account in the overhaul of Djibouti’s Family Code to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Singapore)	Supported
129.162 Expedite consultations to bring the Family Code into line with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (South Africa)	Supported
129.163 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and achieve gender equality (Tunisia)	Supported
129.187 Accelerate the process to introduce legislative and policy reforms aimed at empowering women in terms of their participation in public life and advancement in the workplace (Zimbabwe)	Supported
129.188 Redouble its efforts to enhance women’s representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Pakistan)	Supported
129.189 Continue to improve the political participation of women, with laws such as the one that reserves for them 25 per cent of the seats of deputies in parliament (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)	Supported
3. Health, education, and girls	
2nd cycle	
143.77 Strengthen, through community action committees, awareness among the population in order to combat the slow change mentality vis-à-vis harmful practice (Democratic Republic of Congo)	Supported
143.79 Continue on its efforts in combating harmful traditional practices (Ethiopia)	Supported
143.80 Continue to combat violence against women and implement a national awareness plan to for the elimination of cultural and traditional practices harmful to women, including female genital mutilation (France)	Supported
143.82 Further reinforce the laws banning FGM and take other proactive measures to fight against these practices (Netherlands)	Supported
143.83 Escalate its efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation and instigate relevant legal reforms to facilitate effective prosecutions (Australia)	Supported
143.84 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate harmful practices, including early and forced marriage, FGM and unequal access to inheritance, based on the recognition of the equality between men and women, and supported by religious and traditional leaders, civil society, men and boys, as well as other relevant stakeholders (Canada)	Supported
143.85 Continue to adopt all measures considered necessary to eliminate definitively the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain)	Supported
143.86 Take measures related to preventive sexual education for women and men, with a view to prevent early pregnancies and abortion practiced under risk conditions, and strengthen education in rural areas, in order to prevent harmful traditional practices such as FGM or excision (Ecuador)	Supported

143.87 Continue applying the provisions of the Penal Code regarding FGM, bringing to justice and punishing perpetrators of those crimes, their accomplices and those who do not denounce them; intensify awareness raising campaigns and training with a view to explain that FGM is a form of discrimination and violence based on gender, and thus eradicate this practice and the cultural justifications in which it is based (Uruguay)	Supported
143.88 Ensure the implementation of the Criminal Code with regard to the ban on FGM, to strengthen awareness campaigns and educate people about the harmful effects of this practice (Germany)	Supported
143.89 Enforce Djibouti's existing laws to prosecute perpetrators of FGM (United States of America)	Supported
143.90 Continue to implement the national strategy for the total elimination of FGM and all forms of excision (Ghana)	Supported
143.91 Step up efforts aimed at combating FGM, inter alia by improving the monitoring mechanism, and fighting against the stereotypes and the culture of no-reporting, also through awareness-raising campaigns targeted to communities as well as individuals (Italy)	Supported
143.92 Increase public awareness-raising and training of officials designed to tackle cultural justifications for FGM and discrimination against women, with the aim of increasing the number of reported cases under article 333 of the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Supported
143.93 Take efficient, comprehensive measures to combat female genital mutilation, including through appropriate public oriented awareness-raising campaigns (Slovakia)	Supported
143.122 Strengthen programs of public health services, especially those related to reducing maternal and infantile mortality (Algeria)	Supported
143.128 Ensure implementation of its National Education Plan 2010 – 2019 aiming to provide equal opportunities to boys and girls (Lebanon)	Supported
143.132 Continue to work on improving access to education and reducing the disparity between boys and girls in schools, within the framework of its National Education Master Plan 2010– 2019 (Nigeria)	Supported
143.133 Continue its policy aimed at combating illiteracy among girls and women (Burundi)	Supported
143.134 Continue to take measures to ensure equal rates of school enrolment for girls and women at all levels and to overcome obstacles to education of girls and women (State of Palestine)	Supported
143.135 Continue to address barriers to education of girls, with a view of increasing school enrolment at the primary and secondary levels, especially in rural areas (Sri Lanka)	Supported
143.141 Intensify its fight against poverty and strengthen access to education for all Djiboutian while eliminating gender disparities in this area (Viet Nam)	Supported
3rd cycle	
129.4 Adhere to and ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not a party yet, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Honduras)	Supported
129.136 Improve health-care infrastructure, by access to emergency obstetric care, increase the number of trained health professionals and resources devoted to maternal health with particular focus on women from poor and rural backgrounds (Kenya)	Supported
129.137 Encourage the implementation of a national health plan for mothers, newborns and children, and the promotion of access to maternal, sexual and reproductive health services (Portugal)	Supported
129.139 Take adequate measures to guarantee equal access of girls and boys to quality education (Algeria)	Supported
129.142 Take steps to increase the school enrolment rate, in particular for basic and secondary education, paying specific attention to enrolment of girls (Estonia)	Supported
129.144 Launch awareness-raising campaigns and ensure that the 2017–2019 sectoral plan guarantees equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Iceland)	Supported
129.145 Further develop the education system and ensure equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Indonesia)	Supported

129.150 Continue the necessary measures seeking to increase the overall level of school attendance, with particular attention paid to girls (Viet Nam)	Supported
129.164 Take necessary and effective measures to investigate female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women and sanction perpetrators of this type of practice, and strengthen awareness-raising policies against these practices (Argentina)	Supported
129.165 Continue to undertake measures to strengthen the fight against harmful practices and violence against women (Armenia)	Supported
129.166 Ensure that people who continue to practice female genital mutilation are held accountable and prosecuted as a means to deter perpetrators (Australia)	Supported
129.167 Strengthen the implementation of the five-year strategy of 2017 aimed at ending female genital mutilation (Belgium)	Supported
129.168 Rigorously implement the joint action plan of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry for Women and the Family of the new national strategy on female genital mutilation 2017–2021 (Burkina Faso)	Supported
129.169 Intensify its strategy in rural areas to eliminate harmful practices against women and girls, in particular early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and unequal access to inheritance (Canada)	Supported
129.171 Implement awareness campaigns directed at all sectors of the population, in both urban and rural areas, to eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and forced or child marriage (Chile)	Supported
129.172 Eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo)	Supported
129.174 Continue and increase implementation efforts that promote awareness-raising actions to change traditional and cultural attitudes and behaviours that would result in the elimination of the problem of female genital mutilation (Guyana)	Supported
129.175 Take further steps to improve implementation of its laws on female genital mutilation and ensure prosecution through the appropriate judicial channels (Iceland)	Supported
129.176 Continue its efforts to achieve the complete eradication of female genital mutilation, including by raising awareness about the risks associated with this practice and by application of the criminal law (Ireland)	Supported
129.177 Further reinforce the laws banning female genital mutilation and take other measures to combat these practices, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Italy)	Supported
129.178 Eradicate female mutilation through the enforcement of criminal law and organize awareness-raising campaigns to change traditional attitudes which hamper the enjoyment of women's human rights, such as child marriage and polygamy, as well as to promote equality before the law and access to education (Mexico)	Supported
129.179 Speed up the process to completely eradicate female genital mutilation and other harmful practices against women (Uruguay)	Supported
129.180 Fully implement the Code of Legal Protection of Minors and take measures towards eradicating harmful practices such as child marriage and corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia)	Supported
129.183 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation, and eliminate any loopholes in national legislation that might undermine the protection of women's rights (Rwanda)	Supported
129.184 Step up efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and the organization of awareness campaigns, end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage and reinforce the legal framework for the protection of women against violence (Spain)	Supported
129.185 Further step up its efforts in combatting the harmful practice of female genital mutilation, including by improving monitoring mechanisms in collaboration with both State and non-State actors (Sweden)	Supported
129.186 Accelerate the implementation of the five-year strategy on the elimination of female genital mutilation and pay special attention to all forms of gender discrimination (Togo)	Supported

4. Societal issues	
2nd cycle	
3rd cycle	

ERITREA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
122.124. Intensify efforts to combat child labour and trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines)	Supported
122.132. Intensify its efforts to protect women from domestic and sexual violence and to ensure that acts of such violence are fully investigated and those responsible held accountable (Lithuania)	Supported
122.133. Work with civil society organizations to assist and redress women affected by domestic violence (Thailand)	Supported
3rd cycle	
131.106 Take stringent measures to combat human trafficking and protect women's rights (Kuwait)	Supported
131.116 Limit the duration of compulsory national service, prioritizing the protection of the rights and security of women and girls in this context (Republic of Korea)	Noted
131.152 Adopt a comprehensive policy and legislation criminalizing violence against women and girls, especially violence against women in the armed forces (Bulgaria)	Supported
131.160 Protect women in detention from violence, particularly sexual violence, and put them under the supervision of female guards in all places of detention (Zambia)	Supported
131.161 Put an end to the widespread use of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, in particular in detention facilities and in the context of national service and military training, and bring those accused of such crimes to justice (Belgium)	Noted
131.202 Intensify the fight against trafficking in human beings, especially children (Serbia)	Supported
131.203 Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly of women and children (Indonesia)	Supported
131.204 Adopt a law to combat people smuggling and trafficking in human beings (Madagascar)	Supported

131.205 Strengthen policies on trafficking in persons, by extending special support to women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Supported
131.206 Further strengthen policies and programmes to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines)	Supported
131.207 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Sudan)	Supported
131.208 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Egypt)	Supported
131.209 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, with a gender perspective and to provide free legal aid and support to women and child victims of trafficking, particularly unaccompanied children (Maldives)	Supported
131.210 Adopt comprehensive legislation on trafficking in persons, with a gender perspective (Ukraine)	Supported
131.211 Not relent in its efforts to combat child labour and human trafficking (Nigeria)	Supported
131.244 Formalize legislative action to criminalize violence against women and children, especially in the domestic sphere, in educational institutions and in the context of national service, and make prevention efforts at the national level (Mexico)	Noted
131.246 Effectively criminalize all forms of violence against women, including marital rape (Austria)	Noted
131.247 Take further measures to prevent violence against women (Japan)	Supported
131.248 Intensify capacity-building programmes and awareness-raising campaigns at the community level on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and children (Philippines)	Supported
131.249 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence (Tunisia)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
122.109. Continue its efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (Singapore)	Supported
122.110. Continue the efforts of women's empowerment and ensure their enjoyment of their legitimate rights (Sudan)	Supported
122.111. Continue its efforts towards protecting human rights, especially through promoting gender equality, and support economic empowerment of women in the country (Armenia)	Supported
122.112. Strengthen policies for the promotion of women (Luxembourg)	Supported
122.113. Provide adequate resources to implement awareness-raising activities on the role of women and strengthen the existing structures for the advancement of women in the country (Malaysia)	Supported
122.114. Continue to take more measures to promote gender equality and protect women and children's rights in practice (China)	Supported
3rd cycle	
131.9 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Burundi)	Noted
131.26 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine)	Supported
131.38 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark)	Supported
131.39 Undertake the necessary studies with a view to ratifying the Optional Protocol to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Plurinational State of Bolivia)	Supported
131.94 Harmonize the implementation of the national family law with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine)	Supported
131.107 Promote national mechanisms for advancing the empowerment of women (Kuwait)	Supported

131.128 Strengthen the initiatives to prevent and eradicate all forms of discrimination, particularly against girls, ethnic minorities and nomadic communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia)	Supported
131.129 Strengthen measures to eliminate stereotypes and harmful practices, including through the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to achieve substantive gender equality (Rwanda)	Supported
131.130 Continue its endeavour to eliminate all forms of discrimination against children, particularly girls, ethnic minorities and nomadic communities (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Supported
131.131 Continue its endeavours to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, girls and children (Myanmar)	Supported
131.132 Adopt specific measures to prevent and combat some forms of discrimination against girls, ethnic minorities and nomadic communities (Honduras)	Supported
131.133 Achieve gender parity in all sectors, including in decision-making positions (Pakistan)	Supported
131.200 Ensure that women have equal representation in the Government, particularly at high levels of decision-making, in legislative assemblies, in the judiciary and in the civil service (Iceland)	Noted
131.201 Strive to achieve gender balance in the State administration by increasing the number of women in decision-making institutions (Serbia)	Supported
131.243 Further enhance the protection of the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups, and continue to promote medical and health services, and education (China)	Supported
131.245 Intensify efforts to ensure full respect for the fundamental rights of women and girls (Switzerland)	Supported
131.250 Strengthen the National Union of Eritrean Women by granting executive powers and allocating sufficient resources (Costa Rica)	Supported
3. Health, education, and girls	
2nd cycle	
122.70. Strengthen the social welfare system to protect children in the most affected communities from harmful practices, violence and exploitation (South Sudan)	Supported
122.108. Continue to make its best efforts to abolish all types of discriminatory practices against women and children, which notably includes female genital mutilation (FGM), early marriage and domestic violence (Republic of Korea)	Supported
122.125. Intensify executive and legislative efforts to eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Chile)	Supported
122.126. Intensify efforts and allocate resources for measures aimed at eradicating female genital mutilation, as a matter of priority (Croatia)	Supported
122.127. Continue efforts started in 2007 to promote women's rights, in particular the prohibition of all forms of female genital mutilation (France)	Supported
122.128. Continue its efforts to achieve the complete eradication of female genital mutilation, including by raising awareness about the risks associated with this practice and about its prohibition (Ireland)	Supported
122.129. Emphasize and step up the fight against female genital mutilation, working together with local communities and educating girls and women about the negative consequences of this practice (Uruguay)	Supported
122.130. Strengthen its efforts, in particular by prosecuting such practice and by promoting gender equality in general, in order to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation and cutting (Slovenia)	Supported
122.131. Continue strengthening measures aimed at achieving the eradication of female genital mutilation (Argentina)	Supported
122.185. Allocate more resources to the education system, particularly education of girls, in order to achieve a successful social development level (Turkey)	Supported

