



# General Assembly

## Human Rights Council

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Agenda item 6

### Universal periodic review

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

### Ethiopia

#### Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Ethiopia was held at the 13th meeting, on 14 May 2019. The delegation of Ethiopia was headed by the Deputy Attorney General of Ethiopia, Gedion Timothewos Hassebon. At its 17th meeting, held on 16 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Ethiopia.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Ethiopia: Angola, Nepal and Hungary.

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 Ethiopia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Ethiopia 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 the universal periodic review offered a great opportunity to Ethiopia, particularly as the country was undergoing a process of profound political reform aimed at revitalizing the enjoyment of human rights.

6. The national report had been prepared in consultation with all relevant government agencies. In addition, consultative forums had been held with, inter alia, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations and academics. The general public had also been consulted.

7. Following the previous review of Ethiopia, a national monitoring, implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism had been established, and served as a hub of the Government's efforts to coordinate the implementation of treaty obligations and supported recommendations from the previous review. Those recommendations had been incorporated into the second national human rights action plan. A national coordinating committee composed of nine relevant ministries and the head of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission had been established and entrusted with supervising the implementation of the plan.

8. The period under review had seen challenging and turbulent times for Ethiopia. The country experienced protests and demonstrations, and two states of emergency had been declared. These events triggered a process of political reform and transformation that was still unfolding.

9. Significant political, administrative and legislative measures had been taken, such as the granting of pardons and amnesties for thousands of citizens, especially those charged and convicted under the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism, including journalists, bloggers, dissidents and leaders of opposition political groups. All opposition political groups that had been designated as terrorist organizations and banned under the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism had had their terrorist designation lifted and had been welcomed back to the country. Exiled journalists, writers, politicians and media and political organizations had returned to the country and were now operating freely. The ban, suppression and blockade of blogs, websites and satellite television stations had been lifted. Secret places of detention and sites for gross human rights violations run by the security and law enforcement agencies had been identified, publicly disclosed and shut down.

10. Officials and members of security and law enforcement agencies had been charged for alleged human rights violations. A comprehensive institutional reform programme was also under way, focusing on the security sector and democratic institutions. The proclamations establishing the National Defense Force, the National Electoral Board and the Institution of the Ombudsman had been revised, and those establishing the National Intelligence and Security Service and the Federal Prison Administration were under review. A change in the organizational setup and legal framework of key democratic institutions, security agencies and the judiciary was being implemented.

11. The Proclamation on Charities and Societies had been repealed and replaced with the new Proclamation on Civil Society, providing robust protection for freedom of association while putting in place a reasonable regulatory and accountability mechanism. In addition, the Proclamation on Anti-terrorism and the legal regime governing the press were at an advanced stage of revision. The new electoral legislation was expected to be adopted in the near future.

12. Pent-up grievances and tensions, at times deliberately stirred by malignant forces, had posed a serious challenge to reform efforts by causing conflict, instability and displacement in different parts of the country. Cognizant of the danger, the Government has taken measures to uphold the rule of law, ensure accountability and foster peace. An administrative boundaries and identities commission had been established to inquire into, inter alia, the underlying causes of the frequent communal clashes and conflicts. A national reconciliation commission had also been established with a mandate to promote intercommunal understanding, reconciliation and harmony.

13. The overarching vision of Ethiopia was to become a middle-income country by 2025. A set of development strategies and policies had delivered commendable results. The Government had worked in close collaboration with international development partners to attain the goals of the Growth and Transformation Plan. The Productive Safety Net Programme supported a sizable number of chronically food-insecure people. An enabling policy environment had been created to attain the Sustainable Development Goals.

14. Ethiopia had achieved gender parity at the cabinet level, with 50 per cent of ministerial posts held by women.

15. Ethiopia had, either fully or partially, implemented almost all of the recommendations supported, and many of the recommendations noted, at its previous review.

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

16. During the interactive dialogue, 132 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Maldives applauded the progress made towards environmentally friendly sustainable development.

18. Mali welcomed the measures taken to improve women's political representation.

19. Malta noted the State's commitment to eradicate discrimination.

20. Mauritania noted the adoption of the Growth and Transformation Plan.

21. Mauritius noted the national human rights action plan and the State's ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol).

