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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Somalia

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-eighth session from 3 to 14 May 2021. The review of Somalia was held at the 8th meeting, on 6 May 2021. The delegation of Somalia was headed by the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. At its 14th meeting, held on 11 May 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Somalia.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Somalia: Denmark, Malawi and Poland.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Somalia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Somalia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Somalia was a strong advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights as an inherent component of its democracy. In that respect, Somalia had achieved significant milestones in the previous four years. The Federal Government of Somalia had submitted State party reports to three treaty bodies. It had also ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in 2019, bringing the number of core international human rights treaties ratified by Somalia to six, with consultations ongoing for an additional three treaties.
6. Despite the human rights challenges faced, the Federal Government had taken important steps forward. It sustained focus on institutional capacity-building and reforms, including security sector reform, which would consolidate efforts to attain sustainable peace and security. The Federal Government was working in cooperation with the federal member states on that momentous task, and on ensuring that human rights were anchored at the heart of security sector reform and rule of law priority areas.
7. The mainstreaming of rights-based approaches in related processes was imperative for Somalia, which was determined to consolidate peace, security and the mainstreaming of human rights priorities and principles. The Government was also developing a comprehensive policy framework to safeguard civilians in the context of security operations.
8. Progress had been made towards the establishment of a federal system of government and sound fiscal and monetary systems. That allowed the Federal Government to better manage national financial revenues and frameworks, which would increase service delivery.

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/38/SOM/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/38/SOM/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/38/SOM/3.

The country's move towards debt relief and the prospect of access to concessional financing were additional significant developments in that regard.

9. Another key milestone was the establishment of the anti-corruption commission. The Commission was constitutionally mandated to address corruption and put in place zero-tolerance policies, which required sustained and concerted efforts. It would work with the federal member states and all the relevant stakeholders to ensure that corruption was jointly addressed at all levels of government, and with all the relevant stakeholders.

10. The Government was considering moving towards the ratification of treaties such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Such processes took time, and it was important to hold broad consultations and ensure that the public was cognizant of the value for Somalia of becoming a State party. However, as stated during its universal periodic review session in the second cycle, Somalia was not currently in a position to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

11. Regarding international human rights mechanisms, the delegation stated that engaging with international human rights treaty bodies offered opportunities for inclusive self-review of the human rights situation on the ground and for the identification of areas for improvement. Although Somalia had finalized reports for the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture, the backlog of reports, including for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, remained; the Government intended to prioritize those reports. The processes for at least one of those reports would be carried out by 2022.

12. The Government was setting up a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to function as a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up. The unit would be charged with coordinating and preparing reports and engaging with treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders and in the universal periodic review. It would also track and follow up on the implementation of human rights treaty recommendations and obligations. It would work with relevant line ministries, the parliament, the judiciary, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations.

13. Somalia had facilitated at least four country visits of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia since 2016. However, due to travel restrictions related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the planned next visit was postponed, and would be rescheduled as circumstances allowed.

14. In March 2021, Somalia ratified the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization, becoming the second African country to do so, and six other International Labour Organization conventions.

15. With respect to the pandemic, the Federal Government and the private sector had been forced to adjust the way work was conducted, in order to halt the spread of COVID-19. While citizens were encouraged to follow the Federal Government's directives to maintain social distancing, that was an enormous challenge for many, especially in internally displaced camps, densely populated settlements and crowded urban areas.

16. Many government measures in response to COVID-19 could have a limiting effect on the enjoyment of human rights, such as the rights to free movement and freedom of assembly. Various government institutions were working to ensure that measures and limitations were within the confines of the law, balanced and proportionate to their purpose, and the Federal Government was urging citizens to abide by the lawful limitations imposed.

17. With respect to women's political participation, Somali security institutions played a key role in securing safe and fair elections. The Federal Government was putting measures in place to ensure that women candidates and delegates were able to conduct their campaigns free from interference. Somali security institutions would coordinate their efforts, devising targeted measures to safeguard women. That would facilitate a level playing field for women during the upcoming electoral process. The Minister of Women and Human Rights Development, the Minister of the Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, the Minister of Internal Security, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Justice and all institutions on

the national electoral security task force had pledged to fully safeguard the safety and security of women candidates and delegates during and after the 2021 elections.

18. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development had developed a bill that would criminalize all types of female genital mutilation and had focused on educating different communities on its harmful effects and how to work with the Federal Government in order to eliminate that harmful traditional practice. Somalia was also in the process of reviewing the zero-tolerance policy regarding female genital mutilation to operationalize the implementation of the law against female genital mutilation, once it was approved by the parliament and enacted. Various federal member states had initiated dialogues at the community level to discuss female genital mutilation, its effects, and how communities could address the practice to develop gradual social and behavioural change.

19. Regarding child protection, Somalia had made progress on the prevention of the recruitment of child soldiers. The Ministry of Defence had continued the implementation of the national action plan on ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children and the action plan on killing and maiming of children in armed conflict, with a related standard operating procedure being developed.

20. The Federal Government, through the National Intelligence and Security Agency, had developed a vetting system for children who defected from terrorist groups. Clan elders and community leaders were engaged to guarantee that recruits were not persons who had previously committed serious crimes, while the Ministry of Defence was establishing a comprehensive vetting mechanism to ensure that individuals responsible for serious human rights violations did not enter or remain in the security forces.

21. A national defectors rehabilitation programme under the Ministry of Internal Security had been established; under the programme, the Government was working with civil society organizations on providing shelter to minors who had withdrawn from terrorist groups. Former child fighters had been successfully disengaged and handed over for rehabilitation and for reintegration into their communities.

22. The Federal Government, in cooperation with line ministries, was finalizing a strategy and operational framework on the prevention of child recruitment, and the release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups.

