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Universal periodic review

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

### South Sudan

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



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fortieth session from 24 January to 11 February 2022. The review of South Sudan was held at the 11th meeting, on 31 January 2022. The delegation of South Sudan was headed by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ruben Madol Arol. At its 15th meeting, held on 4 February 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on South Sudan.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of South Sudan: Côte d'Ivoire, France and the Republic of Korea.
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 South Sudan:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to South Sudan 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 noted that South Sudan had gained independence in July 2011 and that the first review of South Sudan as an independent country had taken place in November 2016. In its second national report submitted in the framework of the universal periodic review, South Sudan had outlined the progress made on the promotion and protection of human rights in the country and developments in the implementation of the 203 accepted recommendations received during the first review.
6. In 2019, the Government had submitted an interim report outlining achievements to date in the implementation of the accepted recommendations. For the current review, the Government had included in its report updated information on further progress made, including the incorporation of the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (2018) into the Transitional Constitution (2011), as well as the amendments to the National Security Service Act, 2014, the Southern Sudan Police Service Act, 2009, the Sudan People's Liberation Army Act, 2009, the Prisons Service Act, 2011, and the Political Parties Act, 2012, among others.
7. In order to promote and protect the rights of women and children, the Government, with support from development partners, had prepared a national action plan and established a Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court. It had also established mobile courts and enhanced the performance of military courts throughout the country. The delegation stated that these accountability mechanisms had significantly reduced human rights challenges, especially in Juba, Malakal and Wau. The Government was currently working with development partners such as the United Nations Development Programme and the United

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/3](#).

Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to extend the reach of these mechanisms to other parts of the country.

8. The Government had acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, among others. Other core conventions were under final review for possible ratification.

9. Regarding the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, the Government and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development were in the final stages of initiating judicial reform. With respect to the implementation of chapters V, on transitional justice, and VI, on the constitution-making process, meaningful progress had been made by creating a technical committee to conduct national consultations for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing. The technical committee had almost finished its work and had drafted a bill on the constitution-making process that was before the Transitional National Legislative Assembly for enactment.

10. While welcoming the guidance of other Member States, the delegation appealed to them to match their recommendations with the necessary technical and capacity-building assistance, particularly for rule of law institutions.

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

11. During the interactive dialogue, 87 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. Germany commended South Sudan for the progress made in implementing the peace agreement, including by establishing legislative organs, but remained concerned about intercommunal violence, including gender-based violence, and the distressing humanitarian situation.

13. Ghana praised the ratification of various regional and international human rights instruments on the rights of the child but remained concerned about reports of violence against civilians and humanitarian aid workers.

14. Iceland welcomed the delegation of South Sudan and its national report.

15. India commended South Sudan for cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and welcomed the adoption of legislative measures on the promotion and protection of human rights.

16. Indonesia applauded the efforts of South Sudan in strengthening its anti-corruption legislation and in eliminating discrimination against women.

17. Ireland recognized the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and encouraged the Assembly to commence its legislative work and the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms.

18. Italy welcomed the action plan signed in 2020 between South Sudan and the United Nations to end and prevent all grave violations committed against children.

19. Japan commended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

20. Kenya praised the establishment of a Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court as a means of ensuring access to justice for victims and survivors and of enforcing the Child Act, 2010.

21. Kuwait commended the efforts made in preparing the national report, which reflected the interest of South Sudan in implementing the recommendations made during its second periodic review.

22. Libya commended the efforts made to promote and protect human rights despite the challenges, as reflected in the national legislation and policies adopted from 2016 to 2019.

23. Liechtenstein thanked South Sudan for the information provided in its introductory statement and national report.
24. Lithuania expressed concern about the fragile political and security situation and about the outstanding humanitarian and human rights challenges, including widespread violence, food insecurity and a shrinking civic space.
25. Luxembourg thanked South Sudan for the presentation of its national report.
26. Malawi took note of the steps taken to promote and protect human rights.
27. Malaysia encouraged South Sudan to enhance its cooperation with the international community, particularly in relation to technical assistance and capacity-building programmes to address human rights issues.
28. Maldives welcomed the Government's decision to adopt a strategy and action plan to accelerate implementation of the Revitalized Agreement.
29. Mali noted that the Government's willingness to ratify human rights conventions had been obstructed by the political crisis and urged the international community to assist in restoring political stability.
30. Mauritania stated that the ratification of human rights conventions demonstrated that South Sudan was committed to protecting human rights and applauded initiatives to raise awareness of women's rights.
31. Mauritius praised the efforts made to ratify human rights conventions and the implementation of accelerated learning and adult literacy programmes to reduce illiteracy among women and girls.
32. Mexico recognized the efforts made by South Sudan to achieve peace and security for its population.
33. Montenegro regretted the slow and selective implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and recognized the reconstruction of the transitional parliament.
34. Morocco welcomed the inclusion of a charter on fundamental rights and freedoms in the Constitution, the reforms regarding the commission against corruption and the submission of international conventions to parliament for ratification.
35. Namibia noted the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations from the previous review and the commitment of South Sudan to cooperating with all human rights mechanisms.
36. Nepal noted the efforts made to ensure compliance with the 35 per cent quota for women's participation in public and government institutions and the establishment of the Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court.
37. The Netherlands stated that, while the peace agreement and the formation of a government constituted progress towards sustaining peace, changes were still needed to ensure respect for human rights.
38. The Niger welcomed the efforts made to implement recommendations from the previous review and encouraged institutional reforms aligned with the Revitalized Agreement.
39. Nigeria applauded the Government for cooperating with human rights mechanisms and its commitment to empowering women and protecting the rights of women and children.
40. Norway noted the commitment of South Sudan to preventing the recruitment of children by armed groups but also expressed concern about interference with the rights to freedom of expression and assembly, notably given the elections planned for 2023.
41. Pakistan praised the cooperation with the international human rights machinery, the amendments to the Transitional Constitution, the promotion of transitional justice and the reforms to the security sector.
42. During the interactive dialogue, the delegation expressed its appreciation for the recommendations made and the good wishes for the success of South Sudan voiced during