22. Mexico welcomed the law regulating civil society organizations and the efforts made to achieve gender parity.

23. Montenegro urged Ethiopia to protect the rights of children with disabilities.

24. Morocco welcomed the adoption of the Growth and Transformation Plan.

25. Mozambique noted the ratification of human rights instruments and the open-border policy.

26. Myanmar applauded the efforts made to increase women's political representation.

27. Namibia noted regional peace and security initiatives and political reforms.

28. Nepal welcomed the National Reproductive Health Strategy and the National Children's Policy.

29. The Netherlands noted the steps taken to release political prisoners and to address the issue of torture.

30. Nigeria applauded the Growth and Transformation Plan and the State's commitment to regional peace.

31. Norway was concerned about the growing number of internally displaced persons.

32. Oman commend Ethiopia for adopting its second Growth and Transformation Plan.
33. Pakistan appreciated the economic policies aimed at expanding health care and education infrastructure.
34. The Philippines welcomed the law on human trafficking and smuggling.
35. The Republic of Korea commended the revision of the Proclamation on Charities and Societies.
36. Romania encouraged the State to further implement its plans concerning the rights of women and children.
37. The Russian Federation noted the national human rights action plan.
38. Rwanda noted the reforms promoting gender equality and the steps taken to foster peace and security.
39. Senegal welcomed the measures taken to broaden political and civic space.
40. Serbia welcomed the establishment of a national monitoring, reporting and follow-up mechanism.
41. Seychelles recognized the positive steps taken to promote human rights, including to improve detention conditions.
42. Sierra Leone noted the political reforms designed to build national peace and cohesion.
43. Singapore noted the significant efforts made to ensure equitable access to education.
44. Slovakia appreciated the progress made in human rights, but was concerned about child sexual abuse.
45. Slovenia noted some improvements in human rights, but was concerned about ethnic conflicts.
46. Somalia noted the human rights reforms and the positive action taken to achieve gender balance.
47. South Africa noted the political reforms and cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
48. Spain congratulated Ethiopia on the various measures adopted since its previous review.
49. Sri Lanka appreciated the adoption of the national human rights action plan.
50. The State of Palestine noted the National Reproductive Health Strategy.
51. The Sudan noted the strengthening of human rights protection and cooperation with international mechanisms.
52. Sweden was encouraged by enhanced regional peace, development and domestic democratic reforms.
53. Switzerland welcomed the reforms and the closure of detention centres where torture had been used.
54. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the establishment of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.
55. Tajikistan noted the human rights-centred reforms and the widening of democratic space.
56. Thailand welcomed the political, economic and sociocultural reforms.
57. Togo thanked Ethiopia for the presentation of its report.
58. Tunisia noted the progress made in strengthening human rights and democracy, and the adoption of legislation.
59. Turkey encouraged Ethiopia to meet the needs of internally displaced persons.
60. Uganda welcomed the climate change initiatives and the measures taken to protect the rights of refugees.
61. Ukraine noted some human rights progress, including the adoption of legislative acts.
62. The United Arab Emirates noted the improvements made in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights.
63. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned about the large numbers of displaced persons.
64. The United States of America noted the decriminalization of the political opposition and that peaceful assemblies were now allowed.
65. Uruguay noted the implementation of a national human rights action plan for 2016–2020.
66. Viet Nam noted the efforts made to protect economic, social and cultural rights.
67. Yemen noted the implementation of the second national human rights action plan.
68. Zambia noted the closure of the Maekalawi detention centre.
69. Zimbabwe noted the measures taken to ensure social security, access to education and health care.

70. Afghanistan noted the reforms to widen civil space, combat human trafficking and empower women.
71. Algeria noted the efforts made to eliminate child labour and to improve the attendance of girls in school.
72. Angola noted the efforts made to consolidate peace and to ensure economic growth.
73. Argentina noted the adoption of a new law on refugees.
74. Armenia noted the establishment of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, and the strengthened role of women in society.
75. Australia commended the steps taken to widen political space and to improve gender equality.
76. The delegation of Ethiopia stated that the requests to visit the country made by the Special Rapporteur on the freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of expression and opinion, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education and the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members had been recently accepted. A memorandum of understanding has been signed with the International Committee of the Red Cross, allowing it to have access to all prison facilities.
77. The Government's primary focus would be to ensure that the 2020 national elections were free, fair and credible. A new proclamation on the establishment of the National Electoral Board had been adopted, a new chairperson appointed, and the capacity of the Board enhanced. Furthermore, the electoral legislation was being amended. The Proclamation on Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information No. 590/2008 was also in the process of being amended. In March 2019, 107 political parties, including the ruling party, signed a code of conduct that would guide their activities.
78. Ethiopia hosted about a million refugees from some 26 countries. The comprehensive refugee response framework had been rolled out. In addition, a new progressive proclamation on refugees had been adopted and 10-year national comprehensive refugee response strategy was being finalized. Efforts were being made to include refugees in the national and local development systems and plans. A special programme focused on the protection needs of refugee women, girls and children.
79. Certain factors, such as drought and conflict among different ethnic groups, had resulted in a large number of internally displaced people. The reconciliation and peace conferences held in different localities, as well as the reintegration and rehabilitation initiatives, had resulted in about 800,000 displaced people voluntarily returning to their neighbourhoods. Humanitarian assistance was being provided in areas of displacement and of return. Other initiatives included the establishment of a national reconciliation commission and an administrative boundaries and identity issues commission.
80. Ethiopia had enacted Proclamation No. 909 of 2015 to domesticate the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. A national committee and task forces at the regional and federal levels respectively had been established to follow up on the implementation of relevant legislation. Concerted efforts were being made to ensure the safe return of irregular migrants detained abroad.
81. Austria noted the release of political prisoners, but was concerned about ethnic tensions.
82. Azerbaijan noted the progress made in the implementation of recommendations made at the previous review.
83. Bahrain noted the establishment of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.
84. Barbados noted the implementation of measures taken to strengthen social cohesion.
85. Belarus noted the effort made to combat corruption and to reduce poverty.
86. Belgium noted the planned reforms to improve the human rights situation.
87. Benin noted the measures taken to improve intercultural and interreligious dialogue.
88. Bhutan noted the progress made in implementing recommendations made at the previous review.
89. The Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the reforms relating to the protection of human rights.
90. Botswana commended Ethiopia for its political reforms.
91. Brazil encouraged Ethiopia to promote gender equality and to combat violence against women.
92. Bulgaria noted the efforts made to ensure gender equality and to combat human trafficking.
93. Burkina Faso noted the adoption of a national human rights action plan for 2016–2020.
94. Burundi noted the establishment of a national mechanism for monitoring, reporting and follow-up.
95. Cabo Verde noted the incorporation of supported recommendations from the previous review in the national human rights action plan.