122.192. Consider taking measures which include the conducting of public awareness campaigns, and the awarding of financial or other incentives to parents to send their daughters to school (Egypt)	Supported
122.193. Launch awareness campaigns in order to encourage parents to send their children to school including girls (Togo)	Supported
122.194. Improve access to the right to education and eliminate disparities in this respect, whether regional, socioeconomic or based on ethnicity or gender (Luxembourg)	Supported
3rd cycle	
131.153 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation (Ukraine)	Supported
131.154 Continue the efforts in fighting against female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage (Italy)	Supported
131.155 Strengthen the enforcement of measures to combat female genital mutilation, early marriage and child labour (Zimbabwe)	Supported
131.156 Adopt a comprehensive strategy to end female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Spain)	Supported
131.157 Enhance measures to eradicate female genital mutilation and child and forced marriage, investigating and punishing perpetrators of such acts and providing victims with assistance and compensation (Argentina)	Supported
131.229 Revise the Penal Code so that women can access legal, safe and voluntary termination of pregnancy, and guarantee the provision of the respective medical services (Iceland)	Noted
131.234 Increase and strengthen access to education at all levels in rural and underdeveloped areas, particularly for girls and young women (Afghanistan)	Supported
131.236 Address the low rate of enrolment of girls in primary and secondary education (India)	Supported
131.237 Address the root causes of low rates of enrolment of children and young girls in schools and the problem of school completion (Saudi Arabia)	Supported
131.240 Further strengthen its efforts to provide full access to education for all children, particularly for girls in rural areas (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Supported
131.241 Continue its inclusive education programmes and policies, and take further measures to create support programmes for girls to be able to pursue higher-level education (Myanmar)	Supported
131.257 Continue efforts to combat marriage of minors (Tunisia)	Supported
4. Societal issues	
2nd cycle	
122.115. Launch a national dialogue, as well as a campaign through media and in the schools, to tackle all forms of discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons (Italy)	Noted
3rd cycle	
131.134 Repeal provisions that criminalize homosexuality (Iceland)	Noted

ETHIOPIA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
155.50. Grant full access to special rapporteurs and special procedures mandate holders to visit the country, notably the Special Rapporteurs on the right to education, the right to food and on violence against women (Netherlands)	Supported
155.63. Remain steadfast in pursuing its impressive policies towards gender equality, particularly by strengthening measures to eradicate gender-based violence (Lesotho)	Supported
155.73. Increase efforts to effectively enforce the provisions of the Penal Code on sexual and domestic violence and prosecute any such acts (Liechtenstein)	Supported
155.74. Enhance assistance, shelter and rehabilitation for victims of sexual and domestic violence (Liechtenstein)	Supported
155.75. Ensure the allocation of adequate resources for the effective implementation of policies and programmes against violence against women and trafficking in persons (Philippines)	Supported
155.77. Increase the resources devoted to the prevention of violence against women and of FGM (Italy)	Supported
155.86. Continue strengthening the existing mechanisms in the fight against trafficking in persons, particularly of women and children (Angola) (Cuba)	Supported
155.87. Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including training for officials, criminal prosecution of perpetrators as well as developing measures for the protection and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking in persons (Belarus)	Supported
155.90. Develop a specific programme to try and punish traffickers of women and children (Honduras)	Supported
156.2. Develop programmes to combat violence against women (Malaysia)	Supported
157.11. Amend the Criminal Code and the Federal Family Code in order to criminalize marital rape and FGM (Honduras)	Noted
158.38. Allow civil society organizations to complement government programmes in preventing violence and harmful practices against women and girls and also amend the Charities and Societies Proclamation to ensure that restrictions on freedom of association are removed, including restrictions on potential sources of funding for civil society (Ireland)	Noted
3rd cycle	
163.64 Review laws from a gender perspective, and adopt a comprehensive law on gender-based violence that would include all forms of violence against women (Iceland)	Supported
163.67 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive law on gender-based violence, addressing all forms of violence against women (Lesotho)	Supported
163.70 Re-examine the penalty framework for perpetrators of sexual violence, and increase the resources dedicated to combating sexual and gender-based violence (Norway)	Supported
163.81 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive law on gender-based violence, addressing all forms of violence against women and girls (Sweden)	Supported
163.84 Criminalize marital rape and exclude the applicability, in cases of domestic violence, of the extenuating circumstances set out in the criminal law (Belgium)	Noted
163.86 Clearly criminalize the trafficking of women and children in accordance with international standards, explicitly prohibit the sale of children, and make efforts to reduce the rate of maternal mortality (Costa Rica)	Supported

163.140 Ensure that the disaster risk management policy addresses existing and new risks of gender-based violence within the context of disaster risk reduction (Fiji)	Supported
163.159 Effectively prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and human trafficking (Germany)	Supported
163.164 Take urgent measures to accelerate progress to end gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Italy)	Supported
163.168 Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate gender-based violence and practices, such as female genital mutilation and early marriage (Spain)	Supported
163.177 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and to eliminate female genital mutilation (Estonia)	Supported
163.178 Strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls and to end female genital mutilation (Finland)	Supported
163.223 Continue its measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling (Myanmar)	Supported
163.224 Continue and strengthen efforts to tackle trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Guyana)	Supported
163.225 Continue its endeavours to combat human trafficking, particularly in women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Supported
163.226 Make further efforts to reduce human trafficking (Iraq)	Supported
163.227 Ensure concrete measures to support victims of human trafficking, such as the provision of shelter, health services and financial aid (Israel)	Supported
163.228 Further strengthen concerted efforts to effectively implement the law on trafficking in persons (Philippines)	Supported
163.229 Promote efforts to raise awareness of trafficking in persons, and strengthen investigations and prosecutions through the training of investigators, prosecutors and judges (Syrian Arab Republic)	Supported
163.230 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, adopt a comprehensive national legislation in order to, inter alia, explicitly prohibit and criminalize the sale of children, and further develop a national mechanism for the identification and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Belarus)	Supported
163.231 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly the exploitation of children and women, by strengthening the fight against traffickers (Djibouti)	Supported
163.277 Undertake measures to increase student retention in post-primary and tertiary school levels, including by eradicating sexual violence and harassment in schools (Uganda)	Supported
163.282 Accelerate its efforts to tackle violence and discrimination against women and girls (Myanmar)	Supported
163.286 Strengthen legislation and its enforcement to fully outlaw all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination, and conduct awareness-raising and educational campaigns (Lithuania)	Supported
163.288 Complement plans to support victims of violence against women by launching more awareness-raising programmes to create a culture that rejects all forms of violence against women (Singapore)	Supported
163.290 Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from physical, emotional and sexual abuses and harmful practices (Sri Lanka)	Supported
163.291 Further protect women's rights while working to end all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, as well as promote women's economic empowerment (Thailand)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
155.42. Improve engagement with civil society groups, including youth and women's associations, to boost human rights (Nigeria)	Supported
155.43. Further enhance engagement with civil society groups registered in the country, including local youth and women's associations, in the promotion and protection of human rights (Bhutan)	Supported

155.44. Further enhance engagement with civil society groups registered in the country, including local youth and women's associations, in the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba)	Supported
155.52. Continue current efforts to ensure equality between men and women (Egypt)	Supported
155.53. Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Burundi)	Supported
155.54. Take robust measures to promote gender equality and safeguard the rights of women and girls (China)	Supported
155.55. Continue to promote gender equality and ensure equal opportunities for all women and girls (Singapore)	Supported
155.56. Improve the access of women to employment as well as to political life (Senegal)	Supported
155.57. Continue increasing the access of women to employment, participation in public life, education, housing and health (Chile)	Supported
155.58. Redouble efforts aimed at increasing women's access to employment, participation in public life, education, housing and health (Ecuador)	Supported
155.59. Continue to increase women's access to employment, public life, education, housing and health (South Africa)	Supported
155.60. Expand its policies aimed at creating income-generating opportunities for women, and improve working conditions of women in the private and informal sectors (State of Palestine)	Supported
155.61. Further work on political, economic and social empowerment of women (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Supported
155.62. Ensure equality among women and men in their family relations and continue to combat violence against women and children (Haiti)	Supported
155.66. Increase efforts and adopt all the necessary measures for the fight against discrimination in all its forms, particularly against minorities, and among them the most vulnerable children and women (Nicaragua)	Supported
155.117. Further strengthen measures to enhance the participation of women in decision-making (Sri Lanka)	Supported
155.118. Further its efforts to increase the participation of women in politics through the integration of gender issues into national policies (Equatorial Guinea)	Supported
155.119. Continue its positive campaigning to raise awareness of women's social and political rights (Malaysia)	Supported
155.120. Further strengthen measures to ensure participation of women in political affairs (Afghanistan)	Supported
155.153. Continue with efforts to protect the rights of unaccompanied and separated children and female refugees (Zambia)	Supported
158.3. In line with the recommendations issued by the Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, consider ratifying the First Optional Protocol to ICCPR and the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the Optional Protocol to CEDAW as well as the Optional Protocol to CAT, establishing national preventive mechanisms (Uruguay)	Noted
158.45. Amend the Charities and Societies Proclamation to allow civil society to work on human rights issues, including women's rights, without restrictions related to the origin of funding (Norway)	Noted
3rd cycle	
163.21 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine)	Noted
163.73 Mainstream the rights of women with disabilities in law and in practice (Sierra Leone)	Supported
163.126 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Iceland)	Supported
163.127 Put in place provisions prohibiting discrimination against girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic minorities, children living in poverty and in street situations, and children with or suffering from HIV/AIDS (Madagascar)	Supported

163.129 Ensure equality between women and men at all levels, and end early marriage and female genital mutilation (France)	Supported
163.221 Continue to support and encourage the participation of women in politics platforms at both the regional and national levels (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Supported
163.222 Continue current efforts to minimize gender disparity in federal executive organs and extend those efforts to the legislative and judiciary organs of federal and regional states (Eritrea)	Supported
163.244 Continue efforts aimed at combating poverty, particularly among women, children and persons with disabilities (Morocco)	Supported
163.250 Continue to strengthen the national policy on social protection, in particular for children, women with disabilities and the elderly to ensure their enjoyment of all human rights (Libya)	Supported
163.283 Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Georgia)	Supported
163.284 Continue measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls, including gender-based violence (India)	Supported
163.285 Further strengthen efforts to promote the rights of women (Japan)	Supported
163.287 Continue enhancing programmes that promote the economic and social empowerment of women (Philippines)	Supported
163.289 Promote gender equality, empowerment of women, and increasing the utilization of health services by women (South Africa)	Supported
163.292 Continue and increase efforts to ensure the access of women, including women with disabilities, to employment, education, housing, health care and public life (Ecuador)	Supported
163.293 Continue efforts to promote the economic and social empowerment of women, including through their access to finance and training on entrepreneurship (Viet Nam)	Supported
163.294 Take further measures to ensure the political, economic, legal and educational empowerment of women (Azerbaijan)	Supported
163.303 Increase efforts to address discrimination against women and girls, persons with disabilities and all minorities (Guyana)	Supported
163.310 Expand efforts to effectively eradicate discrimination against girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic minorities, children in poverty and children living with HIV/AIDS and Noma disease (Bahrain)	Supported
3. Health, education, and girls	
2nd cycle	
155.76. Continue to fight against FGM (Djibouti)	Supported
155.78. Continue efforts to address FGM, early marriage, and violence against women and girls which remain deeply rooted, according to reports (Japan)	Supported
155.79. Further pursue the national strategy and the action plan on the elimination of harmful traditional practices and FGM (Myanmar)	Supported
155.80. Continue its existing efforts to implement the national strategy and action plan on the elimination of harmful traditional practices and FGM (Rwanda)	
155.81. Adopt additional measures for the elimination of FGM and traditional practices which cause pain to women (Spain)	Supported
155.82. Step up efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the ban on FGM, in particular through the implementation of preventive measures such as the dissemination of information and awareness-raising among populations at risk (Belgium)	Supported
155.83. Intensify efforts in the direction of sensitizing all stakeholders to prevent FGM (Cyprus)	Supported
155.141. Step up efforts to improve health services and reduce the maternal mortality rate, including through the allocation of increased resources for health-care provision in rural areas (State of Palestine)	Supported

155.151. Allocate greater resources so as to significantly improve the rate of school enrolment among girls and the literacy rate among women and girls (Viet Nam)	Supported
3rd cycle	
163.82 Amend the Criminal Code with a view to increase the penalties for female genital mutilation, criminalize marital rape and exclude the applicability, in cases of domestic violence, of extenuating circumstances (Sweden)	Noted
163.158 Strengthen the enforcement of legal provisions prohibiting harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and cutting and forced and early marriage (Hungary)	Supported
163.160 Expedite efforts to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation (Cyprus)	Supported
163.161 Take measures aimed at eliminating harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, forced early marriage and all forms of violence against women and girls (Namibia)	Supported
163.162 Strengthen efforts to eliminate harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, and to achieve gender equality, especially in higher education (United Arab Emirates)	Supported
163.163 Complete and fully implement the policies, strategies and plans aiming to end the practices of female genital mutilation and child marriage (Israel)	Supported
163.165 Make efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal)	Supported
163.166 Strengthen the implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and eliminate any loopholes that might undermine the protection of women's rights (Rwanda)	Supported
163.167 Take all necessary measures to eliminate harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and cutting and child, early and forced marriage (Slovenia)	Supported
163.169 Take the measures necessary to implement the relevant legal provisions prohibiting and criminalizing female genital mutilation (Togo)	Supported
163.170 Address effectively female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage both in law and in practice (Zambia)	Supported
163.171 Combat harmful traditional practices against women and children by effectively implementing a strategy and the national action plan on harmful traditional practices, and investigate and sanction such acts (Argentina)	Supported
163.172 Step up awareness-raising initiatives to combat harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and early marriage (Burkina Faso)	Supported
163.173 Continue efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and early marriage, and to improve conditions of detention in custodial facilities (Burundi)	Supported
163.174 Take all measures to completely eliminate female genital mutilation and child marriage (Cabo Verde)	Supported
163.175 Fight female genital mutilation (Congo)	Supported
163.176 Eliminate harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, and decriminalize the termination of pregnancy (Denmark)	Noted
163.252 Continue to take appropriate measures and invest in reducing maternal and child mortality rates (Maldives)	Supported
163.253 Fast-track the implementation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy (Eritrea)	Supported
163.254 Continue its efforts to reduce infant mortality, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality (Hungary)	Supported
163.255 Continue improving access of women to health services, in particular reproductive health services with a view to reducing the maternal mortality rate (Kazakhstan)	Supported
163.258 Take further measures to reduce maternal mortality rate (Algeria)	Supported