the session. The delegation was just as concerned as other Member States about issues relating to the accession to international conventions, the protection of civil liberties, the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the holding of elections. A general opening up of the political space was being ensured through the development of legislation, including the constitution-making process, that the country was undergoing in order to achieve the goals of the Revitalized Agreement on time.

43. Regarding accountability, the Chair of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, who was a member of the delegation, noted that progress had been made through the mobile courts that had been travelling around the country and, in particular, through the holding to account of individuals in uniform. The Chair requested the international community to put more funding into the mobile courts, which were essential for ensuring accountability. He added that efforts, including public relations initiatives, had been made to give a civilian face to national security institutions and that there had been some progress on accountability, with special emphasis on the security agencies. Work remained to be done, however, and the international community could assist in achieving progress in those areas.

44. The Chair also noted that, while there had been developments on legislative aspects of accountability, most had been hampered by the recent closure of the session of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly. Thus, the next session would have to get under way to move forward, including in respect of bills to be presented to the parliament related to human rights issues. As important as it was for South Sudan to sign the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols, most of the issues of concern were addressed in the Transitional Constitution, chapter IV of which effectively translated the Covenant into its provisions, so would likely be eventually included by the parliament.

45. The delegation reported that the Government was introducing reforms to the security sector: it was amending the national security laws and laws on the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (the national army).

46. Tribunals had been established to prosecute members of the National Security Service who had been involved in human rights violations. The army had created a military judicial system covering the whole country and many cases had been brought forward to prosecute those within the army who had violated human rights. As already mentioned, a specialized court had been established to address gender-based violence (see para. 7 above). The police too had created an entity dealing with issues of gender-based violence, while the judiciary, in cooperation with international partners, had established a branch for prosecuting those responsible for gender-based violence and raising awareness of related issues.

47. Regarding the ratification of international treaties, especially the core human rights conventions, the delegation said that good progress was being made. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was already in the final stages of review, as were the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa could perhaps be ratified by the end of 2022.

48. Paraguay noted with regret reports of human rights violations committed against the civilian population by government agents and armed opposition groups.

49. The Philippines acknowledged the efforts made by South Sudan in implementing recommendations from the previous universal periodic review and in institution-building, including with development partners.

50. Portugal welcomed the ceasefire agreement and the announcement of a transitional justice mechanism and of an action plan to end and prevent all grave violations against children.

51. The Republic of Korea expressed appreciation for the efforts to cooperate with UNMISS in implementing the Revitalized Agreement.

52. Senegal commended the Government for its efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, despite economic difficulties.
53. Serbia noted the dedicated approach of South Sudan to the universal periodic review process and commended the Government for the measures taken to respond to the recommendations arising from the review.
54. Sierra Leone welcomed the actions taken to promote children's rights, including the reunification with their families of over 1,200 children among the opposition forces.
55. Singapore commended South Sudan for the accelerated learning and adult literacy programmes to increase the literacy of women and girls and for the establishment of facilities for persons with disabilities.
56. Slovakia noted the cooperation between the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and the treaty bodies but regretted the suffering of children and the censorship and detention of journalists.
57. Slovenia urged the Government to continue its efforts to protect children from recruitment and use in armed conflict and remained concerned about widespread sexual and gender-based violence despite the positive measures adopted.
58. Somalia commended South Sudan for its commitment to making progress on the promotion and protection of human rights and for its cooperation with international, regional and national mechanisms.
59. South Africa praised the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, the appointment of the first female speaker of parliament and the steps taken on transitional justice.
60. Spain applauded the progress made in building the institutional framework in the country, including the creation of the Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court.
61. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the efforts made towards peace and reconciliation, the reduction in the number of internally displaced persons and other measures aimed at post-conflict recovery.
62. Sweden remained concerned about widespread sexual and gender-based violence, lives lost in attacks, lack of access to basic services and corruption, while talks and parliamentary elections provided cause for optimism.
63. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of South Sudan.
64. Timor-Leste congratulated South Sudan on its decision to establish transitional justice institutions as an important step towards dealing with past human rights violations and preventing additional violence.
65. Togo welcomed the ratification of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.
66. Tunisia commended South Sudan for its efforts to harmonize the country's legal system with the international and regional instruments it had ratified.
67. Ukraine was alarmed by the arbitrary arrest, detention and enforced disappearance of persons exercising their rights to freedom of expression or peaceful assembly.
68. The United Kingdom noted that sexual violence, arbitrary detentions, killings and attacks on freedom of expression continued with impunity.
69. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the Government for providing additional funding to the Joint Defence Board and for carrying out institutional reforms.
70. The United States noted that reported human rights violations and abuses included ethnically motivated killings, the starvation of civilians, pervasive gender-based violence and arbitrary detention.