- 96.Canada welcomed the new law governing civil society organizations.
- 97.Chad noted the establishment of a national mechanism for monitoring, reporting and follow-up.
- 98.Chile noted the efforts made to prevent torture and other cruel or degrading treatment.
- 99.China commended the efforts made to eradicate poverty and to develop education and health programmes.
- 100.The Congo appreciated the ongoing implementation of the second human rights action plan.
- 101.Costa Rica thanked Ethiopia for its report.
- 102.Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the measures taken to reform civil society and the media, and the fight against terrorism.
- 103.Croatia noted the major democratic reforms.
- 104.Cuba thanked Ethiopia for its national report.
- 105.Cyprus welcomed the Government's engagement with civil society and opposition parties.
- 106.Czechia noted the release of political prisoners and the return of exiled members of the opposition.
- 107.The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the achievements in poverty reduction, education, health and food security.
- 108.The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the law on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
- 109.Denmark stated that prerequisites for ensuring progress included protecting vulnerable groups affected by conflict.
- 110.Djibouti welcomed the political reforms that had strengthened democracy and the rule of law.
- 111.Dominican Republic made recommendations.
- 112.Ecuador noted the adoption of the second national human rights action plan.
- 113.Egypt commended Ethiopia for its efforts to strengthen stability in the region.
- 114.Eritrea expressed its satisfaction at the unfolding political and legislative reforms introduced by the new administration.
- 115.Estonia noted the Government's dialogue with civil society and the release of political prisoners.
- 116.Fiji noted the efforts made to prevent internal displacement through early warning mechanisms.
- 117.Finland noted the widening of space for political and civil rights.
- 118.France was concerned about inter-ethnic violence.
- 119.Gabon welcomed measures for persons with disabilities, despite the challenges.
- 120.Georgia welcomed the decision to establish the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.
- 121.Germany commended Ethiopia for releasing political prisoners and for the reforms recently initiated.
- 122.Ghana commended Ethiopia for committing to upholding human rights and good governance.
- 123.Greece welcomed the increased representation of women in political life.
- 124.Guyana commended Ethiopia for its efforts to address poverty and to reach vulnerable sectors of society.
- 125.Haiti noted the efforts made to promote human rights and to improve the living conditions of its people.
- 126.The Holy See noted the efforts made in the areas of education, health and working conditions.
- 127.Honduras commended Ethiopia for its efforts to reduce poverty through the second Growth and Transformation Plan.
- 128.Hungary noted that Ethiopia was a party to seven core international human rights treaties.
- 129.Iceland welcomed the steps taken to advance gender equality and women's rights.
- 130.India noted the capacity-building measures that had been taken.
- 131.Indonesia welcomed the second Growth and Transformation Plan.
- 132.The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the cooperation with the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission.
- 133.Iraq welcomed the efforts made to protect human rights and to implement the recommendations made at the previous review.

134. Ireland urged Ethiopia to ensure prompt, impartial and thorough investigations into human rights violations.
135. Israel commended the State's adoption of national strategies and policies, including on gender equality and girls' education.
136. Italy appreciated the State's commitment to end female genital mutilation and child marriage by 2025.
137. Japan welcomed the progress made on the empowerment of women, the protection of refugees, and civil and political rights.
138. Jordan welcomed the adoption of the 2016–2020 human rights plan and other plans and programmes.
139. Kazakhstan welcomed the reforms undertaken, including on strengthening the protection of human rights and widening democratic space.
140. Kenya noted the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up and the government reform agenda on human rights.
141. Kuwait noted the implementation of the national human rights action plan.
142. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the achievements in addressing gender equality.
143. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Ethiopia for the implementation of the national social protection policy.
144. Latvia noted the acceptance of several requests made by special procedures to visit the country.
145. Lesotho noted the progress made in safeguarding the sexual and reproductive rights of women.
146. Libya welcomed the measures taken to strengthen national human rights institutions.
147. Lithuania noted the release of political prisoners, human rights defenders and journalists.
148. Luxembourg welcomed the considerable effort made in receiving refugees from Eritrea.
149. Madagascar noted that the family law provided for women's enjoyment of equal rights.
150. Portugal acknowledged the significant measures taken to improve the human rights situation.
151. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that education was given priority attention.
152. Qatar welcomed the Growth and Transformation Plan.
153. New Zealand recognized the progress made in opening civil and political space.
154. The delegation of Ethiopia stated that, over the past 20 years, the country had successfully implemented its strategy to expand and rehabilitate primary health-care facilities, which had led to improvements in maternal and child health and a steady decline in the under-5 mortality rate. However, much remained to be done to achieve universal health coverage.
155. Women's concerns had been effectively mainstreamed into national programmes and development plans, as shown by the inclusion of women's participation and benefit as a pillar in the second five-year Growth and Transformation Plan. In addition, a gender mainstreaming manual and a gender-responsive budgeting manual were developed.
156. All forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, were prohibited by law. Policy and institutional measures, such as the Women's Development and Change Strategy, had been introduced to protect women's rights. The Strategic Plan for an Integrated and Multi-sector Response to Violence against Women and Children was being implemented, and various institutional bodies, such as child and women protection units in the police and justice bureaux had been established. The Proclamation on Civil Servants of 2017 explicitly prohibited sexual harassment in the workplace.
157. The national strategy on harmful traditional practices focused on eliminating child marriage, female genital mutilation, and abduction. The implementation of the Proclamation on Vital Events Registration, which called for the registration of all births, marriages, divorces and deaths was expected to aid efforts to eliminate child marriage. At the first Global Girls' Summit, held in London in 2014, the Government committed to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation by 2025, and a road map was prepared for implementation.
158. Awareness-raising initiatives had been implemented to eliminate prevalent stereotypes of and stigma against persons with disabilities, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had been translated into five local languages and distributed to the public. A landmark ruling by the House of Federation had upheld the right of visually impaired persons to serve as judges in law courts. Nonetheless, accessibility of social services to persons with disabilities and effective mainstreaming of the rights of persons with disabilities remained a major challenge.
159. A comprehensive national child policy based on the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child were being implemented.
160. National initiatives, such as the Urban and Rural Food Security Strategy, the National Social Protection Policy, the Urban Development Policy, the Productive Safety Net Programme, the Job Creation Strategy and the Household Asset Building Programme had contributed to food security and addressing malnutrition. Agricultural productivity had risen through the assistance given to farmers. Frequently occurring droughts had, however, created challenges. Global efforts to combat the effects of climate

change should be further strengthened, and support to fulfil national commitments was critical to achieving food security. Global partnership was a key factor in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

161. The Government's determination to provide free and accessible education had led to the expansion of educational facilities at all levels. A school feeding programme had been introduced in areas affected by drought and for students from impoverished families.