23. The Government believed that targeting journalists and other human rights defenders was a serious crime that needed to be addressed by all actors involved. In 2018, the Ministry of Information had engaged the Attorney General's Office to open a line of communication regarding detained journalists, civil society activists and human rights defenders. That special cooperation would allow rapid action to be taken in cases where there was suspicion that a journalist was being detained. Advocacy from civil society organizations and media associations had played a key role, which was encouraged by the Federal Government and the federal member states.

24. The Government was planning to draft a policy to address attacks on, and arbitrary detention of, journalists. The Ministry of Information also had a policy regarding the killing of journalists, and had stated that the Federal Government would investigate such crimes. Some federal member states had affirmed their commitment to enforce article 18 of the Provisional Federal Constitution, which guaranteed the right to freedom of expression. There were coordinated efforts towards the identification and reporting of violations, including the training of journalists on human rights-based reporting, which began in June 2018.

25. The review and redrafting of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code had not yet been concluded, and was not ready for public consultations. Once finalized, the new Penal Code would be in line with international criminal code standards, would protect fundamental and human rights, and would include provisions to combat all forms of crime, especially against marginalized groups, such as children, women, minorities and displaced persons. Once the Ministry of Justice finalized the drafting of the new Penal Code, the Government would conduct a human rights review of the Code, and ensure that human rights norms and standards were fully anchored in the Code. The draft of the new Penal Code was expected to be ready in 2022.

26. To supplement the provisions of the envisaged new Penal Code, the Federal Government had formulated a sexual offences bill following widespread consultations with stakeholders, which was being reviewed before resubmission to the Council of Ministers for endorsement. The legislation was intended to address sexual crime, improve access to justice by victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and ensure that perpetrators did not enjoy impunity.

27. The Federal Government acknowledged that forced evictions of internally displaced persons continued to be a challenge, as the land they occupied was legally owned by private citizens. However, it was developing a mechanism within the framework of transitional justice and land policy reforms to address the issue. In the meantime, it was sensitive to the plight of internally displaced persons, and was working to limit the frequency of forced evictions through dialogue with landowners. In one case, the Federal Government had responded by appointing an independent committee to investigate the circumstances under which the evictions had been conducted. The committee had presented its findings and recommendations on measures to be established to prevent forced evictions and to mitigate adverse consequences for communities of internally displaced persons.

28. Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, in parallel with the process of the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Federal Government had developed legislation for the creation of the Somalia National Disability Agency, which was established in 2020. A disability bill was subsequently being developed, which would address many of the challenges faced by persons with disabilities. The bill was undergoing wide-ranging public consultations in various communities and among all relevant stakeholders.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

30. Croatia expressed concern about the high levels of civilian casualties and the lack of accountability for perpetrators.

31. Cuba recognized the efforts made by Somalia to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

32. Czechia expressed regret that none of its previous recommendations had been implemented.

33. Denmark expressed concern about the bill on sexual intercourse-related crime, which contravened international human rights standards.

34. Djibouti welcomed the creation of the national commission for human rights.

35. Egypt encouraged Somalia to pursue the reconciliation process and establish a permanent constitution.

36. Estonia welcomed the adoption of a new national development plan, but was concerned about sexual violence against women.

37. Eswatini welcomed the development by Somalia of legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities.

38. Ethiopia acknowledged legislation establishing the national disability agency and the independent human rights commission.

39. Fiji commended the country's renewed commitment to the national action plan on ending sexual violence in conflict.

40. Finland expressed great appreciation for the engagement of Somalia in the universal periodic review process.

41. France remained concerned about the human rights situation in Somalia.

42. Georgia acknowledged progress regarding the establishment of the national human rights commission.
43. Germany remained concerned about widespread sexual and gender-based violence and attacks against media representatives.
44. Ghana commended Somalia for constructive consultations among stakeholders on the constitutional review process.
45. Greece noted commitments to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict.
46. Iceland welcomed the national report and the steps outlined therein, and expressed hope for their continued implementation.
47. India took positive note of health strategies for Somalia as a road map for universal health care.
48. Indonesia welcomed the advancements in the rights of persons with disabilities.
49. Iraq expressed appreciation for the country's submission of periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies.
50. Ireland acknowledged the country's ratification of international instruments and adoption of the National Reconciliation Framework.
51. Italy welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
52. Japan commended Somalia for the road map to implement the national action plan on ending sexual violence in conflict.
53. Jordan welcomed the progress made in the human rights situation regarding legislation.
54. Kuwait commended the country's reporting on, and implementation of, treaties it had ratified.
55. Latvia thanked Somalia for presenting its national report.
56. Lebanon expressed hope that a definitive solution to the crisis would be found.
57. Lesotho noted the review of legislation to safeguard equal nationality rights for Somali women.
58. Libya commended Somalia for steps taken towards broader political participation, including the adoption of the National Independent Electoral Commission law.
59. Liechtenstein thanked Somalia for the information provided in its introductory statement and national report.
60. Lithuania expressed deep concern about the political situation in the country.
61. Malawi applauded the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
62. Malaysia welcomed the engagement by Somalia with Human Rights Council mechanisms.
63. Maldives noted the efforts made to develop the health strategy for 2018–2020.
64. Mali welcomed the establishment of the national agency for persons with disabilities.
65. Mauritania commended Somalia for progress made, notably in legal and institutional reforms.
66. Mauritius applauded Somalia for recognizing the importance of addressing past human rights violations.
67. Montenegro recognized the country's cooperation with treaty bodies and other international human rights mechanisms.