163.266 Keep improving access to and the quality of education for children, particularly for those living in rural areas and those belonging to minorities, and especially for girls and children with disabilities (Holy See)	Supported
163.270 Commit further to development in the fields of education, women, children and persons with disabilities (Kuwait)	Supported
163.273 Further strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including for vulnerable groups, such as women and girls (Sri Lanka)	Supported
163.274 Pay due attention to increasing the accessibility of primary and secondary education for all females (State of Palestine)	Supported
163.280 Improve access and remove barriers to education for women and girls to improve health outcomes and reduce poverty (Canada)	Supported
163.298 Accelerate efforts to prevent child labour, child sexual violence and trafficking in persons, and to ensure legal action against perpetrators (Sri Lanka)	Supported
163.299 Strengthen measures to improve the human rights of children, including by combating female genital mutilation, child marriage and trafficking in persons (Uganda)	Supported
163.302 Develop more strategies and policies in order to pay special attention to children in a vulnerable situation, including girls who live in poverty (Plurinational State of Bolivia)	Supported
163.315 Ensure security in refugee camps and the protection of all boys and girls, especially against disappearances and all forms of violence, including sexual violence, and investigate cases of disappearance of children, establish their whereabouts and punish those responsible (Argentina)	Supported
4. Societal issues	
2nd cycle	
155.96. Continue strengthening the role and contribution of the family in society (Egypt)	Supported
155.97. For the continued development of the country, take into account and support the family, based on the stable relationship between a man and a woman, as the natural and fundamental unit of society, both in taxation and general legislation (Holy See)	Supported
158.23. Amend the Penal Code to decriminalize homosexuality (Portugal)	Noted
158.24. Reform the Penal Code with the aim of decriminalizing homosexuality (France)	Noted
158.25. Extend measures to combat discrimination to the entire vulnerable population, which is victim of stereotypes and discrimination, particularly discrimination based on sexual orientation, and thus amend the criminalization established in the Penal Code relating to that sector of the population (Argentina)	Noted
3rd cycle	
163.80 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between same-sex persons (Spain)	Noted
163.130 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to prevent the stigmatization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals, with particular emphasis on health professionals (Iceland)	Noted
163.131 Take measures to reduce the societal stigma faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including by repealing provisions in national law that criminalize consensual same-sex relations (Australia)	Noted
163.132 Recognize in legislation the right to equality and non-discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and take measures to combat violence against them and to guarantee them access to justice (Mexico)	Noted
163.262 Amend the national road map for HIV prevention and other national health policies to include lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals as “key populations” (Iceland)	Noted

KENYA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
142.47. Prosecute the perpetrators of trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children (Sierra Leone)	Supported
142.49. Set up special units in the justice and health systems to deal with gender-based violence and discrimination (Spain)	Supported
142.55. Consider increasing efforts to address the sexual exploitation of women and girls (Trinidad and Tobago)	Supported
142.66. Continue implementing decisive measures to prevent and eliminate cases of sexual exploitation of women and children (Belarus)	Supported
142.68. Step up efforts to combat all forms of sexual violence against women (Chile)	Supported
142.73. Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women and draw up proper indicators to evaluate progress (France)	Supported
142.77. Combat the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls by means of adoption of a comprehensive national action plan in this domain (Lithuania)	Supported
142.80. Take measures to develop an integral plan of action to combat trafficking and the sexual exploitation of women and girls, including through medical and psychological assistance to victims of these crimes (Mexico)	Supported
142.83. Continue addressing the issues of sexual exploitation of women and girls (Myanmar)	Supported
142.84. Take the necessary measures to eliminate the vulnerability of girls and women to sexual exploitation (Namibia)	Supported
142.89. Adopt measures to guarantee effective access to protection and redress for women victims of violence, and strengthen the National Commission on Gender Equality in order to fulfil its mandate (Brazil)	Supported
3rd cycle	
142.95 Streamline the ongoing programmes aimed at eliminating sexual and gender-based violence and female genital mutilation (Zimbabwe)	Supported
142.113 Continue to implement its inclusive national framework on preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence (Philippines)	Supported
142.130 Set up specialized courts that enable the speeding up and the effective treatment of gender-based violence cases (Spain)	Supported
142.136 Intensify efforts to secure redress for survivors of sexual violence following 2007 and 2017 Presidential elections, and establish mechanisms to ensure such crimes are never repeated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Supported
142.168 Acknowledge the violations of the rights of survivors of electoral-related sexual violence and start a process of consultations with survivors and civil society to inform the design and implementation of reparations measures and programmes (Croatia)	Supported
142.170 Accelerate its efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Georgia)	Supported
142.171 Establish and implement minimum standards ensuring the protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Germany)	Supported

142.172 Take further steps in combating trafficking in persons and provide sufficient protection to victims of trafficking (Indonesia)	Supported
142.173 Adopt policy and measures to end sex trafficking and forced labour (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Supported
142.174 Take additional efforts to combat trafficking in human beings (Iraq)	Supported
142.175 Continue efforts in combatting human trafficking and child labour (Nigeria)	Supported
142.227 Ensure a strong multi-sectoral response to combat violence against women with capacity to investigate cases and enhance access to justice for survivors (Iceland)	Supported
142.228 Further strengthen mechanisms at the national level to prevent and protect all victims of domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan)	Supported
142.229 Continue the fight against discrimination and violence against women and children, including trafficking, forced labour and domestic abuse as well as improve reporting and bringing to justice perpetrators of such acts (Poland)	Supported
142.231 Strengthen the efforts to provide improved access to safe houses for victims and survivors of sexual and gender based violence (Republic of Korea)	Supported
142.235 Increase efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence, including in camps for internally displaced persons and refugees (Belarus)	Supported
142.236 Take proactive and comprehensive measures to address gender-based violence including by providing victims access to remedies (Malaysia)	Supported
142.237 Step-up measures to provide psychosocial support, shelters and safe houses for victims of domestic, sexual and gender based violence (Myanmar)	Supported
142.238 Develop a tool to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, especially with regards to support provided to victims and survivors of domestic violence in all counties (Seychelles)	Supported
142.239 Adopt regulations to give effect to the Protection against Domestic Violence Act of 2015 (Timor-Leste)	Supported
142.240 Enhance efforts to address sexual and gender-based violence (Uganda)	Supported
142.241 Effectively implement the Protection against Domestic Violence Act (Ukraine)	Supported
142.242 Take measures to guarantee effective access for the women victims of gender-based violence to justice, protection and support (Vanuatu)	Supported
142.258 Strengthen measures to ensure the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, including prevention of trafficking in persons (Uganda)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	

2nd cycle	
142.12. Improve the implementation of the laws that protect the rights of women, girls and children (Costa Rica)	Supported
142.16. Further strengthen the monitoring and evaluation efforts on women's empowerment and child protection (Ethiopia)	Supported
142.28. Allocate adequate resources to implement affirmative action policies for the protection and advancement of rights of women and girls (Philippines)	Supported
142.29. Implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions on women, peace and security (Estonia)	Supported
142.30. Adopt a national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security (Portugal)	Supported
142.40. Develop targeted public campaigns to address gender stereotypes and discriminatory practices (Slovenia)	Supported
142.43. Guarantee gender equality and women's rights, including sexual and reproductive health rights (Estonia)	Supported
142.45. Continue its efforts towards ensuring gender equality in the field of education, health and employment (India)	Supported
142.46. Continue to actively implement all these adopted measures, to safeguard women empowerment and promote gender equality (Israel)	Supported
142.51. Take all possible efforts to strengthen protection for women and children against discrimination and violence (Sri Lanka)	Supported
142.86. Make further efforts to properly handle the case of discrimination and violence against women, including the prosecution of alleged perpetrators (Republic of Korea)	Supported
142.122. Institute further administrative measures to secure the equitable representation and participation of women in governance (Serbia)	Supported
142.130. Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in elected assemblies (Algeria)	Supported
142.134. Strengthen measures to ensure gender equality in law and in practice, in particular by applying positive measures for the participation of women in public life and the private sector (Colombia)	Supported
142.139. Continue efforts to achieve as rapidly as possible the threshold of 30 per cent women in Parliament, as recommended by the Kenyan Constitution (Mauritania)	Supported
142.141. Pursue efforts to fully recognize women rights, their empowerment and participation in decision-making (Nicaragua)	Supported
142.144. Increase representation of women in decision-making bodies (Senegal)	Supported
143.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone)	Noted
143.29. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Portugal)	Noted
143.35. Strengthen the efforts to respect and protect women's rights and gender equality. This includes an effective implementation of an inter-sectorial policy and action plan on reproductive and sexual health and rights and prevention of violence against women (Finland)	Noted
3rd cycle	
142.31 Strengthen legislative and administrative measures on discrimination and violence against women and other vulnerable groups (South Africa)	Supported
142.32 Enact legislation implementing the "two thirds gender principle", as guaranteed in the Constitution (Sweden)	Supported
142.60 Strengthen gender equality by implementing the two-thirds gender principle in all elective or appointive bodies in a timely manner (Norway)	Supported
142.61 Continue collecting and analyzing disaggregated data on women with the aim to combat discrimination based on religion, ethnic background, age, health, disability and sexual orientation (Cyprus)	Supported

142.62 Develop and adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures to combat discrimination against women as well as discrimination and violence against LGBTI people (Argentina)	Supported
142.63 Implement a comprehensive policy to ensure gender equality, particularly in enhancing participation of women in decision-making (India)	Supported
142.64 Amend discriminatory laws against women and eliminate harmful practices and gender-based violence against women and girls (India)	Supported
142.165 Increase efforts to promote women's political participation (Japan)	Supported
142.166 Establish mechanisms to increase the participation of women in political and public life, in decision-making positions and make efforts to eradicate gender stereotypes that result in violence against women (Costa Rica)	Supported
142.212 Consider taking further measures to increase the number of girls and women in secondary and higher education, including through specific measures aimed at ensuring adequate access to education for girls with disabilities (Bulgaria)	Supported
142.221 Continue efforts to address inequalities between men and women in education (Tunisia)	Supported
142.224 Take further measures to ensure empowerment of women in all spheres (Azerbaijan)	Supported
142.225 Continue to develop the national machinery for the advancement of women, strengthen coordination between various executive bodies and provide them with adequate resources (Bulgaria)	Supported
142.226 Implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions on women, peace and security (Estonia)	Supported
142.230 Guarantee women access to land by inter alia ensuring the full implementation of the constitutional provisions giving women equal rights to land ownership as men as well as the execution of the Marital Property Act and other women's land rights (Poland)	Supported
142.232 Further promote women empowerment and gender equality (Thailand)	Supported
142.233 Continue efforts to improve the rights of women (Tunisia)	Supported
142.234 Take measures aimed at ensuring the economic and social rights of women and increase their employment (Vanuatu)	Supported
144.18 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Honduras)	Noted
3. Health, education, and girls	
2nd cycle	
142.42. Continue efforts aimed at the elimination of harmful practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women (Egypt)	Supported
142.44. Eliminate stereotypes and harmful practices against women (including female genital mutilation, wife inheritance, and forced and early marriage) (Estonia)	Supported
142.48. Ensure the strict enforcement of the laws prohibiting early marriage (Sierra Leone)	Supported
142.50. End early marriages and the trafficking of minors (Spain)	Supported
142.52. Take all measures to guarantee that the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 is fully implemented (Timor-Leste)	Supported

142.53. Ensure that harmful practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women are eliminated (Timor-Leste)	Supported
142.54. Continue efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, in particular female genital mutilation (Togo)	Supported
142.59. Implement legal and institutional measures to eliminate the discrimination and the harmful practices and stereotypes against women, particularly the harmful practices in connection with reproductive health, and further increase Government funding for women (Albania)	Supported
142.62. Strengthen the implementation of measures in order to achieve the prohibition of female genital mutilation (Angola)	Supported
142.65. Strengthen measures to eradicate female genital mutilation and child marriage (Austria)	Supported
142.67. Fully implement the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 (Canada)	Supported
142.69. Boost measures intended to achieve the elimination of all forms of ill-treatment of girls and women; in particular, strengthen efforts focusing on those communities still engaged in female genital mutilation (Colombia)	Supported
142.72. Continue fighting harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation (Ethiopia)	Supported
142.74. Continue to ensure the full implementation of legislation on the eradication of the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Ghana)	Supported
142.76. Introduce an efficient mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 (Lithuania)	Supported
142.85. Implement fully the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011 and the review of the policy on female genital mutilation (Poland)	Supported
142.167. Intensify its efforts to improve health infrastructure as well as the quality and delivery of health services, including access to reproductive health information and contraceptives for women in marginalized areas (Thailand)	Supported
142.169. Promote health and sanitary practices for the safety of mothers and their children, and uphold continually the inherent right to life (Holy See)	Supported
143.60. Ensure that women have access to legal and safe abortions, especially in cases of pregnancies resulting from rape or incest (Slovenia)	Noted
3rd cycle	
142.33 Finalize and implement, in 2020, the Draft National Action Plan to Ending Child Marriage in Kenya (Canada)	Supported
142.34 Finalize, adopt and implement the draft National Action Plan for Ending Child Marriage (Norway)	Supported
142.35 Redouble efforts to eradicate child marriages (Chile)	Supported
142.54 Redouble efforts to provide training to medical, security and justice professionals on the application of its criminal law punishing harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage; female genital mutilation; and girl “beading” (Brazil)	Supported
142.96 Make an effort to implement existing legislation to end female genital mutilation (Angola)	Supported
142.97 Continue efforts to end FGM and harmful practices such as child marriage, in close collaboration with civil society (Austria)	Supported
142.98 Ensure that the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act is widely known and implemented, and that perpetrators of female genital mutilation, including medical practitioners, are prosecuted and adequately punished (Belgium)	Supported
142.99 Adopt a national policy aimed at eliminating female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso)	Supported
142.100 Increase the resources allocated to the Council for combatting female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso)	Supported
142.101 Enforce the prohibition of FGM and child rape -“beading” (Cabo Verde)	Supported
142.102 Take measures to fully abolish female genital mutilation through public campaign of the new legislation (Eritrea)	Supported