162. In conclusion, the delegation of Ethiopia was encouraged by the positive and constructive recommendations received, which would serve as input in the ongoing reform process.

## **II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

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

**163.1 Consider ratifying the core international legal instruments on human rights to which it is not yet a party (Côte d'Ivoire);**

**163.2 Advance towards the ratification of core international human rights instruments (Greece);**

**163.3 Consider ratifying all the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Italy);**

**163.4 Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties (Lithuania);**

**163.5 Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) and create a policy framework for all internally displaced persons (Norway);**

**163.6 Ratify the Kampala Convention and take necessary measures to provide humanitarian organizations with access (Switzerland);**

**163.7 Ratify the Kampala Convention (Uganda);**

**163.8 Ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**163.9 Consider acceding to and ratifying ILO Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Uruguay);**

**163.10 Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (Belgium);**

**163.11 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);**

**163.12 Consider acceding to and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);**

**163.13 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Cyprus);**

**163.14 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute (Estonia);**

**163.15 Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Denmark);**

**163.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);**

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

**163.18 Ratify 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 (Spain);**

**163.19 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);**

**163.20 Ratify international human rights instruments such as the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);**

**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);**

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

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

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

**163.25 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czechia);**

**163.26 Accelerate accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);**

**163.27 Proceed with the completion of the procedures for accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Oman);**

**163.28 Continue the process of ratification of 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 (Senegal);**

**163.29 Expedite the process of acceding to both 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);**

**163.30 Finalize procedures for acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**

**163.31 Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan);**

**163.32 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**

**163.33 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mali);**

**163.34 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sri Lanka);**

**163.35 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Germany);**

**163.36 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture at the earliest convenience (Ghana);**

**163.37 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**

**163.38 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and consistently apply article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations in all cases (Austria);**

**163.39 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

**163.40 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark);**

**163.41 Enhance cooperation with the special procedures and allow them unhindered access (Germany);**

**163.42 Consider extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

**163.43 Continue to cooperate with mandate holders (Senegal);**

**163.44 Issue an open standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ukraine);**

**163.45 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council to visit the country (Uruguay);**

**163.46 Extend standing invitations to the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Austria);**

**163.47 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Cabo Verde);**



- 163.48 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Costa Rica);
- 163.49 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Czechia);
- 163.50 Consider addressing pending visits by special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);
- 163.51 Further strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including by extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ireland);
- 163.52 Adopt an open, merit-based approach when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 163.53 Continue cooperation with the United Nations system in order to comply with reporting obligations (Dominican Republic);
- 163.54 Accelerate the process to domesticate provisions of the international human rights instruments to which it is a party (Zimbabwe);
- 163.55 Consider incorporating into its legislation a definition of torture in line with the Convention against Torture (Brazil);
- 163.56 Expedite efforts to amend the Proclamation on Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information to protect the rights to freedom of expression and press freedom (Maldives);
- 163.57 Bring the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism No. 652/2009 into line with international human rights standards (Senegal);
- 163.58 Complete the revision of the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism, the Proclamation on Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information and the electoral law, and ensure their effective implementation (Germany);
- 163.59 Prioritize the revision of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation and Media Services Act to align with Ethiopia's international human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);
- 163.60 Continue its reform measures to widen civic space and protect the right to freedom of expression, in particular through the revision of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation and the Media Proclamation (Republic of Korea);
- 163.61 Speed up the process to review the Proclamation on Anti-Terrorism and the Proclamation on Computer Crime in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);
- 163.62 With a view to ensuring the right to privacy, revise the Proclamation on Computer Crime (Germany);
- 163.63 Complete the review of legislation on anti-terrorism, as well as electoral and media laws, in order for them to be in line with international standards (Greece);
- 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);
- 163.65 Continue mainstreaming disability rights in its national legislation (Indonesia);
- 163.66 Review provisions of the Proclamation on Charities and Societies, which may seem to be infringing on the human rights of civil society organizations (Lesotho);
- 163.67 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive law on gender-based violence, addressing all forms of violence against women (Lesotho);
- 163.68 Adopt the draft law on promoting greater participation of civil society organizations in human rights work (Mali);
- 163.69 Accelerate the review of key national legislation with the aim of ensuring a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Lithuania);
- 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);
- 163.71 Speedily enact the draft legislation developed and proclamation tabled on strengthening the offices of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the institution of the Ombudsman (Seychelles);
- 163.72 Strengthen the national legal framework to ensure the prevention of and accountability for violations of human rights in detention centres (Seychelles);
- 163.73 Mainstream the rights of women with disabilities in law and in practice (Sierra Leone);
- 163.74 Consider repealing specific provisions of the Family Code that create room for discrimination on the basis of disability regarding rights (Sierra Leone);
- 163.75 Finalize the revision of the key national legislation, including the election law, the media law and the Proclamation

on Anti-Terrorism, and ensure their effective implementation (Slovakia);

163.76 Develop its legislative framework on education in order to guarantee the right to education for all (Slovakia);

163.77 Strengthen its legal framework on education with a view to guaranteeing the right to education for all (Côte d'Ivoire);

163.78 Make efforts to establish adequate legislation to ensure the right to education for all (Guyana);

163.79 Improve national legislation on free and compulsory education (Cabo Verde);

163.80 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between same-sex persons (Spain);

163.81 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive law on gender-based violence, addressing all forms of violence against women and girls (Sweden);

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);

163.83 Repeal the provisions and articles of the Family Code to prohibit discrimination based on disability (Algeria);

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);

163.85 Further strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights (Bhutan);

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);

163.87 Repeal or amend legislation that may place obstacles on legitimate activities to promote and defend human rights (Croatia);