68. Namibia commended Somalia for its commitment to implementing Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).
69. Nepal took positive note of the implementation of the Joint Programme on Human Rights.
70. The Netherlands remained concerned about structural human rights violations and the overall lack of accountability.
71. Nicaragua acknowledged the progress made by Somalia as documented in its report.
72. The Niger noted with satisfaction the country's submission of reports to various treaty bodies.
73. Nigeria took positive note of the adoption of the National Reconciliation Framework.
74. Norway stated that resolving the current political crisis was key to ensuring further progress.
75. Oman welcomed the country's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
76. Pakistan appreciated steps taken, including those aimed at establishing a national human rights commission.
77. Panama thanked Somalia for the presentation of its national report.
78. The Philippines welcomed the country's cooperation with the United Nations on the Joint Programme on Human Rights.
79. Poland called for the speedy operationalization of the national human rights commission.
80. Portugal welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
81. Qatar praised the country's implementation of accepted recommendations from the second cycle of the universal periodic review.
82. The Republic of Korea noted with concern reports of sexual violence in conflict-related situations.
83. The Russian Federation expressed concern about the human rights situation, notably regarding violence against journalists.
84. Rwanda noted the country's commitment to strengthening the protection of children affected by armed conflict.
85. Saudi Arabia appreciated the efforts made by Somalia towards fulfilling its international human rights obligations.
86. Senegal welcomed the country's cooperation with the treaty bodies and its national reconciliation policy.
87. Serbia welcomed the country's demonstrated political will to accelerate the submission of overdue reports to treaty bodies.
88. Sierra Leone noted progress towards the country's stabilization and improvements made in response to previous recommendations.
89. Slovenia commended the country's commitment to strengthening the protection of children affected by armed conflict.
90. South Africa welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
91. South Sudan stated that the national report submitted by Somalia reflected evidence of progress in the human rights situation.
92. Spain welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

93. Sri Lanka welcomed progress towards promoting democracy and the ratification of key international conventions.
94. The State of Palestine welcomed poverty reduction efforts, including through the ninth national development plan.
95. The Sudan commended Somalia on the national action plan on ending sexual violence in conflict.
96. Sweden recognized the substantial progress made by Somalia, but noted remaining serious challenges, including sexual and gender-based violence.
97. Switzerland expressed concern about the deteriorating political and security situation in Somalia.
98. The Syrian Arab Republic noted efforts to strengthen institutions charged with promoting and protecting human rights.
99. Thailand applauded the country's strengthening of women's rights, while expressing concern about the rising prices of basic goods.
100. Timor-Leste commended the country's commitment to strengthening the protection of children affected by armed conflict.
101. Togo noted efforts made to protect human rights despite the difficult national context.
102. Tunisia highlighted the establishment of the national human rights commission.
103. Turkey commended Somalia for progress made in addressing the recruitment of child soldiers.
104. Uganda commended Somalia for the adoption of a national human rights action plan.
105. Ukraine positively noted progress, including the establishment of the national disability agency.
106. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called on the leaders of Somalia to hold inclusive elections.
107. The United States of America encouraged all parties in the electoral process to engage collaboratively and transparently.
108. Uruguay welcomed the national action plan on ending sexual violence in conflict.
109. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the development of the national guidelines on eviction.
110. Yemen noted the strengthening of cooperation with humanitarian and human rights organizations.
111. Zambia commended the development of the national piracy and kidnapping bill.
112. Afghanistan welcomed progress made on the legal framework for internally displaced persons.
113. Angola commended Somalia for its positive cooperation with international and regional human rights bodies.
114. Argentina commended Somalia on the health strategy for 2018–2020 and the mental health strategy for 2019–2023.
115. Armenia noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
116. Australia welcomed the drafting of a child rights bill and the strategy to prevent the recruitment of children as soldiers.
117. Austria expressed alarm at setbacks regarding the rights of women and girls.
118. Azerbaijan expressed appreciation for the country's extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders.

119. Bahrain commended progress in enhancing the status of women in society and providing social protection.
120. Belgium acknowledged efforts made by Somalia, but noted several areas of concern.
121. Botswana expressed concern about the limited accountability for perpetrators of violations committed during military operations.
122. Brazil urged Somalia to ensure that religious minorities were treated equally under the law.
123. Burkina Faso called on Somalia to increase efforts to combat maternal mortality and harmful practices.
124. Burundi welcomed efforts to combat terrorism and encouraged further advances in that regard.
125. Canada applauded efforts to adopt an inclusive State-building process reflecting the views of women and girls.
126. Chile welcomed the law establishing the National Independent Electoral Commission and the law on political parties.
127. China commended Somalia for implementing national social protection policies and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.
128. Côte d'Ivoire commended Somalia for the strengthening of the institutional and normative framework to promote and protect human rights.
129. Morocco welcomed the country's commitment to ending sexual violence in conflict, including through child protection measures.
130. Mexico acknowledged the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
131. In concluding, the delegation stated that Somalia was looking forward to continuing to play an active and constructive role in the mainstreaming of human rights in its legislation and policies. As a member of the Human Rights Council, Somalia believed that it had an important role in ensuring that human rights remained a vital priority for Somalia. The delegation thanked the other delegates for their participation, the recommendations provided and the concerns raised. The recommendations would be channelled to the Federal Government for its careful consideration and for a final decision on which recommendations would be supported.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

132. **The following recommendations will be examined by Somalia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council.**
- 132.1 **Ratify the international human rights treaties to which it is not a party yet (Ukraine);**
- 132.2 **Continue to join more international conventions related to human rights (State of Palestine);**
- 132.3 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Angola) (Burkina Faso) (Burundi) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Egypt) (Eswatini) (Namibia) (Rwanda) (Senegal) (Spain) (Togo);**
- 132.4 **Step up efforts to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Nepal) (Philippines) (Timor-Leste);**
- 132.5 **Renew efforts to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Austria); Continue efforts to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Azerbaijan); Make progress towards ratifying the Convention on the**

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile); Continue with efforts towards ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Pakistan);

132.6 **Take necessary measures to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (India);**

132.7 **Take measures to accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Libya);**

132.8 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);**

132.9 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in order to fulfil, protect and respect women's human rights (Iceland);**

132.10 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Lithuania);**

132.11 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Arms Trade Treaty (Panama);**