71. Uruguay expressed concern about the persistent escalation of intercommunal violence and its negative impact on the human rights of the civilian population, especially children.
72. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court, which had been established to ensure access to justice for victims and punish perpetrators.
73. Zambia commended the issuance by the Government to military personnel of a standing order on cases of rape and other forms of sexual violence.
74. Albania urged South Sudan to sign, accede to or ratify the core international and regional human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party.
75. Algeria expressed appreciation for the social protection policy and the national disability and inclusion policy, which were applied to programmes for children, with the support of development partners.
76. Angola encouraged the Government to pay attention to the effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights, focusing on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to build an inclusive and resilient society.
77. Argentina welcomed the delegation of South Sudan and thanked it for the presentation of its national report.
78. Armenia encouraged South Sudan to take the steps necessary to guarantee women's access to education and combat early and forced marriages.
79. Australia welcomed the opening of the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the progress made towards a permanent Constitution but expressed concern about use of the death penalty.
80. Bangladesh recognized the efforts made by South Sudan to improve its human rights situation and noted various challenges, including those caused by climate change and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.
81. Belgium praised the engagement of South Sudan in the universal periodic review mechanism and encouraged the Government to redouble its efforts to ensure respect for human rights.
82. Botswana expressed concern about the growing employment inequality between men and women and about children being abducted for forced labour, armed conflict and early marriage.
83. The Chair of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission stated that in 2016 the country had established a moratorium on the death penalty with the assistance of the United Nations system, which had come into effect through an executive order. The Chair was concerned, however, about a moratorium on so grave a matter as the death penalty being imposed by the executive branch and suggested that it may instead need to be established through parliament or the constitution-making process. Ratification and application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights should sufficiently address issues relating to the right to freedom of expression.
84. The delegation stated that, with respect to the transitional justice mechanisms, the Government of South Sudan was committed to establishing all the mechanisms set out in chapters V and VI of the Revitalized Agreement. The Government would need support from partners to do so within the time frame of the transitional period. It was aware that those mechanisms needed to be in place in order to have meaningful, fair and credible elections, which would be the end result of the peace agreement.
85. Regarding the political space open to political actors in South Sudan and issues related to liberties and freedoms, the Transitional Constitution contained an elaborate chapter on human rights and laws existed to protect and promote them. The delegation noted that the concerns raised seemed to have to do with implementation. The Government was ready to engage with whomever might have a better mechanism for implementing those laws and the constitutional provisions on liberties.

86. The delegation noted the reference made by Member States to the situation in Western Equatoria, where intercommunal violence was a challenge. The delegation added that intercommunal violence was also occurring in other parts of the country and that the security situation caused by such violence was being addressed through the establishment of state-level government structures and through discussions between state and national authorities.

87. The issues of the death sentence and the signing of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court would require a lot of debate in the country, which could only take place when the conditions were conducive to such a discussion. The Government could not raise these issues while it was busy implementing the Revitalized Agreement. The delegation stated that the Government had to focus on implementing the Revitalized Agreement on time and that that was where South Sudan needed the support and understanding of the international community.

88. Brazil acknowledged the progress made in implementing the Revitalized Agreement, including by appointing a national parliament and by introducing institutional reforms in the security sector.

89. Burkina Faso recognized the progress made through the establishment of a Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court and the adoption in 2017 of a road map to end child marriage by 2030.

90. Burundi took note of the policies to fight corruption and improve the education system in South Sudan and encouraged further progress in those areas.

91. Canada welcomed the delegation from South Sudan and appreciated its engagement in the universal periodic review process.

92. Chad welcomed the initiatives towards integrating international human rights instruments into national legislation and the institutional reforms set out in the Revitalized Agreement.

93. Chile congratulated South Sudan for ratifying the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and establishing the Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court.

94. China expressed its appreciation to South Sudan for developing educational and health services, promoting employment and striving to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

95. Costa Rica welcomed the delegation of South Sudan and recognized its engagement in the universal periodic review process.

96. Côte d'Ivoire commended South Sudan for the measures taken to strengthen the institutional and normative framework for the promotion and protection of human rights.