163.88 Finalize the revision of the electoral law in view of the 2020 general elections, and focus on equal participation of all citizens (Czechia);

163.89 Ensure the independence of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, the Ombudsman and the judiciary (Germany);

163.90 Increase the capacity of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission to monitor alleged human rights abuses and violations (Greece);

163.91 Fully implement the recently completed draft legislation to further strengthen the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Indonesia);

163.92 Adopt the draft law aimed at supporting the work of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission to, inter alia, train security forces, public servants and the general public on human rights (Kenya);

163.93 Continue strengthening national human rights institutions to promote and protect the rights of all segments of the population (Nepal);

163.94 Support victims of human rights violations, including internally displaced persons, by strengthening institutional mechanisms for reconciliation and promoting accountability for atrocities (Netherlands);

163.95 Expedite the process of reconciliation through the National Reconciliation Commission while fully engaging with all stakeholders (Norway);

163.96 Step up its efforts to further strengthen national human rights institutions (Pakistan);

163.97 Continue to strengthen the independence and operational capacity of national institutions in the field of human rights (Romania);

163.98 Continue to bring the work of national human rights institutions into line with international standards (Russian Federation);

163.99 Continue to strengthen the capacity of the Ethiopian Commission on Human Rights, which is responsible for all alleged human rights violations (Serbia);

163.100 Further strengthen the Administrative Boundaries and Identity Issues Commission (Malta);

163.101 Continue strengthening national human rights institutions (Mauritania);

163.102 Accelerate the review process of law 210/2000 in order to set up a national human rights commission pursuant to the Paris Principles, and provide it with the necessary human, technical and financial resources (Togo);

163.103 Strengthen the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission so that it fully complies with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);

163.104 Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission is functioning in compliance with the Paris Principles (Afghanistan);

163.105 Take further steps to strengthen the capacity and independence of the institution of the Ombudsman (Armenia);

163.106 Take appropriate measures to strengthen the capacity and the independence of the Ethiopian National Human Rights Commission, the Ombudsman and the judiciary (Bulgaria);

163.107 Strengthen the mandate and ensure the independence of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Canada);

163.108 Further strengthen the role of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and ensure its functioning in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);

163.109 Ensure the sustainability and capacities of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission by providing it with the necessary resources to process and investigate complaints of human rights violations, and ensure its independence and compliance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

163.110 Pursue its efforts to strengthen national human rights institutions to build a democratic system (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

163.111 Further align the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the human rights agenda, including through collaboration with other countries (Indonesia);

163.112 Continue promoting international technical cooperation, including in seeking capacity-building assistance (Jordan);

163.113 Develop a national action plan for the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Norway);

163.114 Continue to provide human rights training and capacity-building to the relevant branches of the Government (Pakistan);

163.115 Carry out awareness-raising campaigns for the population to raise their awareness about human rights issues (Russian Federation);

163.116 Take the necessary measures in favour of the most vulnerable segments of society (Sudan);

163.117 Train police and security forces in conflict mitigation, and maintaining law and order in accordance with the rule of law (United States of America);

163.118 Increase awareness-raising on human rights for its law enforcement agencies (Mauritius);

163.119 Implement a national action plan for assistance to victims of anti-personnel mines that can be measurable and time-bound, that guarantees their rights with equal conditions and covers needs with regard to disabilities, health, social assistance, education, employment, development and poverty reduction (Argentina);

163.120 Consider taking measures to ensure increased efficiency and accountability of the public service (Azerbaijan);

163.121 Continue its efforts in creating awareness and access to human rights education and training, particularly to the vulnerable sections of society (Bhutan);

163.122 Integrate the human rights recommendations implementation plan with the Sustainable Development Goals (Cabo Verde);

163.123 Continue its efforts to implement the second national human rights action plan for the period 2016 to 2020 (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

163.124 Continue to promote and monitor the implementation of the recommendations accepted in the universal periodic review and the establishment of a mechanism to link it with the 2030 Agenda (Dominican Republic);

163.125 Pursue efforts to provide training to law enforcement personnel on human rights (Egypt);

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);

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);

163.128 Strengthen measures to ensure equal rights for all ethnic groups, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and persons with disabilities, particularly in the exercise of their right to education, in an inclusive and safe environment (Ecuador);

163.129 Ensure equality between women and men at all levels, and end early marriage and female genital mutilation

(France);

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);

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);

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);

163.133 Continue the national Growth and Transformation Plan, as it will increase the implementation of all human rights and especially economic, social and cultural rights (Kenya);

163.134 Continue to ensure that vulnerable sectors benefit from the sustainable economic growth of the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

163.135 Continue its efforts in enhancing the socioeconomic well-being of its people (Nigeria);

163.136 Continue to drive sustainable economic and social development to provide a solid basis for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people (China);

163.137 Continue efforts to ensure that the most vulnerable segments of society, such as women, children and persons with disabilities, also benefit from the country's overall economic growth (Djibouti);

163.138 Continue its efforts for education and awareness of the public on prevention of corruption (Pakistan);

163.139 Continue advancing in the implementation of the national strategy on countering the effects of climate change, including adaptation and mitigation, as well as in the integration of disaster risk reduction (Cuba);

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);

163.141 Strengthen its national disaster preparedness plans to ensure that appropriate national and local measures are in place to adapt to changing climatic conditions and to reduce the risk of future disasters (Fiji);

163.142 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environmental and climatic considerations more fully into the national regulatory framework (Fiji);

163.143 Sustain its efforts in combating terrorism and promoting peace and security (Nigeria);

163.144 Pursue its efforts to combat terrorism and its effects on the enjoyment of human rights (Egypt);

163.145 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);

163.146 Consider adopting a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to formally abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

163.147 Abolish definitively 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 (Luxembourg);

163.148 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);

163.149 Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Rwanda);