132.12 **Undertake tangible steps towards becoming a State party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Poland);**

132.13 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**

132.14 **Ratify 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 (South Africa);**

132.15 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Zambia);**

132.16 **Protect the rights of women, including by ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and take further steps to eliminate female genital mutilation (Australia);**

132.17 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt measures to guarantee that Somali women can fully enjoy their human and civil rights (Brazil);**

132.18 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Estonia);**

- 132.19 **Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) (Eswatini) (Namibia);**
- 132.20 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Liechtenstein) (Malawi) (Montenegro);**
- 132.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Belgium) (South Africa) (Slovenia);**
- 132.22 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Sudan);**
- 132.23 **Conduct further steps towards the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Georgia);**
- 132.24 **Prioritize early ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Uruguay);**
- 132.25 **Ratify promptly the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Armenia);**
- 132.26 **Prevent violations and abuse against children, including those involved in armed conflict, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Italy);**
- 132.27 **Adopt concrete measures to end the enrolment of children in insurgent and regional armed forces, and ratify and implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Czechia);**
- 132.28 **Continue intensifying efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Azerbaijan);**
- 132.29 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia) (Mali);**
- 132.30 **Consider the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 132.31 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia) (Malawi) (Spain);**
- 132.32 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**
- 132.33 **Consider acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);**
- 132.34 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);**
- 132.35 **Continue efforts to ensure the ratification of the Optional Protocol to 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 (Ghana);**
- 132.36 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland);**

- 132.37 Introduce a moratorium on capital executions and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);
- 132.38 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 132.39 Abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 132.40 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolishment, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Austria);
- 132.41 Consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Argentina);
- 132.42 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);
- 132.43 Carry out necessary steps for ratification of 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 (Japan);
- 132.44 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Malawi);
- 132.45 Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- 132.46 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Eswatini);
- 132.47 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 132.48 Accede to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 132.49 Develop technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the aim of building the capacities of State officials, in accordance with international principles (Jordan);
- 132.50 Increase cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council by building Somali capacities and ensuring technical assistance in the field of human rights (Kuwait);
- 132.51 Enhance cooperation to build capacity in the field of human rights (Yemen);
- 132.52 Continue to participate in a constructive manner with international human rights mechanisms (Nicaragua);
- 132.53 Submit all remaining overdue reports to the relevant United Nations treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);
- 132.54 Continue to mobilize resources and seek necessary support to enhance its capacity to protect and promote human rights (Nigeria);

- 132.55 Continue efforts in the constitutional review process, in a manner that guarantees the preservation of freedoms (Iraq);
- 132.56 Finalize and adopt a revised federal Constitution fully compliant with Somalia's international human rights obligations (Norway);
- 132.57 Continue the efforts at constitutional reform in line with national priorities (Sri Lanka);
- 132.58 Finalize the constitutional review process (Sweden);
- 132.59 Conclude the constitutional review process in the near future with the consensus of all political stakeholders (Turkey);
- 132.60 Finalize the Somali Constitution and establish a constitutional court that promotes and protects human rights in line with international standards and principles (Canada);
- 132.61 Continue the work on the review of the Provisional Constitution of Somalia and its important human rights provisions (Estonia);
- 132.62 Finalize the establishment of the Somalia national human rights commission in alignment with the Paris Principles (Indonesia); Support the establishment of a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Qatar); Take further steps to finalize the establishment of the national human rights commission and ensure its full operation in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 132.63 Finalize the establishment of the human rights commission and make it operational, independent and effective (Lithuania); Finalize the establishment and operationalization of the Somalia national human rights commission and ensure it is independent (Netherlands); Intensify efforts to set up an independent national human rights commission and provide it with sufficient resources (Niger); Urgently finalize the establishment of an independent and adequately resourced national human rights commission (South Africa); Establish an independent national human rights commission (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 132.64 Complete the process of the establishment and operationalization of the national human rights commission (Burundi); Reinvigorate the process of the establishing of the national human rights commission (Georgia); Take necessary steps in supporting the establishment of the national human rights commission (Malawi); Take steps for the operationalization of the national human rights commission (Pakistan); Activate the national human rights commission (Turkey); Speed up efforts to operationalize the national human rights commission as accepted in 2016 (Rwanda);
- 132.65 Pursue efforts to strengthen the capacities of the national institutions charged with the promotion and protection of human rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 132.66 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);
- 132.67 Finalize the drafting process of the new Penal Code (Turkey);
- 132.68 Continue efforts in domesticating the Convention on the Rights of the Child in line with its priorities (Ethiopia);
- 132.69 Uphold international humanitarian law, legislate to address sexual and gender-based violence and withdraw the sexual intercourse and related crimes bill (Australia);
- 132.70 Pass legislation allowing humanitarian organizations to operate within a clear framework and enable the Federal Government of Somalia to work towards the removal of illegal checkpoints and multiple demands of taxation, to access those most in need (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 132.71 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);
- 132.72 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations (Italy);
- 132.73 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Spain);
- 132.74 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, minority groups and local communities are meaningfully engaged in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);
- 132.75 Further work to combat drought and famine and to protect the country against disasters (Oman);
- 132.76 Adopt a national framework to combat exploitation and other violations committed in the context of the work of foreign companies operating in Somalia (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 132.77 Strengthen international efforts to assist Somalia to confront and eliminate terrorism (Kuwait);
- 132.78 Pursue efforts to put an end to serious violations against women and children by terrorist groups (Mauritania);
- 132.79 Strengthen regional and international interaction to improve the human rights situation in the context of combating terrorist acts and criminalizing acts of piracy and kidnapping (Bahrain);
- 132.80 Continue to combat terrorism and extremism and protect people's lives and property (China);
- 132.81 Initiate a moratorium on the death penalty while working towards appropriate legislation to abolish the death penalty (Croatia);
- 132.82 Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to further consider its complete abolition (Fiji);
- 132.83 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (France);
- 132.84 Adopt a moratorium on executions with the goal to abolish the death penalty (Germany);
- 132.85 Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);
- 132.86 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);
- 132.87 Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it through legislation (Norway);
- 132.88 Adopt a moratorium on executions, with a view to the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);
- 132.89 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its abolition as soon as possible (Spain);
- 132.90 Adopt a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolish the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 132.91 Consider establishing an official moratorium on death penalty and related executions (Brazil);
- 132.92 Guarantee access to justice and due process for persons who have allegedly committed terrorist acts, before applying the death penalty (Mexico);