97. Croatia noted the significant social and economic instability in the country and the dire humanitarian conditions, as well as child labour, the recruitment of child soldiers and conflict-related sexual violence.

98. Czechia noted positively the holding of the fifth National Governors Forum but remained concerned about the critical humanitarian situation and violations of human rights.

99. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended South Sudan for its efforts to restore peace and stability and to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by its people despite challenges.

100. Denmark welcomed the delegation of South Sudan and thanked it for its presentation.

101. Djibouti praised the steps taken since the previous universal periodic review, notably the establishment of the Ministry of Peacebuilding and the Ministry of Federal Affairs.

102. Egypt applauded South Sudan for ratifying international and regional conventions and encouraged the Government to complete institutional and legislative reform efforts.

103. Estonia welcomed the steps taken to have all stakeholders sign the ceasefire agreement but was concerned about the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

104. Eswatini welcomed the Girls' Education South Sudan Programme and encouraged South Sudan to continue to strengthen its laws on gender-based violence in order to ensure justice for victims.

105. Ethiopia commended South Sudan for its efforts to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review, including the presentation of human rights reports to the relevant treaty bodies.

106. Fiji praised South Sudan for adopting measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including the establishment of a gender-based violence court, a family protection centre, safe homes and special protection units.

107. Finland encouraged South Sudan to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and to implement all other transitional justice provisions of the peace agreement.

108. France encouraged the transitional authorities to expedite implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and remained concerned about the scale of human rights violations.

109. Georgia positively noted the initial steps taken towards acceding to and ratifying international and regional human rights instruments and encouraged continued efforts for the successful completion of those processes.

110. In closing, the delegation expressed its appreciation to all who had participated in the review and the goodwill extended to South Sudan. The Government was willing to engage in each and every area of concern that had been highlighted in the review. The main aim of the Government was to implement the Revitalized Agreement in a timely manner; it expected that its partners at the international level would have the same objective.

111. The Government of South Sudan was ready and willing to improve the conditions of human rights that had been brought about by the war in the country. South Sudan had struggled for recognition of its national sovereignty in order to have its citizens enjoy all the human rights that they had previously lacked. The Revitalized Agreement gave the Government an opportunity to correct the image of the country and move forward towards the establishment of a democracy where the rights of everyone were guaranteed and protected. From that perspective, the Government was willing to engage with all those who were willing to render support, advice and technical and capacity-building assistance to achieve that goal.

112. The delegation stated that all the issues raised would be discussed by the Government of South Sudan, specifically by its Council of Ministers and in parliament.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

113. **The following recommendations will be examined by South Sudan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fiftieth session of the Human Rights Council:**

113.1 **Ratify the international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Ukraine);**

113.2 **Continue to take steps in the ratification of outstanding international human rights instruments (Malawi);**

113.3 **Continue the efforts towards accession to international and regional human rights instruments (Ethiopia);**

113.4 **Pursue the stages of accession to the covenants and conventions mentioned in the report, and their ratification, despite the understandable delay due to the political situation affecting the country (Morocco);**

113.5 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kenya);**

113.6 **Complete the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**

- 113.7 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol (Iceland);**
- 113.8 **Continue to take steps to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Indonesia);**
- 113.9 **Complete the process of accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as their Optional Protocols (Chad);**
- 113.10 **Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Norway);**
- 113.11 **Accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Canada) (Namibia);**
- 113.12 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Nepal);**
- 113.13 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (India);**
- 113.14 **Expedite the ratification process for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Republic of Korea);**
- 113.15 **Adopt a de jure moratorium on capital executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 113.16 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and hold public debates on the issue with a human rights focus, including in its parliament, with a view to enabling its abolition and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, at the earliest opportunity (Uruguay);**
- 113.17 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol (Togo);**
- 113.18 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 113.19 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg) (Timor-Leste);**
- 113.20 **Pursue efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mauritius);**
- 113.21 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger);**
- 113.22 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 113.23 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and their Optional Protocols (Paraguay);**

- 113.24 Consider signing, acceding to or ratifying international and regional human rights instruments, particularly the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Senegal);
- 113.25 Ratify and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other core international human rights treaties and conventions yet to be ratified (Sierra Leone);
- 113.26 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 113.27 Continue efforts to complete the procedures for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Tunisia);
- 113.28 Complete the process of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Algeria);
- 113.29 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 113.30 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);
- 113.31 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica);
- 113.32 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);
- 113.33 Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Argentina) (Namibia);
- 113.34 Finalize the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Burkina Faso);
- 113.35 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- 113.36 Step up efforts to end the exploitation of children, inter alia, by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and harmonizing the Child Act in line with international instruments (Botswana);
- 113.37 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and continue efforts for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Chile);
- 113.38 Promote the active participation of persons with disabilities in the drafting, management and evaluation of policies and, in the same vein, ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Costa Rica);
- 113.39 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 113.40 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);
- 113.41 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire) (Eswatini) (Paraguay);