163.150 Formally abolish the death penalty by removing capital punishment from the Penal Code (Sweden);

163.151 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition (Australia);

163.152 Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);

163.153 Introduce a definition of torture in the Penal Code that covers all of the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Kyrgyzstan);

163.154 Continue to prioritize the prevention of acts of torture and cruel or degrading treatment, and ensure that accountability constitutes the core of ongoing political reforms (South Africa);

163.155 Adopt all necessary measures so that acts of torture are not repeated, by ensuring that those responsible are brought to justice (Spain);

163.156 Continue strengthening laws and policies on the prevention of acts of torture and cruel or degrading treatment by senior officials and, in particular, by the armed forces (Botswana);

163.157 Continue independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of torture in places of detention (Czechia);

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);

163.159 Effectively prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and human trafficking (Germany);

163.160 Expedite efforts to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation (Cyprus);

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);

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);

163.163 Complete and fully implement the policies, strategies and plans aiming to end the practices of female genital mutilation and child marriage (Israel);

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);

163.165 Make efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal);

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);

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);

163.168 Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate gender-based violence and practices, such as female genital mutilation and early marriage (Spain);

163.169 Take the measures necessary to implement the relevant legal provisions prohibiting and criminalizing female genital mutilation (Togo);

163.170 Address effectively female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage both in law and in practice (Zambia);

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);

163.172 Step up awareness-raising initiatives to combat harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and early marriage (Burkina Faso);

163.173 Continue efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and early marriage, and to improve conditions of detention in custodial facilities (Burundi);

163.174 Take all measures to completely eliminate female genital mutilation and child marriage (Cabo Verde);

163.175 Fight female genital mutilation (Congo);

163.176 Eliminate harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, and decriminalize the termination of pregnancy (Denmark);

163.177 Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence and to eliminate female genital mutilation (Estonia);

163.178 Strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls and to end female genital mutilation (Finland);

163.179 Redouble efforts to improve conditions in detention facilities, with particular consideration for women and children (Holy See);

163.180 Improve conditions in detention centres and prison facilities to meet international standards (Zambia);

163.181 Enhance Federal Government efforts to provide security for Ethiopia's citizens and to prevent abuses by intervening in conflicts to ensure the rule of law and the facilitation of local peace settlements (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

163.182 Continue to address the drivers of intercommunal conflict and to guarantee that conflict-displaced populations are not returned home until it is safe (Canada);

163.183 Protect individuals across the country against rising inter-ethnic violence, guarantee respect for human rights in

the regions, and promote conditions allowing security forces to intervene to ensure the protection of populations in the event of threats (France);

163.184 Strengthen the independence and capacity of the judiciary, the Ombudsman and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Netherlands);

163.185 Strengthen the judiciary and its independence, and ensure that the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission functions independently and in line with the Paris Principles (Spain);

163.186 Ensure the independence of the judicial system and continue its efforts towards accountability for past atrocities (Austria);

163.187 Accelerate the pace of reforms to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and amend restrictive legislation, including the Anti-Terror Proclamation, as well as media and electoral laws, in line with international standards (Canada);

163.188 Intensify efforts to build the capacity of law enforcement authorities on the basic rights of citizens (United Arab Emirates);

163.189 Continue training provided to police officers, prosecutors and judges on human rights and other legal issues (South Africa);

163.190 Continue its efforts in the administration of justice and the protection of human rights defenders (Benin);

163.191 Ensure that the justice system for minors is in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international legal norms (Madagascar);

163.192 Continue efforts to promote rehabilitation centres for juvenile delinquents (Tunisia);

163.193 Bring the juvenile justice system fully into line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant standards (Ukraine);

163.194 Strengthen national strategies to protect the rights of children, including by considering raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility for children to an internationally accepted level (Belarus);

163.195 Set the criminal age of responsibility for children above 12 years, in accordance with international standards (Botswana);

163.196 Raise the age of criminal liability to bring it into compliance with international standards (Congo);

163.197 Ensure independent, impartial and transparent investigations into all alleged cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, and hold those found culpable to account (Ghana);

163.198 Hold accountable security forces that commit human rights violations (United States of America);

163.199 Redouble measures to establish effective procedures and mechanisms to receive, supervise and investigate cases of child abuse, and prosecute the guilty (Honduras);

163.200 Ensure independent and impartial investigations into cases of extrajudicial executions, and hold perpetrators to account (Portugal);

163.201 Continue on this positive trajectory by undertaking effective and impartial investigations into past abuses, ensuring redress for victims and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New Zealand);

163.202 Ensure proper prosecution of alleged perpetrators of child abuses, and develop training programmes to effectively identify, report and manage cases of ill-treatment and abuse (Slovakia);

163.203 Investigate and punish human rights violations which had occurred in various regions, in particular Amhara and Oromia, addressing various ethnic, social, economic and political dimensions (Mexico);

163.204 Intensify efforts aimed at ensuring that the 2020 national and regional elections are held in a conducive manner (Namibia);

163.205 Put in place the necessary conditions for the holding of free and democratic elections in 2020 (France);

163.206 Ensure that the upcoming elections are conducted in a free, fair and democratic manner (Japan);

163.207 Continue its efforts in the context of the 2020 elections by taking all necessary measures to ensure a fair, free, transparent and peaceful electoral process, and ensure the inclusion of internally displaced persons (Switzerland);

163.208 Record the progress made on human rights in the legal framework, and ensure its effective implementation (France);

163.209 Continue encouraging inter-ethnic and interreligious dialogue, to foster peace and cooperation within the diverse

and rich traditions of the country (Holy See);

163.210 Take further measures to promote tolerance and dialogue between ethnic and religious groups (Kazakhstan);

163.211 Continue to support dialogue on culture and religion for all ethnic groups in Ethiopia (Libya);

163.212 Strengthen the capacity of institutional mechanisms for intercommunity reconciliation in Ethiopia, and ensure support for victims (Luxembourg);