- 132.93 Accelerate measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations by the police, and provide adequate human rights training to all security forces, especially in the area of addressing sexual violence (Greece);
- 132.94 Continue efforts to reform the justice institutions, in particular through the strengthening of law enforcement and judiciary officials (Indonesia);
- 132.95 Increase efforts to implement the 2019 National Reconciliation Framework (Lebanon);
- 132.96 Continue efforts to combat piracy (Lebanon);
- 132.97 Build the capacity of judicial institutions to ensure the rule of law in order to ensure the protection of human rights (Mauritania);
- 132.98 Speed up the enactment of the anti-piracy and kidnapping law (Oman);
- 132.99 Step up efforts to improve the penitentiary system (Russian Federation);
- 132.100 Pay special attention to the training of officers of law enforcement agencies, judges and lawyers (Russian Federation);
- 132.101 Continue the efforts aimed at adopting the national law against piracy and kidnapping (Saudi Arabia);
- 132.102 Further promote access to justice through the implementation of the National Legal Aid Policy and practical initiatives such as mobile courts (Sri Lanka);
- 132.103 Empower the institutional capacity of the judiciary (Turkey);
- 132.104 Continue capacity-building efforts for training of security forces with the aim of providing a broad perspective on human rights norms (Turkey);
- 132.105 Strengthen enforcement of the legal right to a fair and public trial by strengthening protections for an independent judiciary and ending the use of corrupt military court systems for accused civilians (United States of America);
- 132.106 Enhance reform of the judiciary and law enforcement system to address challenges in areas such as the protection of journalists, freedom of the press and other fundamental freedoms (Armenia);
- 132.107 Intensify efforts to combat impunity by conducting independent and transparent investigations, and by prosecuting alleged perpetrators, regardless of their affiliation (Belgium);
- 132.108 Investigate the reports of alleged unlawful killings and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Botswana);
- 132.109 Provide adequate rehabilitation and compensation to victims of unlawful killings and their families (Botswana);
- 132.110 Take steps to develop a verified, comprehensive and publicly accessible record of all casualties of armed conflict, in collaboration with civil society, OHCHR and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (Croatia);
- 132.111 Scale up efforts at national reconciliation, the fight against terrorism, poverty reduction, and the protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable situations (Nigeria);
- 132.112 Conduct independent and transparent investigations into alleged cases of civilian casualties in air strikes, in particular by armed drones, and establish the necessary structures for victims to report such violations and obtain reparations (Panama);

- 132.113 Continue the national reconciliation process and ensure accountability for those responsible for the serious crimes and violations committed in the country (Qatar);
- 132.114 Cooperate with all international actors in the fight against trafficking in persons (Yemen);
- 132.115 Adopt a road map to hold the federal elections that were postponed in 2020, and a legal framework to comply with the minimum quota for women's seats in the Federal Parliament (Mexico);
- 132.116 Take all necessary measures and pave the way for universal suffrage (Lebanon);
- 132.117 Ensure equal participation of citizens in political and public affairs (Czechia);
- 132.118 Redouble efforts to ratify the amendment on the enactment of the Political Parties Law of 2016 (South Sudan);
- 132.119 Resolve its electoral crisis, continue dialogue, exercise maximum restraint to avoid inflaming tensions, and avoid further unilateral actions that will destroy progress made (United States of America);
- 132.120 Hold inclusive, free and fair elections as soon as practicable (Australia);
- 132.121 Respect and promote the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Estonia);
- 132.122 Consider progressive law reforms on media freedom and freedom of expression, further guaranteeing the protection and empowerment of journalists and human rights defenders (Fiji);
- 132.123 Promote freedom of expression by preventing harassment, intimidation, beatings, bribes and arbitrary arrests of independent journalists (United States of America);
- 132.124 Guarantee full respect for the right to freedom of expression and freedom of the press, encouraging the revision of the new media law, the Penal Code and other restrictive legislation, as well as the adoption of measures to establish clear parameters on their due respect by the entire public administration, including government officials and security forces (Uruguay);
- 132.125 Reform all the provisions of the Penal Code that violate the right to freedom of expression, and protect journalists and human rights defenders from killings, arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment and bring those responsible to justice (Finland);
- 132.126 Guarantee press freedom and end the harassment and detention of journalists and human rights defenders; fight against the impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations against them (France);
- 132.127 Effectively protect freedom of expression and press freedom by adequately operationalizing the prosecutor for crimes against journalists and revising the media law and the Penal Code in compliance with international standards (Germany);
- 132.128 Continue ongoing efforts to protect the rights to freedom of expression and media, in compliance with international human rights standards (Ghana);
- 132.129 Review the amended media bill and reform criminal law provisions in a way compatible with Somalia's international obligations and commitments regarding the safety of journalists and freedom of expression (Greece);
- 132.130 Review and reform provisions of relevant legislation, including the new media law introduced in August 2020, which impede freedom of expression and of the media, and align them with international standards (Ireland);