142.103 Put an end to violence against women and girls and eradicate female genital mutilation (France)	Supported
142.104 Strengthen its efforts to fully implement the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2011(Georgia)	Supported
142.105 Continue efforts to ensure the full implementation of legislation to eradicate the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Ghana)	Supported
142.106 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate harmful practices, and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable and that victims have access to effective remedies (Ireland)	Supported
142.107 Continue the efforts to eradicate all harmful practices against women and girls, including female genital mutilations and child, early and forced marriages, and to combat violence against women, including enhancing access to justice (Italy)	Supported
142.108 Take measures to eradicate female genital mutilation, through increased awareness raising among all groups (Maldives)	Supported
142.109 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate harmful practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women and girls (Namibia)	Supported
142.110 Continue to take measures to eradicate harmful practices of FGM and other sexual and gender-based violence (Nepal)	Supported
142.111 Actively implement the positive measures to end gender-based violence and harmful practices, including through recent legislative frameworks, a pledge to end female genital mutilation, and its commitment to reduce maternal deaths (New Zealand)	Supported
142.112 Redouble efforts to eradicate harmful practice of female genital mutilation, through the dissemination of the Law on the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation, and prosecute and subsequently punish those responsible for carrying out this practice (Costa Rica)	Supported
142.114 Complete the procedure for examining a national policy to end female genital mutilation (Senegal)	Supported
142.115 Effectively implement the strategy for the eradication of female genital mutilation and forced child marriage (Spain)	Supported
142.116 Adopt and implement a national policy on eradication of female genital mutilation (Sweden)	Supported
142.117 Adopt necessary measures aimed to eliminate harmful practices, such as child and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and others (Ukraine)	Supported
142.193 Further implement national laws and policies on health services, with particular attention on the right to health of women and children, including through collaboration with other states (Indonesia)	Supported
142.195 Improve maternal and child health care by redoubling investments in line with its International Conference on Population and Development commitments (Denmark)	Supported
142.200 Take additional measures to address lack of access to high-quality healthcare for women, including women with disabilities (Malaysia)	Supported
142.202 Review all legal, policy and structural barriers that impede the provision of sexual and reproductive health services, in particular against adolescent girls, young women and members of key populations more vulnerable to HIV, and implement comprehensive human rights-based programmes in this area (Portugal)	Supported

142.203 Take concrete legal and policy measures, including the provision of adequate human rights training to health personnel, to eliminate all forms of stigma and discrimination in health settings (Portugal)	Supported
144.8 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo)	Noted
144.9 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ukraine)	Noted
144.23 Enact a Reproductive Health Law to provide a human rights-based legal framework for young people's sexual and reproductive health (Malta)	Noted
144.24 Enact a reproductive health law to provide a human rights-based legal framework for young people's sexual and reproductive health (Belgium)	Noted
144.48 Provide sufficient annual financial assistance to the country's civil society programs and organizations that are trying to change attitudes towards positive masculinity for men and boys (Haiti)	Noted
144.49 Abolish polygamy (Cabo Verde)	Noted
144.50 Take concrete actions to ensure access to health services and information, and to review relevant laws and policies in order to ensure sexual and reproductive health and rights for all (Finland)	Noted
144.51 Immediately implement the High Court judgement in Petition No. 266 of 2015 by reinstating the Standards and Guidelines on Reducing Maternal Mortality and Morbidity related to unsafe abortion and the Training Curriculum for medical professionals in public hospitals (Netherlands)	Noted
144.52 Adopt and implement curricula on age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, including information about issues of violence, that is provided throughout schooling (Iceland)	Noted
144.53 Eliminate harmful practices against women and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexual education for all women and girls (Estonia)	Noted
4. Societal issues	
2nd cycle	
142.33. Provide comprehensive support to the institution of the family (Russian Federation)	Supported
142.41. Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law affording protection to all individuals, irrespective of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Sweden)	Supported
143.36. Repeal legal provisions that foresee penalties against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender persons, in order to respect the principle of non-discrimination (France)	Noted
143.46. Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Slovenia)	Noted

143.47. Decriminalize consenting relationships between adults of the same sex and adopt measures against violence and hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons and associations (Chile)	Noted
143.48. Decriminalize consensual same-sex conduct between adults (Denmark)	Noted
143.49. Decriminalize sexual relation between consenting adults of the same sex (Poland)	Noted
3rd cycle	
142.179 Take additional measures to eliminate discrimination and harassment in the workplace, including on the basis of sex and sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands)	Supported
142.206 Reaffirm that the right to life exists from conception until natural death, and redouble efforts to protect it as such (Solomon Islands)	Supported
143.2 Respond to the request of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay)	???
144.25 Adopt a comprehensive equality and non-discrimination law that affords protection to all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (Norway)	Noted
144.26 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law affording protection to all individuals, irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (Canada)	Noted
144.27 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)	Noted
144.28 Repeal all provisions which criminalise consensual same-sex relations, and adopt appropriate policies and measures to tackle stigmatisation, harassment, discrimination, and violence against individuals because of their sexual orientation (Australia)	Noted
144.29 Step up efforts against discrimination with special emphasis on LGBTI persons and women, and eradicate the female genital mutilation (Czechia)	Noted
144.30 Take the necessary political and legislative measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Dominican Republic)	Noted
144.31 Repeal laws that criminalize homosexuality and combat violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile)	Noted
144.32 Combat discrimination against LGBTI persons and repeal provisions penalizing homosexuality (France)	Noted
144.33 Decriminalize consensual same sex conduct and adopt measures to tackle discrimination based on sexual orientation (Italy)	Noted
144.34 Adopt laws, policies and measures to prevent violence and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and general identity and expression (Malta)	Noted
144.35 Repeal sections 162, 163 and 165 of the Penal Code and decriminalise same-sex conduct between adults (Malta)	Noted

144.36 Repeal legislation that criminalizes consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex, in particular articles 162 and 165 of the penal code (Mexico)	Noted
144.37 Decriminalise consensual same-sex relationships between adults, and enacts comprehensive anti-discrimination laws to safeguard the realisation of human rights for all individuals, irrespective of sexual orientation or gender identity (New Zealand)	Noted
144.38 Decriminalize sexual relations between consulting adults of the same sex, as recommended previously (Slovenia)	Noted
144.39 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same-sex (Spain)	Noted
144.40 Repeal articles 162, 165, and 181 of the Penal Code that criminalizes LGBTI status, conduct, and/or expression (United States of America)	Noted

RWANDA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
1st cycle	
78.8. Set up prevention, repression and assistance mechanisms to help victims to fight sexual and domestic violence, as well as all types of discrimination against women (France); adopt policies aimed at promoting women's rights and combating domestic and sexual violence (Brazil); adopt a national strategy to fight all forms of violence against women (Moldova)	Supported
81.2. Take concrete measures to address the problem of human trafficking, including by tackling the root causes, introducing effective prevention measures, timely prosecution and punishment of traffickers, and providing protection and support to victims (Malaysia)	Noted
2nd cycle	
133.19. Scale up the Isange One-Stop Centres to care for victims of gender based violence and human trafficking (Israel)	Supported
133.24. Consider further strengthening policies and laws to put in place an effective and holistic system towards combating violence against women and ensuring justice for victims (Singapore)	Supported
133.25. Build institutional capacity for effectiveness in the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (Uganda)	Supported
133.38. Persevere with efforts to better protect the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children (Senegal)	
134.37. Adopt a comprehensive policy against human trafficking and establish a mechanism to provide support to victims, in particular to children exploited in the commercial sex industry and trafficked for prostitution (Italy)	Supported

134.39. Put in place mechanisms for support to victims of human trafficking (Uganda)	Supported
134.43. Redouble efforts to address the challenges arising in the prevention of and response to gender-based violence, including by enhancing the function of the Isange One-Stop Centres (Republic of Korea)	Supported
134.44. Expand the so-called “Isange One-Stop Centres” to respond to and prevent gender-based violence and provide care for victims (Cuba)	Supported
134.45. Continue to implement the law on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-based Violence and encourage zero-tolerance among law enforcing agencies for gender-based violence. Eliminate, as a first step, judicial and administrative barriers that prevent women from accessing safe and legal abortions, and protect women from being reported and arrested or going to jail for unsafe abortion as well as to review the penal code in order to decriminalize abortion (Sweden)	Supported
135.29. Adopt a comprehensive policy to avert the trafficking of children, in particular the disappearance of adolescent girls from refugee camps, and to protect them against exploitation, and especially child labour (Holy See)	Supported
135.30. Approve a comprehensive policy with specific measures aimed at addressing the deep-rooted causes of trafficking in children and investigate the alleged disappearances of adolescent girls in the refugee camps (Panama)	Noted
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
1st cycle	
77.7. Continue to apply programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the right to education, the right to health, and the rights of women and children (Cuba)	Supported
77.11. Pursue its efforts to ensure gender equality and the participation of women in public institutions, including at the local level, and promote this in the private sector (Spain); implement further policies to ensure gender equality throughout society, and strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women (South Africa)	Supported
78.6. Accelerate the process of legal reform and ensure that all discriminatory provisions in the legislation, especially those regarding women, are abrogated (Morocco); continue its efforts to improve the guarantees on the rights of women through the revision of all discriminatory laws (Burkina Faso)	Supported
78.7. Continue to address the issue of gender discrimination (Japan); explicitly prohibit discrimination against women, in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Hungary)	Supported
78.13. Ensure that the good practice of the “high rate of female parliamentary representation” is materialized through enhanced women’s participation in decision-making in the country (Indonesia)	Supported
78.14. Further strengthen efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making posts, in particular at the local level (Azerbaijan)	Supported
79.9. Continue the legal reform process, including the incorporation of a plan of action to ensure access to justice by poor people and vulnerable groups, in particular women and children (Cambodia); ensure free legal assistance for underprivileged citizens (Slovakia)	Supported
2nd cycle	

133.10. Ensure effective application of gender equality legislation and the implementation of policy measures to achieve equality between men and women (South Africa)	Supported
133.11. Continue efforts for the emancipation and empowerment of women (Algeria)	Supported
133.12. Continue the implementation of positive measures in favor of gender equality to facilitate their access to justice and education (Angola)	Supported
133.13. Continue its efforts in the area of gender equality to eradicate traditional patriarchal stereotypes and gender inequality (Argentina)	Supported
133.14. Strengthen measures to eradicate patriarchal stereotypes against women, including through education and awareness programs (Chile)	Supported
133.33. Continue its efforts to increase the participation of women in leadership at the local government level (Israel)	Supported
134.68. Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in leadership at the local government level (South Sudan)	Supported
134.70. Promote access to property for women in rural areas (Haiti)	Supported
135.63. Eliminate discrimination against women in law and in practice and take action to promote their participation in public life (Mexico)	Noted
3. Health, education, and girls	
1st cycle	
77.16. Continue to focus on maternal and child health (Singapore)	Supported
2nd cycle	
134.79. Ensure access to safe abortion services and remove punitive provisions imposed on women who undergo abortions (Slovenia)	Supported
134.80. Simplify the procedures for abortions envisaged by the penal code (Switzerland)	Supported
135.16. Review national legislation so as to reduce the high levels of female mortality caused by illegal abortion in the country, as well as the imprisonment of women for this reason (Uruguay)	Noted
135.31. Effectively enforce existing legislation in order to prevent and prohibit the practice of early marriages (Portugal)	Noted
135.32. Ensure the full application of the law in order to prevent child, early and forced marriage and to bring perpetrators of sexual violence perpetuated against children to justice (Sierra Leone)	Noted
135.66. Take measures to reduce the high rate of maternal mortality and improve access to maternal health information and services, including ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care (South Africa)	Noted
135.67. Reduce the high rate of maternal mortality and improve access to maternal health information and services (Albania)	Noted
4. Societal issues	
1st cycle	

2nd cycle	

SOMALIA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
1st cycle	
98.60. Take specific measures to counter serious violations of the human rights of women, such as gender-based violence, inadequate after-care for victims of such crimes, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (Japan);	Supported
98.78. Adopt measures, including appropriate legislation, to eliminate all forms of violence against women (Slovenia)	Supported
98.79. Provide medical and psychological support, as well as legal assistance, to women victims of gender-based violence (Brazil)	Supported
98.80. Adopt measures to prevent, penalize and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including stoning, rape, marital rape, sexual violence of all kinds in the framework of armed conflict, domestic violence, forced marriage and FGM (Argentina)	Supported
98.95. Provide for reintegration projects for children and women escaping from Al Shaabab-controlled areas (Italy)	Supported
98.107. Strengthen and where appropriate develop mechanisms to address impunity and incidences particularly of trafficking in persons and gender violence including sexual violence against women and children including through capacity building and technical assistance as requested by the TFG from relevant multilateral and bilateral partners (Malaysia)	Supported
98.111. That no amnesty should be granted for violence against women that qualifies as crimes against humanity, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) (Portugal)	Supported
98.112. Amidst reports of systematic instances of rape and sexual violence against women and children, prosecute rape as a crime of war in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) (Israel)	Supported
98.113. Prosecute rape as a crime of war in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2005) and 1820 (2008) (Netherlands)	Supported
98.141. Improve the living conditions and safety situation of IDPs in settlements, to strengthen their protection, particularly of women and girls from sexual violence, including granting IDPs unhindered access to humanitarian assistance (Slovakia)	Supported
98.142. Work together with humanitarian and development actors to improve the living conditions and safety of IDPs, and strengthen the protection of women and girls from rape and domestic violence (Turkey)	Supported
2nd cycle	