163.213 Consolidate the institutional framework for inter-ethnic reconciliation, ensure accountability and provide relief for victims, including internally displaced persons, and their safe return (Romania);

163.214 Continue taking steps to promote religious dialogue and to prevent discrimination on religious grounds (Malta);

163.215 Continue to implement measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination through the promotion of interreligious dialogue and the prevention of discrimination on religious grounds (Tajikistan);

163.216 Seek to promote intercultural dialogue, lifestyles and other values of all ethnic groups in Ethiopia, and to strengthen their ties (Barbados);

163.217 Put in place adequate guidelines, equipment and training of law enforcement officials on the use of force when policing public assemblies (Ghana);

163.218 Ensure that civil and political rights, particularly freedom of association and freedom of expression, are upheld, including by ending the practice of Internet shutdowns (Australia);

163.219 Ensure that journalists and human rights defenders undertake their work in a free environment that guarantees the rights to freedom of opinion and of expression (Chile);

163.220 Further promote genuine participation of civil society and non-governmental organizations in public affairs and decision-making (Austria);

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);

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);

163.223 Continue its measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling (Myanmar);

163.224 Continue and strengthen efforts to tackle trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Guyana);

163.225 Continue its endeavours to combat human trafficking, particularly in women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);

163.226 Make further efforts to reduce human trafficking (Iraq);

163.227 Ensure concrete measures to support victims of human trafficking, such as the provision of shelter, health services and financial aid (Israel);

163.228 Further strengthen concerted efforts to effectively implement the law on trafficking in persons (Philippines);

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);

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);

163.231 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly the exploitation of children and women, by strengthening the fight against traffickers (Djibouti);

163.232 Establish a minimum wage that would allow workers in the clothing industry to improve their living conditions (Angola);

163.233 Take further measures to improve the working conditions of people living in rural areas, to improve the living conditions of farmers and to meet their needs (Qatar);

163.234 Take effective and affirmative measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can enter the job market, in particular by increasing opportunities for vocational training (Haiti);

163.235 Redouble measures to guarantee the employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, in particular by increasing vocational training opportunities (Honduras);

163.236 Take effective and affirmative measures to ensure the employment of persons with disabilities in the open

labour market (Hungary);

163.237 Continue to strengthen the Productive Safety Net Programme, which supports about 8 million people affected by a chronic food shortage (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

163.238 Continue to develop systems to achieve food security through the development and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, increasing food production and improving the food distribution system (Barbados);

163.239 Take further measures to sustain and reinforce food security (Viet Nam);

163.240 Strengthen the food security strategy in order to ensure food security at the household level, especially in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

163.241 Continue working on maintaining the progress achieved in guaranteeing the right to food, in particular through implementation of the Strategy on Food Security (Cuba);

163.242 Ensure that urban restructuring initiatives do not cause undue displacement and evictions, and adopt public policies and regulations to support the persons affected by the implementation of such projects (Brazil);

163.243 Continue ongoing measures for poverty reduction, access to health care and quality education (India);

163.244 Continue efforts aimed at combating poverty, particularly among women, children and persons with disabilities (Morocco);

163.245 Consolidate the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan 2016–2020, which is decisive in fighting poverty and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

163.146 Continue the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan 2016–2020 to combat poverty (Sudan);

163.247 Strengthen existing measures designed to reduce poverty and enhance inclusive social development (Zimbabwe);

163.248 Maintain poverty reduction as the fundamental and central objective of the government programme (Cuba);

163.249 Recognize the right to drinking water and sanitation as a human right (Haiti);

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);

163.251 Fully implement the five-year Health Sector Transformation Plan with a view to realizing universal health care in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

163.252 Continue to take appropriate measures and invest in reducing maternal and child mortality rates (Maldives);

163.253 Fast-track the implementation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy (Eritrea);

163.254 Continue its efforts to reduce infant mortality, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality (Hungary);

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);

163.256 Continue the Government's implementation of the health transfer plan to achieve comprehensive health care (Qatar);

163.257 Continue advancing work in the field of promoting family planning services in Ethiopia, significantly by extending services to young people and adolescents (State of Palestine);

163.258 Take further measures to reduce maternal mortality rate (Algeria);

163.259 Increase systematically the number of health facilities in rural areas (Angola);

163.260 Redouble efforts to improve access to health care for all citizens and other persons in Ethiopia (Barbados);

163.261 Continue the efforts outlined in the Health Sector Transformation Plan and the National Health Guidelines to prevent stigma and discrimination related to HIV (Dominican Republic);

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);

163.263 Take concrete measures in order to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and members of their families, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Portugal);

163.264 Continue its education programmes to ensure equitable access to quality education at all levels (Lao People's Democratic Republic);



**163.265 Step up efforts to improve the quality of education by developing and implementing the Education Development Road Map and other similar programmes (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

**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);**

**163.267 Carry on the successful implementation of the fifth Education Sector Development Programme, including for disadvantaged groups (Hungary);**

**163.268 Continue efforts to improve access to education for persons with disabilities, in particular children (Israel);**

**163.269 Take firm action to realize the right to available, affordable accessible, quality and inclusive education for children and youth with disabilities and special educational needs (Finland);**

**163.270 Commit further to development in the fields of education, women, children and persons with disabilities (Kuwait);**

**163.271 Support the comprehensive educational policy for children with disabilities (Oman);**

**163.272 Consult widely to take into account the views of all relevant stakeholders, in particular underprivileged groups, when finalizing its Education Development Road Map (Singapore);**

**163.273 Further strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including for vulnerable groups, such as women and girls (Sri Lanka);**

**163.274 Pay due attention to increasing the accessibility of primary and secondary education for all females (State of Palestine);**