- 132.131 Increase the efforts to ensure freedom of expression and freedom of media and the protection of journalists (Italy);
- 132.132 Protect journalists and ensure the freedom of expression and independence of the media (Czechia);
- 132.133 Take effective steps to create an enabling environment in which human rights defenders and journalists can operate in a safe and secure manner, free from harassment, violence and reprisals (Liechtenstein);
- 132.134 Investigate the attacks against, and harassment of, journalists and media workers and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials (Lithuania);
- 132.135 Take all necessary steps to ensure that the newly established prosecutor for crimes against journalists carries out effective investigations into attacks against journalists, and notify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the status of the judicial inquiry into the killing of journalists (Netherlands);
- 132.136 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and media workers against attacks and harassment (Norway);
- 132.137 Take necessary measures to end violence against journalists and review provisions in the new media law, and other laws, that impede freedom of expression and media freedom, to bring them in line with Somalia's human rights obligations (Sweden);
- 132.138 Revise the provisions in the media law and the Penal Code that hamper freedom of expression and bring them into line with international obligations (Switzerland);
- 132.139 Ensure the freedom of the media and the safety of journalists, including by ending arbitrary arrests and addressing the impunity around attacks against journalists (Estonia);
- 132.140 Redouble the efforts to improve the safety and security of journalists (Ukraine);
- 132.141 Protect media freedom consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 132.142 Ensure every person's right to freedom of expression and media freedom, in particular by addressing intimidation, arbitrary arrest and physical attacks against journalists, human rights defenders and media workers (Austria);
- 132.143 Repeal the provisions of the Penal Code that restrict the rights to freedom of expression, particularly those of journalists and media workers (Belgium);
- 132.144 End impunity for attacks against journalists, civil society and human rights defenders, women, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by conducting timely and impartial investigations, prosecuting perpetrators and ending military trials of journalists (Canada);
- 132.145 Guarantee and reinforce the protection of the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of the media in accordance with international human rights standards (Chile);
- 132.146 Permit apostasy and decriminalize blasphemy in national legislation, in line with international human rights standards (Denmark);
- 132.147 Continue efforts in economic recovery and poverty reduction, including through the implementation of its National Social Protection Policy, to address the continuing humanitarian crisis and mitigate vulnerability from natural disasters (Indonesia);

- 132.148 Continue to implement the Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework, to deal with existing national challenges related to economic recovery and poverty reduction (Cuba);
- 132.149 Continue to take steps to mitigate the negative socioeconomic challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 132.150 Continue pursuing inclusive economic development and poverty reduction strategies (Philippines);
- 132.151 Adopt a national water, sanitation and hygiene policy that allows the progressive realization of the human rights to drinking water and sanitation (Spain);
- 132.152 Step up measures towards economic recovery and empowerment, including through the Resilience and Recovery Framework and the National Social Protection Policy (Sri Lanka);
- 132.153 Increase financial allocations for poverty alleviation programmes, and develop operational programmes aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of poor families (Sudan);
- 132.154 Intensify its efforts in securing access to food for all, especially for the vulnerable groups, including the internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities and those who live in poverty, in particular during the challenging times of COVID-19 (Thailand);
- 132.155 Continue to strengthen its social programmes and policies, especially in the areas of education, health and food, prioritizing the neediest sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 132.156 Intensify efforts to promote and ensure decent jobs for youth, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Angola);
- 132.157 Enhance the resilience of the comprehensive strategy to address the risk of famine and drought (Ethiopia);
- 132.158 Pursue efforts on economic recovery, combating poverty and addressing drought risks (Bahrain);
- 132.159 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, reduce poverty population and improve people's living standards (China);
- 132.160 Continue efforts to fight poverty and improve the lives of vulnerable groups, in particular women, girls, older persons and persons with disabilities (Yemen);
- 132.161 Continue efforts to strengthen the provision of comprehensive health care, especially for people of the Northern part of Somalia (Ghana);
- 132.162 Ensure access to health care for all (Malaysia);
- 132.163 Continue to develop new health strategies for the well-being of the population (Nicaragua);
- 132.164 Take concrete measures to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their families and to ensure them timely and adequate access to health services (Portugal);
- 132.165 Strengthen efforts to implement national plans to ensure everyone's access to health services (State of Palestine);
- 132.166 Adopt a human rights-centred approach to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic (Timor-Leste);
- 132.167 Continue measures to provide better access to education, particularly for girls and women (Morocco);

- 132.168 **Realize the right to education for all by ensuring an enhanced, coherent and comprehensive nationwide education system (Malaysia);**
- 132.169 **Take measures to build a nationwide education system and ensure access to education for all children (Maldives);**
- 132.170 **Explicitly prohibit in national legislation any form of discrimination in education as defined by the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Montenegro);**
- 132.171 **Continue effective measures to ensure the right to education of children (Nepal);**
- 132.172 **Continue to implement effective measures to ensure access to education (Nicaragua);**
- 132.173 **Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development to pay special attention to the education of boys and girls and achieve gender parity at all levels of education (Panama);**
- 132.174 **Undertake all possible steps to halt attacks on schools, improve enrolment rates and provide access to primary education to all children, including girls (Poland);**
- 132.175 **Further develop measures to achieve a comprehensive nationwide education system, and particularly ensure former child soldiers' reintegration into society and their access to education (Republic of Korea);**
- 132.176 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Rwanda);**
- 132.177 **Strengthen educational policies (Ukraine);**
- 132.178 **Take steps to invest in an enhanced, coherent and comprehensive nationwide education system (Afghanistan);**
- 132.179 **Make concrete efforts to protect and promote the rights of women and girls and eliminate gender-based discrimination (Malaysia);**
- 132.180 **Take concrete action to increase women's participation in elected and appointed bodies at all levels of government (Norway);**
- 132.181 **Invest additional efforts to improve the position of women, especially with regard to their participation in the public life of the country at the level of decision-making functions (Serbia);**
- 132.182 **Continue the implementation of the national gender policy and its road map on addressing gender equality and women's empowerment (Egypt);**
- 132.183 **Increase women's participation in all forms of decision-making process (South Sudan);**
- 132.184 **Implement a legal framework that addresses the rights of women and children within the spirit of the National Development Plan 2017–2019, which proposed the development of a national children's policy (South Sudan);**
- 132.185 **Continue the national policies aimed at protecting and promoting women's rights and enhancing their position in society and decision-making posts (State of Palestine);**
- 132.186 **Redouble the efforts in promoting the rights of women and girls, including ensuring their access to education and enhancing their representation and participation in public life (Thailand);**
- 132.187 **Continue efforts deployed to promote gender equality, empower women and prevent violence against them (Tunisia);**
- 132.188 **Strengthen its laws on enabling women and girls to have access to education, health and social welfare (Eswatini);**