135.22 Step up efforts to implement the Action Plan for the Human Rights Roadmap for Somalia, as well as to reduce and prevent violence against women (Brazil)	Supported
135.59 Improve access to justice for victims of sexual violence, particularly in rural areas (Luxembourg)	Supported
135.60 Investigate thoroughly and prosecute all reported cases of sexual violence, and ensure that support and compensation is provided to the victims (Sierra Leone)	Supported
136.97 Establish clear vetting procedures to identify and prosecute individuals responsible for serious abuses of human rights such as torture, extrajudicial killings, recruitment of children and sexual violence – including during recruitment and integration of new forces into the SNAF (Germany)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
1st cycle	
98.2. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopt national plans to combat violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation, and promote equal opportunities for men and women (France)	Supported
98.4. Sign and ratify CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, CED, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol, OP-CAT, the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, and ratify CRC and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and OP-ICESCR (Spain)	Supported
98.5. Take concrete steps including becoming a party to and implementing CRC and CEDAW (Japan)	Supported
98.6. Consider signing and ratifying CEDAW, CRC and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Indonesia)	Supported
98.7. Ratify CEDAW and CRC as soon as possible (Germany)	Supported
98.8. Accede to the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly CRC and CEDAW (Australia)	Supported
98.9. Ratify CRC and CEDAW (Costa Rica)	Supported
98.15. Ratify CEDAW and its Optional Protocol (Netherlands)	Supported
98.31. Enact legislation designed to provide full legal protection for women against discrimination and to ensure equal opportunity for women to participate in public affairs (Indonesia)	Supported
98.58. Make progress in providing gender equality that is inclusive and explicitly rejects historical discrimination (Hungary)	Supported
98.59. Take into account, in its efforts to promote and protect human rights, the specific needs of such vulnerable groups as children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Thailand)	Supported
98.62. Take concrete measures to ensure governing authorities are representative of all Somalis including women and minority groups (United Kingdom)	Supported
98.129. Promote the inclusion of Somali women in the peace process and in public and political life in general (Portugal)	Supported
98.139. Strengthen efforts to spread education, especially for women and children (Saudi Arabia)	Supported
2nd cycle	
135.1 Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria) (Italy) (Slovakia) (Spain) (Turkey)	Supported

135.2 Accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Costa Rica)/Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala) (Malaysia) (Montenegro) (Portugal) (Sierra Leone) (Sweden)	Supported
135.3 Consider acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Egypt)/Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Indonesia)	Supported
135.4 Step up its efforts towards ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines)	Supported
135.5 Accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and actively fight against violence against women (France)	Supported
135.6 Fast-track the process to sign and ratify international treaties related to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uganda)	Supported
135.8 Consider ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Namibia)	Supported
135.9 Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and enact and enforce laws and regulations that prohibit all forms of violence against women (Sweden)	Supported
135.58 Continue to take actions to improve the capacity of the judiciary, including by sensitizing officials working in the judicial branch on issues concerning vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Malaysia)	Supported
135.72 Promote the participation of women in public affairs, including raising the rate of their representation in elected councils (Algeria)	Supported
135.73 Strengthen its efforts to increase women's participation in elected and appointed bodies at all levels of government (Norway)	Supported
136.3 Ratify and implement the core human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and abolish the death penalty, as previously recommended (Slovenia)	Noted
136.4 Sign and ratify the international conventions and covenants in the field of human rights and allow women to contribute to the labour market, education, and political participation (Iraq)	Noted
136.7 Carry out the necessary step for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights treaties (Japan)	Noted
136.8 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its three Optional Protocols (Madagascar)	Noted
136.37 Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana)	Noted
136.43 Include women, minorities and persons with disabilities in participation in the constitutional referendum, and elections (Lithuania)	Supported

136.45 Give high priority to the drafting and implementation of a new Penal Code and a new Penal Procedural Code which would include provisions to prohibit discrimination against women, minorities and displaced persons in all its forms; provisions to facilitate access to justice for all citizens; and which excludes the death penalty (Netherlands)	Noted
136.59 Intensify efforts in enacting and strengthening appropriate legal framework, which will address gender inequalities, sexual violence and protection of women's rights (Nigeria)	Supported
136.116 Develop and approve the legal framework allowing to meet the minimum quota for women to sit in the Federal Parliament (Mexico)	Supported
3. Health, education, and girls	
1st cycle	
98.21. Ban FGM by amending the penal code and implement a total elimination of such practice (Italy)	Supported
98.22. Follow through on its stated intent to amend its penal code with provisions to prohibit the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Norway)	Supported
98.23. Amend the Penal Code to prohibit the practice of female genital mutilation (Canada)	Supported
98.24. Amend the Penal Code with provisions to prohibit FGM as soon as possible (Netherlands)	Supported
98.25. Introduce amendments in Somalia's Penal Code on widespread practice of FGM (Portugal)	Supported
98.26. Criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation (Australia)	Supported
98.27. Take all necessary legal and practical measures to eliminate FGM, including considering amendments to the penal code with provisions to specifically prohibit this practice (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Supported
98.28. Take all legal measures available to prohibit FGM and ensure effective implementation, particularly in terms of prevention, awareness-raising, monitoring and sanctions (Belgium)	Supported
98.29. Reform its Penal Code to criminalize FGM and approach all this process in an integral manner (Costa Rica)	Supported
98.55. Develop an integrated national plan of gender equality that criminalizes FGM and take practical measures to eradicate it, requesting the necessary assistance (Uruguay)	Supported
98.56. Put in place a Comprehensive Plan on Gender Equality that criminalizes FGM (Spain)	Supported
98.81. Implement an awareness and education campaign, in cooperation with community and religious leaders, aimed at ending the practice of female genital mutilation and other forms of violence against women (Canada)	Supported
98.82. Redouble efforts to end traditional practices against human rights of women such as FGM (Mexico)	Supported
98.118. Implement the recently adopted rules on the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders, otherwise known as the Bangkok Rules, and seek necessary support from such relevant agencies as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and OHCHR (Thailand)	Noted
2nd cycle	
136.118 Allocate adequate resources for ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation, to proper health care services for women and children, as well as to affordable and satisfactory education (Ukraine)	Supported
4. Societal issues	

1 st cycle	
2 nd cycle	
136.95 Address widespread impunity — including for attacks against journalists, civil society and human rights defenders, women and LGBTI persons — by conducting timely and impartial investigations, investigating threats of violence, and prosecuting perpetrators (Canada)	Noted

NB : 1st cycle: Recommendations were addressed to the government of Sudan, parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and the government of South Sudan (South Sudan became independent between the UPR review of May 2011 and responses were due to be provided, in September 2011). The delegation of South Sudan stated accepting the 4 recs. put forward to them but did not respond to the 29 put forward to both Sudan and them.

SOUTH SUDAN	
1. Violence against women and girls	
2 nd cycle	
126.3 Adopt a comprehensive law addressing all forms of violence against women and girls (Belgium)	Supported
126.42 Take all appropriate measures to protect people from all forms of sexual violence (Luxembourg)	Supported
126.43 Enhance efforts to combat violence against women (Italy)	Supported
126.44 Strengthen efforts to combat sexual violence against women and children, including through the development and strengthening of relevant laws (South Africa)	Supported
126.46 Stop sexual violence against women and investigate all reported cases (Republic of Korea)	Supported
126.47 Strengthen efforts to prevent discrimination and violence against women and girls, including by eradicating harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Slovenia)	Supported
126.58 Adopt legal instructions and orders to all armed forces, military intelligence and allied militia, with the aim to prevent and punish all abuses, including crimes of sexual and gender-based violence (Albania)	Supported
126.59 Ensure access to justice for victims of sexual violence, ensuring the effective implementation of laws protecting women (Luxembourg)	Supported
126.60 Investigate and prosecute incidents of sexual violence perpetuated by both parties to the conflict (Sierra Leone)	Supported

127.32 Take measures to end impunity for acts of sexual violence against women and girls (Spain)	Supported
127.33 Strengthen measures aimed at fighting against impunity among perpetrators of acts of sexual violence (Argentina)	Supported
127.34 Take steps to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and ensure that perpetrators are held responsible and that victims have secure access to justice (Ukraine)	Supported
127.35 Promptly take concrete and legal measures to address impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, including when committed by members of the armed forces (Denmark)	Supported
127.36 Issue clear, public orders to all armed forces, military intelligence units and allied militias to prevent and punish all abuses, including crimes of sexual and gender-based violence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Supported
127.37 Establish a strategy to improve the existing mechanisms for reporting cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls and to ensure access to justice for victims (Mexico)	Supported
127.38 Take steps to hold to account the perpetrators of the human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed during the violence in Juba in July 2016, more specifically, the perpetrators of the attack on the Terrain Hotel, during which a local journalist was killed and several aid workers were raped (Netherlands)	Supported
128.41 Immediately desist from violations of human rights, including attacks on civilians and unlawful killings, acts of rape and sexual violence, arbitrary detentions, abductions and lootings (Norway)	Noted
128.43 That the Government of South Sudan and all parties to the conflict immediately end the gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including targeted attacks on civilians, rape and sexual and gender-based violence, and arbitrary detention and abduction, and commit to and implement a political solution to the conflict (New Zealand)	Noted
128.44 Put an end to all violations of international humanitarian law and human rights committed in the context of the armed conflict and, in particular, take all necessary measures to immediately stop the abduction of children to make them child soldiers, unlawful killings, sexual violence, attacks against civilians, lootings and the destruction of property (Uruguay)	Noted
128.66 Take all necessary measures to safeguard the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, including by promptly and independently investigating all allegations of sexual and gender-based violence and bringing perpetrators of such crimes to justice, in accordance with international standards (Sweden)	Supported
128.67 Ensure that all forces, including any affiliated militia forces, immediately cease all violations and abuses of international humanitarian and human rights law, in particular against women and girls and including violations perpetrated by State security institutions, and end impunity by bringing the perpetrators to justice (Canada)	Supported
128.68 Urgently adopt effective measures to combat sexual violence in the whole territory, to ensure accountability for those responsible of such crimes and to ensure total redress for victims, by guaranteeing sufficient financial resources to implement such measures (Chile)	Supported

128.69 End, investigate independently and prosecute promptly cases of sexual violence against civilians, as well as of assaults on and harassment of journalists and civil society activists (Germany)	Supported
128.70 Undertake prompt, effective and impartial investigations into allegations of crimes under international law and human rights violations, in particular sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland)	Supported
128.71 Investigate promptly cases of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Latvia)	Supported
128.72 Take all the necessary measures to end the employment of sexual violence in a widespread and systematic manner, as a tactic of war, as well as rape and sexual abuses against women and girls, and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted (Portugal)	Noted
128.74 Ensure accountability for cases of extrajudicial killings and ethnic rape as weapons of war (Czechia)	Noted
128.79 Take concrete measures to ensure better protection of civilians, in particular women and children, by supporting the setting up of a hybrid court and by investigating and prosecuting alleged serious violations of international law, including when perpetrated by its military personnel (Finland)	Supported
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
2nd cycle	
126.2 Remove from its law and practice all civil and criminal provisions constituting discrimination against women and girls (Paraguay)	Supported
126.37 Develop a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination against women and girls in the area of education, to prevent the increase of illiteracy among females (Saudi Arabia)	Supported
126.38 Take appropriate measures to put an end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls, as well as to widespread sexual violence, and also to the recruitment and use of children in conflict (Madagascar)	Supported
126.39 Put in place a strategic plan aimed at strengthening the promotion and respect of the rights of women and vulnerable persons (Djibouti)	Supported
126.40 Continue its effort to protect the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups (Indonesia)	Supported
126.45 Undertake all necessary measures to eliminate discrimination and abuses against women and girls (Georgia)	Supported
127.20 Continue to make efforts to promote women's empowerment (Pakistan)	Supported
127.21 Continue implementing affirmative measures aimed at eliminating every kind of discrimination against women and girls (Panama)	Supported
127.39 Increase the representation and participation of women in the public sector (Angola)	Supported
127.40 Appoint more women to positions of responsibility within the army and the police as a first step towards ending gender-based violence (Algeria)	Supported

128.17 Complete the ratification process for the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and for the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Albania)	Supported
128.20 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Paraguay)	Supported
128.31 Amend its customary law so as to ensure compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, particularly in respect of inheritance (Algeria)	Supported
128.32 Amend customary law and ensure its compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Transitional Constitution (Maldives)	Supported
3. Health, education, and girls	
2nd cycle	
126.36 Reinforce its efforts to eradicate harmful customs and practices that are discriminatory against women (India)	Supported
126.48 Take effective action to eliminate the phenomenon of female genital mutilation (Cyprus)	Supported
127.42 Take measures to further reduce women's illiteracy rate and increase girls' school enrolment rate (China)	Supported
4. Societal issues	
2nd cycle	
128.33 Repeal Penal Code provisions that criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Uruguay)	Noted
5. Other	
2nd cycle	