- 113.42 **Complete, as soon as possible, the process of acceding to certain international and regional conventions that have already been referred to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (Mali);**
- 113.43 **Continue to cooperate with human rights special procedures (Georgia);**
- 113.44 **Continue to seek the necessary technical and capacity-building assistance to effectively implement key national priorities and international human rights obligations (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 113.45 **Cooperate fully with all international human rights mechanisms, including the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan and special procedures (Czechia);**
- 113.46 **Cooperate fully with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan and implement its recommendations (Luxembourg);**
- 113.47 **Continue to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan of the United Nations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Norway);**
- 113.48 **Engage and cooperate fully with the international community, including the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan of the United Nations, so that it can advise partners on how they can best support the human rights priorities of South Sudan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 113.49 **Intensify efforts to mobilize resources, seek necessary international support and technical assistance to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);**
- 113.50 **Maintain the commendable efforts to interact with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, as well as with the special envoys of the United Nations, the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Morocco);**
- 113.51 **Seek international assistance to overcome socioeconomic challenges (Pakistan);**
- 113.52 **Step up efforts to build the capacity of officials (Burundi);**
- 113.53 **Continue efforts to strengthen and implement outstanding commitments under the Revitalized Agreement (Ghana);**
- 113.54 **Accelerate the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement to engender respect for and protection of the rights of citizens in line with international law and the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan (Canada);**
- 113.55 **Comply with and enforce the permanent ceasefire commitment, as well as the other provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the Rome resolution in this regard (Paraguay);**
- 113.56 **Continue propelling decisively the institutional reforms envisaged in the Revitalized Agreement in order to advance in the protection of the human rights of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 113.57 **Continue implementing the Revitalized Agreement (South Africa);**
- 113.58 **Fully implement the peace agreement (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 113.59 **Implement all the provisions of the peace agreement, which constitute an important foundation for the protection and promotion of human rights (Switzerland);**
- 113.60 **Continue building national capacities to adopt a human rights-based approach when planning and implementing government policies (Egypt);**

- 113.61 Continue its efforts to establish appropriate legislative and institutional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights by developing and implementing comprehensive national social protection policies, programmes and strategies (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 113.62 Adopt a human rights-based approach to the elaboration of main strategic action plans (Angola);
- 113.63 Continue its efforts to harmonize national legislation with international obligations (Pakistan);
- 113.64 Continue to take steps to align domestic laws with the international human rights instruments that the country has ratified (Malawi);
- 113.65 Finalize the process of establishing an ad hoc judicial reform committee, started in collaboration with Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Ethiopia);
- 113.66 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);
- 113.67 Strengthen the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and its mandate (Somalia);
- 113.68 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex by repealing article 248 of the Penal Code (Iceland);
- 113.69 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults (Italy);
- 113.70 End the criminalization of sexual acts between consenting adults of the same sex (Uruguay);
- 113.71 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);
- 113.72 Establish a moratorium with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Germany);
- 113.73 Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Lithuania);
- 113.74 Apply a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eradication (Mexico);
- 113.75 Impose a moratorium on executions, as a first step towards full abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);
- 113.76 Establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Slovenia);
- 113.77 Consider the establishment of a moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Spain);
- 113.78 Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and commute all death convictions to alternative sentences (Switzerland);
- 113.79 Adopt a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 113.80 Implement a moratorium on executions as a first step to formally abolishing the death penalty (Albania);
- 113.81 Immediately establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Argentina);
- 113.82 Consider establishing a formal moratorium on the death penalty (Chile);

- 113.83 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica);**
- 113.84 **Put in place a comprehensive action plan to establish a moratorium with a view to abolishing the death penalty and amend the Constitution in order to prohibit the death penalty (Chad);**
- 113.85 **Consider abolishing the death penalty or implementing a moratorium on its application (Brazil);**
- 113.86 **Take effective steps to abolish the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 113.87 **Investigate attacks on persons and civilian objects such as hospitals and schools and ensure that perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law are duly prosecuted (Luxembourg);**
- 113.88 **Stop all forms of torture, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and extrajudicial executions, and ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses (Italy);**
- 113.89 **Cease violations of international humanitarian and human rights law by ending all unlawful killings of civilians (Czechia);**
- 113.90 **Compile a public, verifiable record of all persons killed in armed conflict in the country, including civilians, with a view to using that data to create an early warning system and promote intercommunal reconciliation (Croatia);**
- 113.91 **Ensure unrestricted access to humanitarian aid workers and condemn violent attacks against them (Liechtenstein);**
- 113.92 **Halt attacks against civilians in Tambura, Western Equatoria, or elsewhere (United States of America);**
- 113.93 **Comply with international humanitarian law obligations, putting an end to attacks against civilians and protecting vulnerable social groups in particular (Paraguay);**
- 113.94 **Put an end to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, especially in relation to the extrajudicial execution of civilians (Spain);**
- 113.95 **Take further measures to combat corruption through training and awareness-raising programmes, involving also possible bilateral and international cooperation (Indonesia);**
- 113.96 **Take specific measures to strengthen the rule of law and the functioning of public institutions, including through an accountability mechanism at all levels (Angola);**
- 113.97 **Implement effective anti-corruption mechanisms, including to increase transparency regarding the disclosure of officials' assets and military procurement processes, to prevent the ongoing looting of the country's wealth, which contributes to conflict and human rights abuses (United States of America);**
- 113.98 **Take the steps necessary to eradicate corruption (Slovakia);**
- 113.99 **Establish transitional justice institutions as set out in the peace agreement; the technical committee should swiftly present the results of its work (Germany);**
- 113.100 **Intensify efforts to sensitize the public about the transitional justice measures and initiate inclusive, survivor-centred and gender-sensitive consultations at local and regional levels (Fiji);**
- 113.101 **Finalize the process of establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and other transitional justice mechanisms to address violations committed**