- 132.189 **Adopt an ambitious national strategy for women's development, including a women, peace and security-based approach (Angola);**
- 132.190 **Take steps to help increase women's participation in all branches and levels of government, whether in elected or appointed positions, in line with the Somali Women's Charter (Canada);**
- 132.191 **Continue to implement national gender policies to promote gender equality and better protect women's rights (China);**
- 132.192 **Implement awareness-raising and educational campaigns against female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage aimed at all stakeholders, and develop and enact legislation aimed at eradicating these harmful practices (Croatia);**
- 132.193 **Take further measures to promote and protect women's rights, including abolishing in law and practice female genital mutilation (Japan);**
- 132.194 **Eradicate harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and end systemic discriminatory treatment of women, which prevents them from full, free and unhindered participation in society (Poland);**
- 132.195 **Redouble efforts exerted to eliminate female genital mutilation, including adopting laws and legislations that categorically criminalize this practice, and intensifying awareness campaigns on the health and psychological risks associated with female genital mutilation (Sudan);**
- 132.196 **Enact laws and regulations that prohibit all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending in law and practice the use of female genital mutilation (Sweden);**
- 132.197 **Establish an institutional framework and legal mechanisms dedicated to combating female genital mutilation and sexual offences (Togo);**
- 132.198 **Address female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Zambia);**
- 132.199 **Adopt the draft law on female genital mutilation in line with its National Development Plan 2017–2019 (Burkina Faso);**
- 132.200 **Adopt comprehensive policies to protect women and girls, with particular emphasis on the criminalization of the practice of female genital mutilation and the prohibition of child marriage (Chile);**
- 132.201 **Take the measures necessary to fight against the practice of female genital mutilation (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 132.202 **Develop and enforce strong accountability mechanisms for national and regional forces, including adequate punishment for gender-based violence (Croatia);**
- 132.203 **Reform the Somali Penal Code to make sexual violence against women and girls a crime, rather than a minor offence (Mexico);**
- 132.204 **Adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of violence against women and girls in line with international law and take concrete measures to end female genital mutilation, child, early and forced marriage, and all other forms of sexual and gender-based violence (Finland);**
- 132.205 **Protect the rights of women and girls, guarantee their access to sexual and reproductive rights and health and fight against gender-based violence, including genital mutilation (France);**
- 132.206 **Effectively protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and violence as well as ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and tried in fair proceedings based on the rule of law (Germany);**

- 132.207 **Take immediate measures aiming to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related violence, female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, and ensure accountability for these violations and abuses (Greece);**
- 132.208 **Launch awareness-raising campaigns to eliminate sexual violence against women (India);**
- 132.209 **Continue the efforts against sexual and gender-based violence through the strengthening of the role of the unit created in the Attorney General's Office for this purpose and implement other relevant measures (Cuba);**
- 132.210 **Adopt survivor-centred legislation on the prevention and prosecution of sexual offences, in conformity with international standards and drawing on the text of the sexual offences bill 2018 (Ireland);**
- 132.211 **Strengthen the efforts to promote gender equality and combat all forms of gender-based violence, including harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 132.212 **Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls and domestic violence, female genital mutilation, and child, early and forced marriage, as well as ensure that victims receive medical and social support and have access to legal remedies (Latvia);**
- 132.213 **Beef up measures to end all forms of sexual violence, especially conflict-related violence (Lesotho);**
- 132.214 **Tackle sexual violence and immediately reject the law legalizing early child marriage, reducing the sentence for forced marriage and decriminalizing many sexually motivated crimes (Czechia);**
- 132.215 **Take effective steps to eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, conflict-related violence, female genital mutilation as well as early and forced marriage, and ensure justice to survivors, including by combating impunity for such violations as well as by providing survivors with holistic support and assistance (Liechtenstein);**
- 132.216 **Provide victims, including of sexual and gender-based violence, with holistic support and assistance, including medical and social support, and access to remedies and full reparations (Malaysia);**
- 132.217 **Strengthen its efforts in combating sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls (Maldives);**
- 132.218 **Enact a sexual offences bill, especially in cases of rape involving minors (Mauritius);**
- 132.219 **Carry out effective measures to address sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related violence against women and girls (Nepal);**
- 132.220 **Pass legislation that prohibits all forms of violence against women and girls with effective protection measures, including support and treatment for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and abolish all forms of female genital mutilation in law and practice (Norway);**
- 132.221 **Strengthen the promotion and protection of women's rights by implementing additional measures to combat violence against women, in particular by investigating alleged violations and prosecuting their perpetrators (Djibouti);**
- 132.222 **Eliminate all forms of violence against women, including conflict-related sexual violence and female genital mutilation, and ensure support to the victims, including medical and social support, and access to remedies and full reparations (Portugal);**