**163.275 Pursue efforts to develop the education sector, and take measures to ensure the right of children to a safe education environment (Syrian Arab Republic);**

**163.276 Ensure the right to education for all children, including children with disabilities refugee and internally displaced persons children, and continue efforts to improve the quality of education (Thailand);**

**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);**

**163.278 Step up efforts to improve access to education for minority groups and indigenous people, as well as for children in remote and rural areas (Mauritius);**

**163.279 Strengthen its efforts to ensure access of children to quality and inclusive education, and consider the ratification of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan);**

**163.280 Improve access and remove barriers to education for women and girls to improve health outcomes and reduce poverty (Canada);**

**163.281 Continue to adopt positive measures to develop education to better ensure the right to education of its people (China);**

**163.282 Accelerate its efforts to tackle violence and discrimination against women and girls (Myanmar);**

**163.283 Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Georgia);**

**163.284 Continue measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls, including gender-based violence (India);**

**163.285 Further strengthen efforts to promote the rights of women (Japan);**

**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);**

**163.287 Continue enhancing programmes that promote the economic and social empowerment of women (Philippines);**

**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);**

**163.289 Promote gender equality, empowerment of women, and increasing the utilization of health services by women (South Africa);**

**163.290 Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from physical, emotional and sexual abuses and harmful practices (Sri Lanka);**

**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);

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);

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);

163.294 Take further measures to ensure the political, economic, legal and educational empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);

163.295 Promote the rights and welfare of children, particularly for those vulnerable (India);

163.296 Continue its efforts in the protection of the right of children in order to establish effective mechanisms to monitor and investigate cases of child abuse (Islamic Republic of Iran);

163.297 Establish legislative and other measures to protect children from abuse and violence (Kyrgyzstan);

163.298 Accelerate efforts to prevent child labour, child sexual violence and trafficking in persons, and to ensure legal action against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);

163.299 Strengthen measures to improve the human rights of children, including by combating female genital mutilation, child marriage and trafficking in persons (Uganda);

163.300 Continue its efforts to take measures to prevent violence against children and their labour exploitation in order to protect the rights of the child (Yemen);

163.301 Adopt rigorous measures to combat the sexual exploitation of children (Angola);

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);

163.303 Increase efforts to address discrimination against women and girls, persons with disabilities and all minorities (Guyana);

163.304 Strengthen its efforts in the promotion and protection of the right of persons with disabilities, including the right to employment in the public sector (Islamic Republic of Iran);

163.305 Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities (Iraq);

163.306 Promote access for children with disabilities to education and other basic services (Jordan);

163.307 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);

163.308 Mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities in the national implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, in close cooperation and involvement with organizations of persons with disabilities (Austria);

163.309 Mainstream disability rights in national implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Bahrain);

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);

163.311 Continue efforts to address prejudice against children with disabilities, and to ensure them equal access to social and health-care services and inclusive education (Bulgaria);

163.312 Eliminate all discrimination against persons with disabilities (Congo);

163.313 Develop a national awareness-raising strategy in order to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against persons with disabilities (Gabon);

163.314 Ensure legal protection for persons with disabilities, and establish procedures for effective remedies (Gabon);

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);

163.316 Continue efforts to combat all forms of violence and insecurity among child refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons (Morocco);

163.317 Take the African Union Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons and the tenth anniversary of the Kampala Convention as an opportunity to apply relevant regional frameworks (Germany);

163.318 Ensure the protection of the rights of those affected by intercommunal violence, especially the estimated 3.2

million internally displaced persons, by ensuring adherence to humanitarian principles in ongoing plans for return or relocation and by ensuring the safety and security of returning or relocating communities (Ireland);

**163.319 Promote the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons (Luxembourg);**

**163.320 Continue to undertake efforts to address intercommunal violence, allow full access for humanitarian agencies to displaced people, and avoid forced returns of displaced people (New Zealand);**

**163.321 Make further efforts to address the protection and humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons in the country and to take effective measures to prevent internal displacement caused by internal conflict and natural disasters (Republic of Korea);**

**163.322 Fully uphold humanitarian principles by ensuring that humanitarian actors have unhindered access to those in need, particularly internally displaced persons, and that return and resettlement are conducted through safe, informed, dignified and voluntary relocation (Sweden);**

**163.323 Ensure the treatment of internally displaced persons in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (Australia);**

**163.324 Address the root causes of the increase in the number of internally displaced persons, in particular because of ethnic or cultural differences (Mexico);**

**163.325 Continue working closely with national and international counterparts to provide care and resettlement for internally displaced persons (Azerbaijan);**

**163.326 Create the conditions for the voluntary, safe, informed and dignified return of internally displaced persons (France);**

**163.327 Enhance the system of child registration at birth, especially in rural areas and among migrant and refugee children (Holy See).**

**164. 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 being endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

## **Annex**

[English Only]

### **Composition of the delegation**

The delegation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was headed by H.E. Dr Gedion Timothewos Hassebon, Deputy Attorney General of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Zenebe Kebede Korcho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organisations in Switzerland;
- Mrs. Fortuna Dibaco Cizare, Director General, International Organisations General Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- H.E. Mr. Addisu Kebelessa Ebsa, Deputy Director General, Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Yoseph Kassaye Yoseph, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organisations in Switzerland;
- Mr. Yesuf Jemaw Seide, Director for International Cooperation on Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Yibekal Gizaw Agonafir, Head of the Office of the National Human Rights Action Plan of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Ahmed Seid Ali, Chief of Minister's Office, Ministry of Peace of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Dereje Tegyebeles Habetemichael, Director, Legal Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Women, Children and Youth of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Mesker Tariku Yirefu, Director of Civil Justice Administration Directorate, Office of the Attorney General of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Dr. Meseret Zelalem Tadesse, Director of Maternal Child and Nutrition Directorate, Ministry of Health of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Yibza Aynekullu Tesfaye, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the