during the conflict and to help address historical human rights violations in South Sudan (Canada);

113.102 Expedite the establishment and the operationalization of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing to ensure justice, accountability and healing (South Africa);

113.103 Establish the three transitional justice mechanisms named in the peace agreement (Sierra Leone);

113.104 Implement effectively the 2018 Revitalized Agreement and accelerate the establishment of all transitional justice mechanisms (Albania);

113.105 Effectively implement the transitional justice provisions of the Revitalized Agreement and adopt a broad approach to reparations (Montenegro);

113.106 Take measures to combat impunity for perpetrators of violence and violations of international humanitarian law, including those committed against humanitarian and medical personnel, including by establishing the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (France);

113.107 Fully establish transitional justice mechanisms, including the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (United States of America);

113.108 Adopt the draft statute of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, ensure that the Court is established and becomes rapidly operational and furthermore implement all other transitional justice provisions of the peace agreement (Belgium);

113.109 Investigate and prosecute alleged serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, including when perpetrated by its military personnel (Finland);

113.110 Ensure proper investigation into allegations of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and bring the perpetrators to justice (Ghana);

113.111 Establish an interim reparations programme to address the immediate needs of victims of conflict-related sexual violence (Iceland);

113.112 Continue its efforts towards peace and national reconciliation (Ghana);

113.113 Ensure credible, transparent and independent investigations into all allegations of serious violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights law (Czechia);

113.114 Take the necessary measures to reform the judicial system and ensure its independence in order to end impunity and enhance access to justice (Libya);

113.115 Establish an interim reparations programme to address the immediate needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, including through medical and psychosocial support, and to promote accountability and the prosecution of perpetrators (Liechtenstein);

113.116 Strengthen the national judiciary, including the domestic criminal justice system (Croatia);

113.117 Implement fully the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement and ensure the timely investigation of all allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (Lithuania);

113.118 Adopt additional preventive measures to cease all violations of international and humanitarian law, particularly regarding intercommunal and gender-based violence, and to ensure prompt and impartial investigations of such violations (Brazil);

- 113.119 **Ensure accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and bring the perpetrators to justice (Albania);**
- 113.120 **Investigate the deaths of humanitarian workers (Zambia);**
- 113.121 **Ensure independent investigation and prosecution of all perpetrators of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, irrespective of rank, and guarantee survivors' right to an effective remedy (Netherlands);**
- 113.122 **Investigate and document all allegations of human rights violations in the country and consider disarming civilians and putting into place measures to control the flow of firearms (Zambia);**
- 113.123 **Ensure the timely investigation of all allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the National Security Service and other members of the security forces (Montenegro);**
- 113.124 **Fully implement the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement and ensure that all allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are promptly investigated (Mexico);**
- 113.125 **Ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigation of all violations against human rights defenders, the prosecution of perpetrators and access to effective remedies for victims (Zambia);**
- 113.126 **Investigate enforced disappearances to bring perpetrators to justice (Slovakia);**
- 113.127 **Prosecute individuals responsible for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (Slovenia);**
- 113.128 **Take all necessary measures to end sexual and gender-based violence, including by promptly and independently investigating all allegations of such violence and bringing perpetrators to justice, in accordance with international standards (Sweden);**
- 113.129 **Take concrete steps to ensure that all allegations of serious human rights violations, including civilian killings, conflict-related sexual violence, and arbitrary arrests and detentions, are promptly and impartially investigated (Republic of Korea);**
- 113.130 **Take all measures necessary to ensure accountability for crimes against civilians (Ukraine);**
- 113.131 **Continue its efforts towards peace and national reconciliation to improve the human rights situation in the country (Maldives);**
- 113.132 **Ensure safe working conditions for journalists and human rights defenders, including by upholding the right to privacy (Germany);**
- 113.133 **Promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of expression, the press and peaceful assembly, in order to ensure open public debates, particularly in view of the general elections to be held in February 2023 (France);**
- 113.134 **Create and guarantee conditions which allow for a safe and enabling environment for civil society so that ultimately free, fair and sustainable elections can be held (Germany);**
- 113.135 **Promote and protect civil society space, carry out effective and impartial investigations of all cases of intimidation and violence against civil society actors and hold perpetrators of such acts accountable in accordance with international fair trial standards (Finland);**