- 132.223 Step up efforts to combat violence against women and to take a survivor-centred approach, including by strengthening its legal framework in accordance with international standards (Republic of Korea);
- 132.224 Ensure that victims of violence, including those of sexual and gender-based violence, receive holistic support and assistance (Rwanda);
- 132.225 Investigate and prosecute all reported incidents of sexual violence and provide support and compensation for the victims (Sierra Leone);
- 132.226 Take effective measures to prevent child and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);
- 132.227 Adopt laws and regulations aimed at preventing all forms of violence against women and girls, including mechanisms for prevention, care, treatment, support and redress for victims in accordance with target 5.2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Switzerland);
- 132.228 Continue efforts deployed to implement the national action plan on ending sexual violence in conflict (Tunisia);
- 132.229 Continue to strengthen frameworks to prevent sexual violence and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Uganda);
- 132.230 Take concrete measures to end violence against women (Ukraine);
- 132.231 Create a national action plan to end conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, working with the United Nations to reintroduce the draft sexual offences bill of 2018 (United States of America);
- 132.232 Address urgently sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination (Zambia);
- 132.233 Ensure that victims, including of sexual and gender-based violence, receive holistic support and assistance, including medical and social support, and access to remedies and full reparations (Zambia);
- 132.234 Promote legislation prohibiting all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, paying particular attention to prevention, protection, care, treatment, support and reparation mechanisms for survivors of sexual violence (Argentina);
- 132.235 Enact laws and regulations that prohibit all forms of violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence, and take measures against the impunity of offenders (Austria);
- 132.236 Protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, including by adopting the sexual offences bill submitted to Parliament in 2020, amending the Penal Code to ban female genital mutilation, and bringing legislation into conformity with article 15 (4) of the provisional Constitution (Canada);
- 132.237 Withdraw the sexual intercourse-related crimes bill and pass the originally introduced sexual offences bill (Germany);
- 132.238 Ensure and accelerate the submission to Parliament of the original sexual offences bill, in line with human rights standards (Iceland);
- 132.239 Submit to Parliament the original sexual offences bill in line with international human rights standards (Denmark);
- 132.240 Modify the draft law on sexual offences in line with international law (Spain);
- 132.241 Adopt the 2018 sexual offences bill urgently (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 132.242 Continue taking steps towards establishing the birth registration system through the draft child rights law (Jordan);

- 132.243 Enact explicit prohibition of all corporal punishment of children, in all settings including at home, and repeal all provisions defending its use (Liechtenstein);
- 132.244 Pursue the development of the child rights bill (Mauritius);
- 132.245 Guarantee that the draft law on the rights of the child fully complies with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Spain);
- 132.246 Ensure that laws and regulations aimed at protecting the rights of the child are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international law and standards, including by prohibiting child, early and forced marriage (Sweden);
- 132.247 Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure the protection of children and that their rights are guaranteed in accordance with the national laws (Uganda);
- 132.248 Carry out efforts to ensure that the child rights bill is adopted swiftly and complies with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);
- 132.249 Step up the efforts in other child-rights-related areas such as birth registrations (Armenia);
- 132.250 Take legal steps to prevent child marriage (Burkina Faso);
- 132.251 Ensure the full implementation of the important provisions provided for in the regulatory and legislative frameworks for the protection of children affected by armed conflict (Morocco);
- 132.252 Make all necessary efforts to end use and recruitment of child soldiers and ensure reintegration and access to education for former child soldiers (Japan);
- 132.253 Continue efforts to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the army and to stop the killing and maiming of children (Lesotho);
- 132.254 Step up efforts in preventing and addressing the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and in ensuring the holistic rehabilitation of former child soldiers in their communities (Philippines);
- 132.255 Continue their efforts and take all measures to prevent and end the use and recruitment of child soldiers and ensure the reintegration of and access to education by former child soldiers (Djibouti);
- 132.256 Pursue efforts to enhance the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and reintegrate former child soldiers into local communities (Qatar);
- 132.257 Take effective measures to combat multiple violations of children's rights, and the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict; pay special attention to reducing the incidence of sexual violence and violence on the basis of religion (Russian Federation);
- 132.258 Prevent the recruitment of children for use in armed conflict (Senegal);
- 132.259 Intensify national efforts to put an end to the recruitment of child soldiers and prosecute the perpetrators (Egypt);
- 132.260 Urge all parties to immediately cease all grave violations against children and to abide by their obligations and responsibilities under international humanitarian and human rights law (Slovenia);
- 132.261 Intensify efforts aimed at rehabilitating, protecting and reintegrating child soldiers (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 132.262 Continue efforts deployed to address the recruitment of children, and support programmes to protect and rehabilitate child recruits and to integrate them into society (Tunisia);

132.263 Further strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict (Turkey);

132.264 Prioritize the full implementation of the two action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use and killing and mutilation of children, signed in 2012, as well as the road map approved by the Government in 2019 (Uruguay);

132.265 Implement specific measures to strengthen the protection of children affected by armed conflict (Angola);

132.266 Take all necessary measures to reduce discrimination against members of minority clans and promote their equal representation in political structures and decision-making bodies, as well as their equal access to protection and humanitarian assistance (Switzerland);

132.267 Promote the rights of persons with disabilities and their integration within the society (Iraq);

132.268 Develop and adopt a national law domesticating the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Malawi);

132.269 Ensure the inclusion of affected vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons, in developing and implementing measures to mitigate sexual violence in conflict context (Philippines);

132.270 Prevent all forms of forced eviction, which is one of the greatest obstacles in the search for durable solutions for internally displaced persons (Switzerland);

132.271 Adopt legislative measures to strengthen the protection of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons (Togo);

132.272 Take steps to actively engage with internally displaced persons to get a better understanding of their level of participation in public and political affairs (Afghanistan);

132.273 Strengthen cooperation with OHCHR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to achieve a comprehensive approach to the human rights situation of internally displaced persons, refugees and stateless persons (Argentina).

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Somalia was headed by H.E. Mrs. Ebyan Mahamed Salah, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Somalia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Hussen Abdi Musa, First Counsellor to the Permanent Mission of Somalia in Geneva;
 - Mr. Salah Abubakar, Second Counsellor to the Permanent Mission of Somalia in Geneva;
 - Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Hussein, First Secretary to the Permanent Mission of Somalia in Geneva;
 - Mr. Mohamed Elmi, Expert of Human Rights to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development.
-