SUDAN
1. Violence against women and girls

1st cycle	
83.60. Elaborate a plan and create national mechanisms to combat violence against women in Darfur (Mauritania)	Supported
83.61. Establish national mechanisms to combat violence against women, especially in Darfur (Qatar)	Supported
83.103. Take further measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children and women, including training law enforcement officials to deal with sexual violence cases (Brazil)	Supported
83.104. Take measures to raise awareness of the police, other authorities, and the general public about gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as women's rights (Finland)	Supported
83.160. Improve, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, the living conditions and safety situation of internally displaced persons by providing access to humanitarian assistance, while ensuring the security of humanitarian workers, and strengthen its protection of women and girls from sexual violence in the camps of the internally displaced (Thailand)	Supported
2nd cycle	
138.24 Enact laws and promote public policies to fight violence against women, including through the criminalization of violence and sexual attacks (Mexico)	Supported
138.54 Continue building the national capacity to counter trafficking in human beings (Belarus)	Supported
138.77 Take further steps to devise an effective response to all forms of violence against women, including the criminalization of domestic violence (Turkey)	Supported
138.80 Strengthen the general public awareness of, security services and the administration of justice regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, particularly through training and launching of awareness and information campaigns (Belgium)	Supported
138.81 Ensure effective criminal justice responses to all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence and female genital mutilations (Burkina Faso)	Supported
138.82 Strengthen measures to address violence against women, including sexual violence, provide help for its victims and hold accountable its perpetrators, while also ensuring effective implementation of the laws prohibiting female genital mutilation at the State level and adopting legislation prohibiting the practice completely throughout the country (Czech Republic)	Supported
138.89 Guarantee respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population, especially women and children, and take all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity of the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations (Argentina)	Supported
138.91 Carry out prompt, independent and thorough investigation of the allegations of torture and excessive use of force by State officials as well as other human rights violation, including sexual abuses (Slovakia)	Supported
139.2 Investigate sexual violence in conflict (Republic of Korea)	Supported
139.6 Continue taking strong measures to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse of migrant women and children, including by fully implementing the Human Trafficking Act of 2014, training law enforcement officials and ensuring adequate protection for victims of human trafficking (Sweden)	Supported

139.7 Provide the national commission for combatting trafficking in persons with the appropriate human and financial resources to enable it to carry out its tasks in the best way (United Arab Emirates)	Supported
139.8 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly of vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Myanmar)	Supported
139.9 Continue to intensify the national efforts to control the borders and fight against the networks of human trafficking, to fight the activities of terrorist groups in the border areas, and to continue its effective cooperation with neighbouring countries in this field (Libya)	Supported
140.41 Criminalize violence against women and girls, female genital mutilation and marital rape (Iceland)	Noted
140.46 Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, as well as mass rapes, and sexual and gender-based violence are promptly, independently and thoroughly investigated and to take all the necessary measures to bring perpetrators to justice (Portugal)	Supported
140.48 Protect human rights in Darfur and the Two Areas, including by ending violence, ensuring accountability for deaths and sexual violence, granting humanitarian access, and allowing aid agencies and NGOs to implement human rights programmes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Supported
141.22 Halt and prevent attacks against civilians, including the use of rape as a weapon of war, and to allow humanitarian access to all areas (Austria)	Noted
141.35 Establish a commission of inquiry with national and international members to examine all allegations of violations against women in various regions of the country (Guatemala)	Noted
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
1st cycle	
83.5. Consider ratifying core universal human rights instruments, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil)	Supported
83.6. Sign and ratify the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol (Spain)	Noted
83.7. Accede or ratify the following international instruments: International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ecuador)	Noted
83.8. Take appropriate steps to accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Malaysia)	Supported
83.9. Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol (Norway, Belgium)	Noted
83.10. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and adopt a law prohibiting female genital mutilations (France)	Noted

83.11. Ratify without any limiting reservations the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, as well as repeal all laws that discriminate against women (Finland)	Noted
83.12. Consider acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Republic of Korea)	Supported
83.13. Ratify, without reservations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, and review national legislation in light of its provisions to eliminate all discriminatory laws against women (Uruguay)	Noted
83.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate with this court, and ratify other key human rights treaties including the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Australia)	Noted
83.30. Amend its laws, including those on marriage, custody, divorce, property rights, and indecency, to ensure compliance with international human rights law (Canada)	Supported
83.33. Adjust legislation and practices affecting women and children to international law obligations assumed by Sudan (Honduras)	Supported
83.62. Make further efforts to protect and promote women's rights in Sudan (Republic of Korea)	Supported
83.77. Intensify programmes to promote the status of women (Algeria)	Supported
83.78. Continue efforts aimed at the improvement of the situation of women and their empowerment (Jordan)	Supported
83.79. Implement programmes and activities to support the empowerment of women and to raise their awareness and capacity to enjoy their rights (United Arab Emirates)	Supported
83.80. Further pursue awareness-raising efforts to counter the phenomenon of discrimination against women so that they are not deprived of fundamental rights (Palestine)	Supported
83.81. Provide appropriate employment opportunities for women and work to achieve equal wages for men and women (United Arab Emirates)	Supported
83.82. Provide appropriate employment opportunities for women, ensuring equal wages for men and women (Bahrain)	Supported
83.83. Expand appropriate employment opportunities for women and ensure equal pay for men and women, while taking the necessary measures to promote the participation of women in political life (Egypt)	Supported
83.84. Further pursue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of the rights of women and children through further development of legislation and mechanisms in this field (Syria)	Supported
84.16. Ratify, without limiting reservations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol (Austria)	Noted
84.17. Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Austria)	Supported
84.18. Repeal all laws that discriminate against women (Austria)	Supported
2nd cycle	
138.2 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana)	Supported
138.3 Consider ratifying international instruments particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Pakistan)	Supported
138.4 Accelerate the exercise that it has initiated to consider the possibility of acceding to a number of international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Zimbabwe)	Supported

138.5 Consider ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and to review its domestic legislation with the aim to eliminate discrimination against women (Namibia)	Supported
138.6 Step efforts concerning accession to core human rights treaties, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture, before the third cycle review (Brazil)	Supported
138.9 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso)	Supported
138.13 Sign and ratify the African Union Maputo Protocol on the rights of women in Africa (Norway)	Supported
138.21 Harmonize domestic legislation with the Sudan's international obligations in the area of protection of women and children's rights (Colombia)	Supported
138.34 Establish an institutional mechanism to fight discrimination and violence against women and children (Viet Nam)	Supported
138.52 Strengthen State mechanisms related to the care for the most vulnerable groups in need of protection, such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia)	Supported
138.64 Ensure equality of rights is guaranteed to men and women, not just in some areas but in all spheres of life in the country (Burundi)	Supported
138.65 Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, improve women representation in leadership positions, and protect women against all forms of violence (Malaysia)	Supported
138.68 Promote active presence of women in society (Chile)	Supported
138.69 Continue its efforts in the area of empowerment of women and enhance their role in the political, economic and social fields, as well as seeking collaboration with partners and stakeholders at the national and regional levels in order to continue to improve the human rights situation in the Sudan (Oman)	Supported
138.70 Strengthen initiatives to promote equality and fight against discrimination, particularly those aimed at expanding political participation, whether from a gender ethnic, regional or social perspective (Brazil)	Supported
138.86 Give priority to ensure independent, impartial and effective investigations into violations of women's rights (Denmark)	Supported
138.102 Grant women with civil and political rights, the right to health and the right to education without discrimination (Angola)	Supported
138.103 Increase efforts to reinforce the participation of women in decision making posts (Senegal)	Supported
140.3 Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovakia) (Sierra Leone) (Belgium); ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Lebanon) (Timor-Leste) (Viet Nam) (Guatemala) (Turkey) (Algeria) (Italy) (Botswana) (France) (Georgia) (Montenegro) (Honduras) (Indonesia) (Angola) (Senegal) (Poland) (El Salvador)	Noted
140.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy)	Noted

140.6 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt a law prohibiting genital mutilations (Luxembourg)	Noted
140.7 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and deepen efforts to eliminate discriminatory legal provisions that limit the rights of women (Uruguay)	Noted
140.8 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and eliminate discriminatory practices, especially during conflict (Greece)	Noted
140.9 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and prohibit female genital mutilation (Costa Rica)	Noted
140.10 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ensure full gender equality and adopt a comprehensive national action plan with clear goals and deadlines to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Latvia)	Noted
140.11 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt a National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (Sweden)	Noted
140.14 Ratify the international treaties to which the state is not yet party, particularly the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar)	Noted
140.15 Conclude the ratification of the remaining instruments in particular the Convention against Torture, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which have been pending since the 2011 review (Kenya)	Noted
140.19 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo)	Supported
140.21 Repeal all laws that discriminate against women and girls and ensure conformity with international standards (Iceland)	Supported
140.36 Review and amend legislation containing discriminatory provisions towards women such as, inter alia, the Personal Status Law and the Criminal Law, and adopt a national action plan on gender equality (Czech Republic)	Supported
141.5 Ratify without reservations the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Austria)	Noted
3. Health, education, and girls	
1st cycle	
83.63. Continue its active efforts to promote children's rights, including the implementation of the new law on children promulgated in 2010, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities for children, enhancement of a juvenile court system, and work towards the compulsory registration of births and the eradication of female genital mutilation (Japan)	Supported
83.105. Develop and implement national legislation explicitly prohibiting female genital mutilation and ensure its practical enforcement. Enhance school programmes and community education to raise public awareness about the harmful effects of this practice which constitutes a serious form of violence against women and a serious attack on human rights (Ecuador)	Supported
83.106. Take all necessary measures to end female genital mutilation, notably regarding prevention, awareness-raising, control and sanctions (Belgium)	Supported
83.107. Pass legislation at the federal level to prohibit female genital mutilation and early forced marriages, and ensure that such legislation is enforced in practice (Slovenia)	Supported

83.108. Adopt legislative and other measures to explicitly prohibit and eradicate female genital mutilation, and reinforce awareness and education programmes about its harmful effects (Uruguay)	Supported
83.109. Abolish the law that legalizes the Sunna and completely eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation through education and awareness campaigns in the communities (Honduras)	Supported
83.122. Implement the recently adopted United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) to improve the treatment of female offenders and seek appropriate assistance for its implementation from relevant United Nations agencies (Thailand)	Supported
83.147. Continue its efforts with regard to the advancement of women's rights, reduction in child mortality and illiteracy rates, and the reintegration of children into their communities (Azerbaijan)	Supported
2nd cycle	
138.25 Ensure the adoption of legislation that prohibits child, early and forced marriage (Maldives)	Supported
138.26 Legislate for the prohibition of female genital mutilation (Republic of Korea)	Supported
138.35 Continue to take measures to reduce maternal and child mortality to achieve the objectives of the sustainable development goals 2030 (Bahrain)	Supported
138.36 Establish a national action plan to prevent child marriage (Republic of Korea)	Supported
138.66 Ensure provision of comprehensive and non-discriminatory health services to women and girls who have experienced sexual violence (South Africa)	Supported
138.67 Design and implement public policies and programmes to address violence against women, in particular measures against the practice of female genital mutilation and actions of protection and reparation for women victims (Colombia)	Supported
138.76 Take all necessary measures to eliminate definitely practices of female genital mutilation and child marriages (Spain)	Supported
138.78 Strengthen efforts to prevent child marriage, including by combating stereotypes through diversified awareness-raising campaigns (Turkey)	Supported
138.79 Raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards in order to prevent early, child and enforced marriages (Australia)	Supported
138.83 Continue efforts to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Ethiopia)	Supported
138.84 Take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon of female genital mutilation and ensure the full implementation of the relevant National Action Plan (Cyprus)	Supported
138.85 Implement the national strategy to prevent female genital mutilation (2008-2018) and the national strategy to end child marriage (China)	Supported
138.87 Take further steps to eliminate female genital mutilation (Timor Leste)	Supported
138.88 Strengthen the efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation, including by legal prohibition of such practice and awareness-raising and education of all, especially women and girls (Slovenia)	Supported

138.93 Continue efforts for the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents rights; expand the juvenile justice system and actions aimed to implement the mandatory birth registration; and for eradication of female genital mutilation (El Salvador)	Supported
138.123 Continue the efforts towards raising the enrolment rate for children in schools, particularly girls (Morocco)	Supported
138.125 Increase access to school education for all children, especially girls, children in rural areas and children of marginalised groups such as nomadic persons (South Africa)	Supported
140.42 Adopt legislation to prevent and punish child marriage, by setting 18 as the legal age for marriage, for both women and men (Madagascar)	Supported
140.43 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 (Sierra Leone)	Supported
4. Societal issues	
1st cycle	
2nd cycle	
141.17 Adopt measures in the legislative and political spheres, including appropriate budget allocation, to guarantee, prevent and eradicate discrimination on religious grounds, ethnic composition, gender or sexual orientation (Honduras)	Noted
141.21 Push forward for the elimination of discriminatory provisions affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile)	Noted

TANZANIA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
1st cycle	
85.15. Complete the draft national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights and the draft national action plan on violence against women (Algeria)	Supported
85.26. Continue its efforts to continue raising awareness at the community level and to fully implement its National Action Plan on Violence against Women (Indonesia)	Supported