- 113.136 Continue to reinforce relevant measures to promote and protect the rights to freedom of expression and to peaceful assembly and association (Ghana);
- 113.137 Cease the arbitrary detention of individuals, including human rights defenders, journalists and activists (Ireland);
- 113.138 Protect human rights defenders and journalists from violence and arbitrary arrest and address impunity for crimes against human rights defenders and journalists (Estonia);
- 113.139 Promote a safe and enabling environment for individuals and civil society groups to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Ireland);
- 113.140 Take effective measures to ensure freedom of expression, including by ensuring the safety of journalists and human rights defenders (Japan);
- 113.141 Adopt without further delay all necessary constitutional and legal changes necessary for organizing democratic, free and fair elections in the foreseeable time frame (Czechia);
- 113.142 Develop and implement targeted policies and initiatives to prevent harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and killing of human rights defenders, journalists and media workers (Lithuania);
- 113.143 Ensure that the civic space remains open and avoid actions and restrictions that unduly limit freedom of expression and opinion, including for human rights defenders, journalists and civil society actors (Canada);
- 113.144 Take effective measures to prevent obstacles to freedom of expression, such as attempts to intimidate or silence civil society, journalists, legal professionals, human rights defenders and political groups (Luxembourg);
- 113.145 Adopt legal acts for free, fair and sustainable elections and implement reforms towards good governance (Lithuania);
- 113.146 Facilitate humanitarian access and protect aid workers (Lithuania);
- 113.147 Guarantee, in all circumstances, that human rights defenders, in particular women human rights defenders, are able to carry out their legitimate work without fear of violence or reprisal and free of restrictions, including judicial harassment (Netherlands);
- 113.148 Ensure the protection of journalists, human rights defenders and humanitarian workers and ensure also their safe access to all areas of the country (Australia);
- 113.149 Create an environment conducive to holding free and fair elections by establishing an independent and impartial elections commission (Maldives);
- 113.150 Take the necessary steps to stop the harassment of, threats against and arbitrary arrests and detentions of human rights defenders, journalists and critics of the Government and government officials, and ensure that all government institutions respect, promote and protect the rights to privacy, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Belgium);
- 113.151 Publicly condemn attacks, threats, acts of intimidation and arbitrary arrests targeting journalists and human rights defenders (Mexico);
- 113.152 Take concrete steps to ensure freedom of expression and assembly and immediately put an end to the harassment, unlawful detainment and intimidation of journalists and civil society actors by the national security services (Norway);
- 113.153 Take measures to ensure unhindered access to the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and humanitarian workers (Paraguay);

- 113.154 Give the people of South Sudan an opportunity to choose their own form of government through an inclusive constitution-drafting process and competitive, accountable and transparent elections in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement (United States of America);
- 113.155 Ensure the full enjoyment of the rights to freedom of expression, the press, association and peaceful assembly, putting an end, among others, to censorship and the closure of media outlets (Spain);
- 113.156 Prioritize achieving consensus in the preparation of free and fair elections (Somalia);
- 113.157 Protect the legitimate work of journalists, human rights defenders and opponents (Spain);
- 113.158 Take measures to prevent acts aimed at intimidating journalists and interfering with freedom of expression (Slovakia);
- 113.159 Take effective measures to prevent acts aimed at interfering with the freedom to express opinions (Timor-Leste);
- 113.160 Guarantee and protect freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association by adjusting laws restricting these freedoms to international standards, by preventing attacks targeting journalists, human rights defenders and peaceful political actors and by combating the impunity of the perpetrators of these acts, in line with target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);
- 113.161 Redouble efforts to improve the safety and security of journalists and human rights defenders (Ukraine);
- 113.162 Protect civilians, journalists, civil society actors and humanitarian workers from harm and uphold the freedoms of assembly and expression (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 113.163 Further strengthen its efforts to fight poverty and promote full access to health and education in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and other partners (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 113.164 Improve access to education, health and social security and strengthen its efforts to ensure the people's right to an adequate standard of living (Timor-Leste);
- 113.165 Further improve the security situation and promote sustainable economic and social development (China);
- 113.166 Seek the international community's support to step up measures to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition (Bangladesh);
- 113.167 Step up efforts to eradicate malnutrition and food insecurity (Nepal);
- 113.168 Follow up on the implementation of economic and social development programmes to reduce differences between social groups (Algeria);
- 113.169 Ensure the allocation of adequate resources towards socioeconomic development programmes, including on poverty alleviation (Philippines);
- 113.170 Ensure the delivery of basic services, notably access to health care, water and sanitation, to the entire population, including in rural areas (Sweden);
- 113.171 Improve access to adequate housing, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, as well as to health-care services (Ukraine);
- 113.172 Take effective and comprehensive measures to improve nutrition and the food security situation (Philippines);
- 113.173 Increase the national budget allocation to the health and education sectors (Somalia);