85.27. Take further steps to protect women and girls against violence and discrimination and put in place appropriate policy measures in that regard (South Africa)	Supported
85.28. Continue policies aimed at multiplying and deepening, with inter alia the support of the international cooperation, actions to combat and bring an end to of all forms of gender violence, female genital mutilation and all practices that result either discriminatory or violating women's human rights (Argentina)	Supported
85.42. Do more to provide updated and precise statistics on crimes such as assaults on albinos and extra-judicial killings of elderly women, and that murder of elderly women based on accusations of witchcraft is defined as a specific category in police reports (Norway)	Supported
85.48. Allocate adequate resources to ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plans to combat Violence Against Women, Violence Against Children and Female Genital Mutilation (Hungary)	Supported
85.49. Enhance and strength national programs to combat violence against women and also to continue the much valuable efforts that enable women to participate in legislative council and decision making positions (Sudan)	Supported
85.50. Redoubling efforts to protect women and children against all forms of violence, including the use of FGM (Netherlands)	Supported
85.51. Continue enforcing appropriate measures, such as the National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children or the awareness campaign "Say No to Violence", to eliminate effectively violence against women, in particular domestic violence (Slovakia)	Supported
85.52. Enact a law specifically defining and criminalising domestic violence and implement the international obligations in this regard, notably the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (France)	Supported
85.53. Take additional measures to stop domestic violence, to extend legal equality to all women, in all areas of law (Germany)	Supported
85.57. Provide all victims of violence against women an unhindered access to justice and ensure that all perpetrators are brought to justice in accordance with international standards (Slovakia)	Supported
85.62. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children, including through ensuring effective implementation of the relevant legislations and undertaking intensive media and education programmes aimed to increase public awareness and sensitivities on the rights of women and children (Malaysia)	Supported
85.63. Adopt a national program against human trafficking, in particular of women and children, in order to prevent this crime, rehabilitate victims and prosecute perpetrators (Mexico)	Supported
86.36. Step up its efforts to protect women and girls from sexual violence also in marriage (Norway)	Noted
2nd cycle	
134.13 Prohibit and criminalize acts of domestic violence (Turkey)	Supported
134.15 Finalize the law on the protection of the elderly, including women accused of witchcraft, and ensure its strict application (Burkina Faso)	Supported
134.48 Enforce fully existing laws prohibiting violence against women and girls, including rape, female genital mutilation, domestic violence and violence against persons believed to be practicing witchcraft (Canada)	Supported
134.58 Take measures to accelerate the adoption of a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, in order to prevent this crime, rehabilitate victims and prosecute perpetrators (Mexico)	Supported
134.64 Make every effort to further strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities to combat violence against women and children and to enhance the provision of support by relevant government institutions for victims (Singapore)	Supported
134.69 Pursue efforts undertaken in the fight against all forms of violence and discrimination against women, especially female genital mutilation (France)	Supported
134.70 Enforce laws criminalising gender-based violence and female genital mutilation (Australia)	Supported

134.71 Increase its efforts in the field of violence and domestic violence against women and children aiming for an eradication of both (Sweden)	Supported
137.36 Expedite the adoption and implementation of laws to counter all forms of violence against women and girls, including marital rape and female genital mutilation (Denmark)	Noted
137.37 Promote initiatives such as legislation for preventing domestic violence and marital rape (Japan)	Noted
137.38 Criminalize marital rape and sexual violence (Slovenia)	Noted
137.39 Criminalize marital rape and domestic violence and sufficiently staff and equip gender desks in police stations to ensure the proper reporting and investigation of incidences of violence (Latvia)	Noted
137.40 Ensure amendment of the relevant laws to adequately address issues of domestic violence and spousal abuse and to ensure prosecution of all alleged perpetrators (Uganda)	Noted
137.63 Prohibit and characterize domestic violence and marital rape as crimes (Guatemala)	Noted
137.64 Improve access to justice for victims of intimate partner violence, including by enacting legislation that would recognize and criminalize marital rape, spousal battery and other forms of intimate partner violence (Ireland)	Noted
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
1st cycle	
85.22. Put in place a comprehensive strategy and effective legislation to eliminate practices that discriminate against women (Denmark)	Supported
85.23. Put in place a comprehensive strategy, as advised by CEDAW to modify or eliminate cultural practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women (Ghana)	Supported
85.24. Harmonize the legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, notably to ensure equality relating to inheritance and land rights (Belgium)	Supported
85.25. Implement a comprehensive legal and policy framework to end practices which are discriminatory and lead to violence against women and girls, including witchcraft killings, rape, domestic violence and practices related to customary ownership and inheritance of land (Canada)	Supported
85.32. Take appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against rural women with respect to ownership of land in line with the recommendations of CEDAW (Norway)	Supported
85.56. Put in place a comprehensive strategy, including legislative measures to eliminate practices and stereotypes that discriminate women, such as female genital mutilation (Poland)	Supported
2nd cycle	
134.12 Undertake a global revision of its national legislation in order to harmonize it with human rights instruments to which Tanzania is party, with a view to guaranteeing gender equality (Honduras)	Supported
134.36 Continue to promote the rights of women and girls, the elderly and children (Pakistan)	Supported
134.40 Take concrete steps to implement the March 2016 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland)	Supported
134.41 Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Italy)	Supported
134.42 Continue to take active measures to eliminate gender gaps in human development and gender-based inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity (Namibia)	Supported
134.43 Continue improving security of citizens and enhancing protection of particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children as well as promoting equality and countering discrimination with a focus on racial or religious discrimination and that of persons with albinism (Ukraine)	Supported

134.44 Expedite action taken to modify legislation to promote equality between men, women and children in matters of inheritance and succession (Madagascar)	Supported
134.45 Continue to exert concrete efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children (Republic of Korea)	Supported
134.46 Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, protect women from being victimized by domestic violence and promote the participation of women in all aspects of life, including politics, administration and socioeconomic settings (Malaysia)	Supported
134.100 Continue to implement measures to promote women's participation in society (Japan)	Supported
134.103 Facilitate access to education and land rights, in particular for women and people in rural areas (Haiti)	Supported
134.122 Continue to promote women's rights and integrate the gender dimension in economic and social development programmes (Senegal)	Supported
137.34 Adopt specific legislation to ensure equality of women in the family and in social, economic and political spheres (Spain)	Noted
137.35 Enact a non-discriminatory law on succession, inheritance and land- rights issues (Norway)	Noted
137.41 Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law designed to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence, and discriminatory infringements of the right to education (Germany)	Noted
3. Health, education, and girls	
1st cycle	
85.7. Pursue efforts in human rights related areas, in particular legal review process, female genital mutilation and corporal punishment (Egypt)	Supported
85.29. Consider strengthening the national gender machinery and put in place a comprehensive strategy, including legislation, to modify or eliminate traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and stereotypes that discriminate against women, paying special attention to the situation of older women (Brazil)	Supported
85.30. Pursue and strengthen efforts to combat social practices harmful to women, in particular female genital mutilation but also all other violence against them as well as discrimination in their access to rights in general (Cape Verde)	Supported
85.31. Adopt the necessary measures to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation and to develop programs of awareness and education on its harmful effects (Uruguay)	Supported
85.54. Strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women, including by adopting and implementing legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation (Australia)	Supported
85.55. Intensify its efforts to protect women from harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilations (France)	Supported
85.78. Increase cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies and other international organizations in the efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal and infant mortality and increase women's access to health care facilities (Malaysia)	Supported
85.79. Seek international assistance to supplement the national efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (Uganda)	Supported
85.81. Pursue its efforts in the area of child and maternal mortality to reach a significant decrease of mother, new-born and children deaths (Burkina Faso)	Supported
85.82. Take the necessary measures to increase women's access to health care facilities and medical assistance by trained personnel, in particular in rural areas, in order to reduce the incidence of maternal and infant mortality and to enhance the life expectancy of women (Japan)	Supported
86.39. Amend marriage law in order that the minimum age for marriage for both girls and boys is set at 18 (Denmark)	Noted
87.4. Put in place a comprehensive strategy, including legislative measures to eliminate practices and stereotypes that discriminate women, such as polygamy and the bride price (Poland)	Noted

2nd cycle	
134.14 Combat the phenomenon of early and forced marriage by amending the relevant legislation accordingly (Cyprus)	Noted
134.49 Continue its efforts in addressing the harmful practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that all such cases are promptly investigated and prosecuted and that victims have access to social and medical services (Cyprus)	Supported
134.50 Step up efforts to end violence against women and children, and eliminate harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and the killing of women accused of witchcraft (Norway)	Supported
134.51 Harmonize national policies with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, principally with regard to the elimination of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica)	Supported
134.52 Further continue fighting harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and witchcraft-associated killings (Ethiopia)	Supported
134.53 Adopt more specific measures to prevent the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain)	Supported
134.61 Strengthen efforts to end child, early and forced marriages, especially among girls (Maldives)	Noted
134.62 Accelerate moves to end child and forced marriage, revise the 1971 Marriage Law Act, tighten legislation and enforcement to protect against female genital mutilation and, in the process, collaborate with civil society organizations at the community level (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Noted
134.63 Adopt necessary measures to end the practice of forced and early marriage (Argentina)	Noted
134.107 Accelerate the reduction of preventable maternal, newborn and child mortality in the country (South Africa)	Supported
134.117 Take robust measures to promote general quality education and to effectively safeguard the rights of women and girls (China)	Supported
136.3 Implement the provisions in the African Union's Maputo Protocol into its national legislation, including those on women's rights to medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest and where the life of the mother or the foetus is in danger (Norway)	Noted
136.10 Set the minimum age for marriage and voting to 18 years for both genders without preference (Haiti)	Noted
136.11 Review legislation with the view of establishing a minimum marriage age at 18 years for both boys and girls, as set out under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Panama)	Noted
136.12 Amend the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 and increase the minimum marital age for girls, as well as prevent child, early and forced marriage (Poland)	Noted
136.13 Consider adapting the Marriage Act of 1971 and set a minimum marriage age at 18 years for boys and girls according to international standards (Austria)	Noted
136.16 Raise the age of marriage for girls to 18 (Sierra Leone)	Noted
136.17 Raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards to prevent child, early and forced marriage (Australia)	Noted
136.18 Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for men and women alike and develop a national action plan to prevent and address the consequences of child marriage (Slovenia)	Noted
136.19 Prevent child marriage by increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 for girls so as to have the same age restriction for both genders (Botswana)	Noted
136.20 Prevent and bring to justice those responsible for the practice of child early and forced marriage by amending the 1971 Law of Marriage Act to set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for both boys and girls without exception and make it consistent with the 2009 Law of the Child Act, which defines a child as anyone under 18 (Canada)	Noted
4. Societal issues	

1st cycle	
87.1. Commit itself to the protection of the rights of all persons regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity in anti-discrimination and equal opportunity legislation and bodies (Sweden)	Noted
87.2. Adopt political and legislative measures to establish a specific framework for the protection against discrimination based on sexual preferences accompanied with the elimination of penal provisions that criminalize consensual relations between adults from the same gender, and the implementation of public awareness campaigns in this matter (Spain)	Noted
87.3. Repeal criminal provisions against persons based on their sexual orientation (Slovenia)	Noted
2nd cycle	
137.33 Strengthen the legal protection of individuals belonging to groups in the most vulnerable situations — persons living with albinism; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; elderly women; pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and communities with specific needs; and people with disabilities — in comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Sweden)	Noted
137.42 Eliminate the criminalization of homosexuality and adopt urgent measures to amend the Criminal Code to this effect (Uruguay)	Noted
137.43 Take urgent steps to amend the penal code and eliminate the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile)	Noted
137.44 Effectively implement the National Human Rights Action Plan and publicly call for an end to attacks, abuse and discrimination against persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV/AIDS (Canada)	Noted
137.53 Repeal provisions criminalizing homosexuality, with the aim of fully respecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination (France)	Noted
137.66 Combat impunity for crimes committed against sexual minorities, ensure that their right to assembly and association is upheld and ensure the right to equal treatment in accessing health services and justice (Norway)	Noted

UGANDA	
1. Violence against women and girls	
1st cycle	
111.31. Strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under CEDAW, including by full implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (Australia)	Supported
111.45. Ensure the implementation of laws protecting women from violence, including sexual violence and sexual harassment (Czech Republic)	Supported
111.47. Take measures to prevent domestic violence, ensure equal rights and equal political participation of women, and take all the necessary steps to effectively implement the Act on the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation adopted in 2010 (Slovenia)	Supported

111.48. Strengthen its efforts, including with the international cooperation, aimed at preventing, sanctioning and eradicating all forms of violence against women, including the Female Genital Mutilation, and also adopt measures to harmonize the legal recognition of civil, political, economic and social rights between women and men (Argentina)	Supported
111.51. Continue its initiatives aimed at improving the rights of Ugandan women and girls, including through the enforcement of the domestic violence act (Burkina Faso)	Supported
111.52. Prevent, investigate and prosecute sexual and gender violence against all women, including women with disabilities (Chile)	Supported
111.53. Prevent and investigate the incidents of sexual violence against women and bring perpetrators to justice (France)	Supported
111.54. Put in place appropriate regulatory and enforcement measures to increase compliance with the Domestic Violence Act and the Female Genital Mutilation act, and take steps to ensure that acts of violence against women, including women with disabilities, are investigated and prosecuted (Canada)	Supported
111.55. Investigate cases of gender violence and bring perpetrators to justice and provide legal and medical support to victims (Brazil)	Supported
111.110. Ensure that military personnel assigned to peace missions are provided with adequate training and clear guidance in relation to the protection, rights and needs of women, including issues related to sexual and gender-based violence as well as sexual exploitation and abuse (Canada)	Supported
2nd cycle	
115.12 Continue efforts through education and awareness-raising initiatives to improve the effective implementation of the laws on domestic violence and on female genital mutilation, and eliminate discrimination based on sex from legislation (Paraguay)	Supported
115.13 Effectively implement relevant laws governing sexual and gender-based violence (Zambia)	Supported
115.15 Strengthen its efforts to enforce the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (Timor-Leste)	Supported
115.16 Make further efforts to ensure compliance with the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (Togo)	Supported
115.17 Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Philippines)	Supported
115.49 Consider strengthening the framework and mechanisms for eliminating discrimination against women and gender-based violence by enacting and enforcing all relevant laws, already under consideration, relating to violence against women (Mauritius)	Supported
115.61 Take active measures to eliminate gender-based violence against women, specifically refugee women, and take immediate appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia)	Supported
115.63 Continue to strengthen the existing legal framework and deepen measures aimed at preventing gender-based violence (Syrian Arab Republic)	Supported
115.64 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia)	Supported
115.65 Step up efforts to raise national awareness to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Timor-Leste)	Supported
115.66 Strengthen efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls and harmful practices (Slovenia)	Supported
115.67 Carry out additional national awareness-raising campaigns to combat violence against women and girls (Togo)	Supported
115.68 Continue to strengthen measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating women victims of sexual and domestic violence (Maldives)	Supported
115.69 Further protect women's rights and combat violence against women (China)	Supported
115.81 Take further steps to combat trafficking of persons (Armenia)	Supported
115.89 Strengthen measures to improve the application of the law on domestic violence, including training and awareness-raising for judges, prosecutors and police officers (Chile)	Supported

115.91 Strengthen police training on how to investigate sexual and gender-based violence, including against children, and ensure that perpetrators of these acts are appropriately prosecuted (United States of America)	Supported
116.8 Amend the Penal Code to broaden the definition of rape by including a range of sexual acts, including marital rape, and by making the offence gender-neutral (Sweden)	Noted
116.9 Strengthen the enforcement of the Domestic Violence Act and adopt the Sexual Offences Bill (Timor-Leste)	Supported
116.13 Establish a sufficient number of courts and mobile legal aid centres in refugee areas to improve access to justice, particularly for cases of sexual and gender-based violence (Haiti)	Noted
117.39 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Panama)	Noted
2. Discrimination against women and girls	
1st cycle	
111.4. Put in place a comprehensive strategy, including review and formulation of legislation, to modify or eliminate traditional practises and stereotypes that discriminate against women (Poland)	Supported
111.18. Take administrative measures to ameliorate the situation of children and women (Congo)	Supported
111.19. Intensify the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women and of gender-sensitive poverty reduction and development programmes (Ghana)	Supported
111.29. Harmonize civil, religious and customary legislation with articles 15 and 16 of the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), specifically through revising and amending the current version of the bill on Marriage and Divorce, ensuring that it does not discriminate against women (Mexico)	Supported
111.30. That laws, regulations and plans are followed-up with adequate training and resources to ensure that the improved rights of women become a reality on the ground (Norway)	Supported
111.32. Take further necessary measures to increase and strengthen the participation of women in designing and implementing local development plans, and pay special attention to the needs of rural women (Azerbaijan)	Supported
111.35. Adopt measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular, to fight against all forms of discrimination faced by women with disabilities, and regarding the lack of equal opportunities for minors with disabilities, with a particular attention to albino children (Spain)	Supported
111.49. Implement the recently approved legislation on discrimination and violence against women and on prohibition of Genital Female Mutilation ⁴ (Spain)	Supported
112.6. Consider acceding to the OP-CAT and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (OP-CEDAW) (Costa Rica)	Supported
112.8. Ratify OP-CEDAW (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Supported
112.22. Amending or reforming other areas than the Domestic Violence Act of Ugandan legislation where women still face discrimination (Norway)	Supported
112.23. Enact the Marriage and Divorce Bill (Norway)	Supported
2nd cycle	

115.8 Abolish all discriminatory laws and practices in accordance with its international obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland)	Supported
115.9 Enact laws that enhance equal access to property rights for women (Sweden)	Supported
115.18 Adopt legislation that prevents discrimination against women, eliminates female genital mutilation/cutting and prevents forced marriages (Australia)	Supported
115.50 Promote the participation of women in the process of national development (Angola)	Supported
115.52 Delete all discriminatory provisions against women that may exist in its national laws (Guatemala)	Supported
115.53 Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and other vulnerable groups (Italy)	Supported
115.54 Take appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls as well as persons with albinism (Madagascar)	Supported
115.55 Continue to protect girls from all forms of discrimination and promote girls' rights and access to education (Pakistan)	Supported
115.56 Promote national efforts aiming at achieving gender equality and women's empowerment on the political and social level (Egypt)	Supported
115.57 Continue to improve its policies to protect the rights of women (Syrian Arab Republic)	Supported
115.62 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the rights of women, investigate and punish those responsible for these violations, provide assistance to victims and raise awareness about patriarchal attitudes and deeply entrenched stereotypes (Argentina)	Supported
115.70 Continue to promote the protection of the rights of women and children (Nigeria)	Supported
115.114 Increase the percentage of the national budget allocated to health, and extend to all persons without distinction based on gender the right to health care (Paraguay)	Supported
116.1 Swiftly enact the Marriage and Divorce Bill of 2009 to end discrimination against women in family law and enact a new succession act promoting equal inheritance rights for both women and men (Germany)	Noted
116.7 Ensure effective implementation of enacted legislation affecting women's human rights, and expedite the enactment of the Marriage and Divorce Bill, the Sexual Offences Bill and a witness protection law (Sweden)	Noted
117.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France) (Ghana) (Iceland) (Rwanda) (Senegal)	Noted
117.15 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Georgia)	Noted

117.28 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy)	Noted
117.33 Fulfil the conditions set forth in paragraph 17 of the national report, so as to be able to consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Mozambique)	Noted
117.51 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ukraine)	Noted
117.65 Speed up the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Burundi).	Noted
3. Health, education, and girls	
1st cycle	
111.23. Strengthen long-term efforts to provide reintegration measures in order to provide all children who have been recruited or used in hostilities with child- and gender- sensitive multidisciplinary assistance for their physical and psychological recovery (Ghana)	Supported
111.44. Complete its strict approach to female genital mutilations with awareness-raising, prevention and education of the concerned communities (France)	Supported
111.46. Ensure the effective implementation of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010, as well as to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of that practise (Poland)	Supported
111.50. Take necessary measures, including implementing the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010, to ensure that victims of sexual violence and other types of violence have access to effective protection and remedy (Japan)	Supported
111.86. Advance in designing a health programme allowing to tackle Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and continuing decreasing the child and maternal mortality rates, and increase life expectancy (Cuba)	Supported
111.90. Consolidate on-going actions to reduce maternal mortality, to improve life conditions of persons with disabilities and to address the challenge of costly justice system, especially for the poor and in rural areas (Algeria)	Supported
111.91. Improve health indicators, particularly decrease maternal Mortality Rates which remain short of the 2015 MDG's target (Turkey)	Supported
112.41. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja declaration (Belgium)	Supported
2nd cycle	
115.10 Ensure the effective implementation of the Act of 2010 on female genital mutilation (Madagascar)	Supported
115.11 Criminalize female genital mutilation (Zambia)	Supported
115.37 Put in place strategies and implement the action plan to more effectively combat child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone)	Supported

115.38 Adopt and implement the plan of action against early marriages (Djibouti)	Supported
115.51 Continue with efforts to advance the rights of women and combat discrimination against women and girls, in particular to achieve equal access to education and prevent girls dropping out of school (Mexico)	Supported
115.72 Take concrete measures to ensure effective implementation of the Act prohibiting female genital mutilation, including by investigating relevant incidents and prosecuting perpetrators as well as by rehabilitating victims (Cyprus)	Supported
115.73 Step up the fight against all harmful traditional practices, inter alia by effectively enforcing the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act in all parts of the country and by increasing the human and financial resources of the Anti-Human Sacrifice and Trafficking Task Force (Czechia)	Supported
115.74 Implement and enforce the law against female genital mutilation as soon as possible (Spain)	Supported
115.75 Provide adequate resources for the full implementation of domestic laws that prohibit harmful traditional practices against women (Philippines)	Supported
115.76 Eliminate all harmful traditional practices and stereotypes, including female genital mutilation (Botswana)	Supported
115.77 Take concrete measures to eradicate harmful practices against women and children, especially children with albinism (Panama)	Supported
115.98 Develop a national action plan to eliminate child marriage (Maldives)	Supported
115.115 Ensure a sufficient health budget, full and equal access to health services, in particular adolescent, reproductive and family planning services and relevant education (Ukraine)	Supported
115.118 Strengthen measures to combat maternal mortality and morbidity with a human rights-based approach (Colombia)	Supported
115.119 Intensify efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality rates (Nepal)	Supported
115.126 Continue increasing the enrolment rate of children in primary schools and achieve equal gender opportunities, particularly in setting up policies that strengthen the rights of girls in education and provide education to all those who have been deprived (vulnerable groups), and improve the quality of the public education system (Libya)	Supported
115.128 Take further measures to improve children's enrolment, access, quality and sustainability of education, especially for girls (Ukraine)	Supported
116.2 Fully implement school health policies and the policy on adolescent health to provide reproductive health education for adolescents and prevent teenage pregnancy (Germany)	Noted
116.12 Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa and creating a health insurance scheme for the poor (Belgium)	Noted

117.5 Revise legislation on abortion to ensure that all women have access to abortion and health care in order to reduce maternal mortality (Congo)	Noted
117.37 Implement laws, regulations and plans regarding women's rights with adequate training and resources, bearing in mind that sexual and gender-based violence and disparities in economic opportunities remain. There is scope for improvement of health-care providers' ability to offer sexual and reproductive information and services, including safe abortions (Norway)	Noted
4. Societal issues	
1st cycle	
111.56. Put in place stringent measures to ensure that children and youths are not recruited into the abhorrent practices incompatible with Ugandan law and culture (Zimbabwe)	Supported
111.69. Investigate and prosecute intimidation and attacks on LGBT- community members and activists (Netherlands)	Supported
111.70. Investigate thoroughly and sanction accordingly violence against LGBTs, including gay rights activists (Belgium)	Supported
111.71. Take immediate concrete steps to stop discrimination and assaults against LGBT persons (Czech Republic)	Supported
113.1. Publicly announce the shelving of the proposed bill on homosexuality and decriminalize homosexual behaviour (Canada)	Noted
113.2. The Parliament to dismiss the proposed Anti-homosexuality Bill 2009 (Norway)	Noted
113.3. Reject the Anti-Homosexuality Bill and decriminalize homosexual relationships between consenting adults (Slovenia)	Noted
113.4. Fulfil its obligations under international human rights law to decriminalize same-sex relationships between consenting adults and repeal any laws or reforms that explicitly or implicitly discriminate on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway)	Noted
113.5. Repeal laws that discriminate against LGBTs (Belgium)	Noted
113.6. Revise its national legislation to decriminalise homosexuality and prohibit all forms of discrimination (Switzerland)	Noted
113.7. Remove criminal penalties for offences on the basis of sexual orientation (Australia)	Noted
113.8. Study the possibility to decriminalize relationships between consenting adults of the same sex (Argentina)	Noted
113.9. Abstain from applying legislation that criminalizes homosexuality (Brazil)	Noted
113.10. Immediately and unconditionally release all persons currently detained for the reason of homosexuality alone (Switzerland)	Noted
113.11. Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults and ensure that no person is subject to arbitrary arrest or detention because of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria)	Noted
113.12. Derogate the legislation that criminalizes the LGBT community, and put an end to the defamatory and harassing campaigns against them" (Spain)	Noted
113.13. Reconfirms its commitment to protecting the rights of all persons regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity in anti-discrimination and equal opportunity legislation and bodies (Sweden)	Noted
113.14. Repeal all provisions criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults and ensuring the same rights for same sex couples as heterosexual couples (Netherlands)	Noted
113.15. Ensure equal rights for all individuals, regardless of sexual orientation (United States of America)	Noted
113.16. Fulfil its obligations under international human rights law and ensure the protection of all minorities and repeal any laws or reforms that explicitly or implicitly discriminate on any grounds, including sexual orientation; gender identity and gender expression (Denmark)	Noted

2nd cycle	
117.1 Decriminalize consensual same-sex conduct, starting with the repeal of laws governing unnatural offences and indecent practices, and investigate and prosecute cases of discrimination, intimidation and attacks on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and organizations (Canada)	Noted
117.3 Take further measures to combat and prevent all forms of discrimination and social stigmatization, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile)	Noted
117.4 Take measures to combat rules, practices and stereotypes that cause discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, particularly those that are an attack against their dignity and self-determination with respect to their sexual orientation (Colombia)	Noted
117.9 Decriminalize same-sex relationships between consenting adults (Czechia)	Noted
117.14 Repeal the legal provisions that provide for the criminalization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, in respect of the principle of non-discrimination (France)	Noted
117.23 Adopt measures to combat and prevent discrimination and social stigmatization, in particular of persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, and on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Guatemala)	Noted
117.27 Investigate and prosecute State actors and individuals perpetrating violence against LGBTI persons (Iceland)	Noted
117.31 Repeal the law against homosexuality, which facilitates discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, encourages harassment and violence against them and imposes sentences of life imprisonment for the offenses of homosexuality, same-sex marriage and “aggravated homosexuality” (Mexico)	Noted
117.36 Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable groups, including sexual minorities, by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa (Netherlands)	Noted
117.38 Respect, protect and promote the human rights of all persons, without discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation, gender identity or same-sex relationships between consenting adults (Norway)	Noted
117.46 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, de-legalize discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and discourage harassment and violence against them (Slovenia)	Noted
117.48 Amend the law against homosexuality and the Penal Code, which criminalizes homosexual conduct (Spain)	Noted
117.49 Take all necessary measures to ensure that the human right to non-discrimination is applied and that the human rights of all persons, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, are fully respected and protected (Sweden)	Noted
117.54 Repeal the provisions of the penal code that penalize same-sex relations between consenting adults and put an end to the detention and harassment of LGBTI activists and allow them to freely exercise their right to assembly and peaceful protest (Uruguay)	Noted
117.58 Adopt the necessary measures to repeal all legislation that discriminates against and penalizes persons because of their sexual orientation (Argentina)	Noted
117.59 Repeal the Penal Code provisions criminalizing sex between consensual same-sex partners and remove discriminatory language against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons or minority groups or their supporters (Australia)	Noted
117.61 Repeal all legislation giving rise to discrimination against people on grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity and refrain from reintroducing the Anti-Homosexuality Act, annulled by the Supreme Court in 2014 (Austria)	Noted
117.64 Decriminalize same-sex relations and review national legislation with a view to promoting equality and preventing discrimination of any kind (Brazil)	Noted
5. Other	

1st cycle	
2nd cycle	
115.96 Thoroughly investigate the threats against human rights defenders and civil society organizations, bring to justice those responsible and guarantee reparations to the victims, especially those working for women's rights (Uruguay)	Supported