- 113.174 Continue efforts to strengthen its health system by ensuring women and girls have access to health-care services even in rural settings (Eswatini);
- 113.175 Increase efforts to improve the health-care system, including through access to health facilities and other resources for maternal health (Kenya);
- 113.176 Seek the international community's support to ensure access to COVID-19 vaccines for all people (Bangladesh);
- 113.177 Increase investment in the health sector with a view to achieving universal health coverage; take measures, including by providing human rights training for health personnel, to eliminate all forms of barriers, stigma and discrimination in health settings; and create an enabling and safe environment for all, including for persons affected by HIV and key populations (Portugal);
- 113.178 Substantially increase the budgetary allocations for the public health sector and strengthen the capacities of public health facilities and health workers (Serbia);
- 113.179 Continue efforts to improve the health-care system, including access to health facilities, in particular to improve maternal health (Indonesia);
- 113.180 Strengthen efforts to improve the education system and infrastructure and provide human rights training to teachers (Fiji);
- 113.181 Implement policies that will ensure that girls return to and remain in the education system (Croatia);
- 113.182 Continue to increase the investment in education and reduce the rate of children dropping out of school (China);
- 113.183 Continue efforts to reduce the number of school dropouts and ensure access to basic education for all children (Bangladesh);
- 113.184 Take necessary measures to fully implement the right to education with a view to continuing to empower its population (Angola);
- 113.185 Continue efforts to upgrade the fields of education and literacy in the country (Algeria);
- 113.186 Improve conditions so as to increase access to education and ensure that more students are enrolled in school (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 113.187 Continue existing efforts to develop the educational system and guarantee the right to education (Tunisia);
- 113.188 Further promote the right to education through the advancement of equal access to education (Sri Lanka);
- 113.189 Ensure access to safe and quality education for all children (Slovakia);
- 113.190 Continue its initiatives to enhance the literacy rates of its population through and beyond its educational institutions (Singapore);
- 113.191 Ensure the right to quality, inclusive and equal education, in particular for girls and all children from rural communities (Senegal);
- 113.192 Take measures to reduce the number of out-of-school children to ensure that all children, including girls, have access to education without discrimination and also take measures to prevent attacks on and the military use of schools (Portugal);
- 113.193 Take steps to build the capacity of permanent officials, including by integrating human rights education and training into their training modules (Pakistan);
- 113.194 Consider guaranteeing the right to education for all and extend free education at the primary and secondary levels for a 12-year period, as

**recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);**

**113.195 Continue to implement measures to improve access to education for all (Malaysia);**

**113.196 Provide age-appropriate sexuality education in all schools by 2025, in line with the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development (Iceland);**

**113.197 Implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and all legal provisions relating to gender equality and sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland);**

**113.198 Consider strengthening its efforts to eliminate violence against women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (India);**

**113.199 Take further measures to ensure full respect for the rights of freedom of religion or belief (Indonesia);**

**113.200 Enhance the protection of women and girls against discrimination, forced marriage and sexual and gender-based violence, including through investigations of violations and abuses (Ireland);**

**113.201 Take measures to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women, including sexual abuse and exploitation, and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**

**113.202 Provide the necessary support to enhance accountability and the necessary technical assistance to investigate gender-based violence (Kuwait);**

**113.203 Fully implement the legal provisions relating to gender equality in order to protect women and girls against discrimination, forced marriage and sexual and gender-based violence (Liechtenstein);**

**113.204 Improve access to health services, particularly in the area of sexual and reproductive health (Luxembourg);**

**113.205 Adopt laws specifically addressing sexual and gender-based offences to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (Luxembourg);**

**113.206 Continue to take steps to promote the rights of women (Malawi);**

**113.207 Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups (Malaysia);**

**113.208 Strengthen and intensify efforts related to the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls (Mauritania);**

**113.209 Prosecute decisively perpetrators of acts of violence against all victims of sexual violence, including women, ensuring access to justice (Mexico);**

**113.210 Carry out effective measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence and ensure victims' access to justice (Nepal);**

**113.211 Fully implement the provision that guarantees that 35 per cent of positions in decision-making processes are occupied by women, as stipulated in the Revitalized Agreement (Norway);**

**113.212 Take action to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence and immediately and safely release all abducted women and children (Paraguay);**

**113.213 Continue to strengthen prevention and protection measures against sexual and gender-based violence, including by fostering greater multisectoral partnerships (Philippines);**

**113.214 Allocate resources to implement policies and concrete enforcement measures to further protect women and girls and to strengthen the administration of justice (Sierra Leone);**

- 113.215 Strengthen the efforts to prevent discrimination and violence against women and girls, including by eradicating harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage (Slovenia);
- 113.216 Continue to advance the rights of women, including by promoting their increased participation in public life and by enhancing social protection (Sri Lanka);
- 113.217 Implement the national action plan to end child marriages before 2030 (Sweden);
- 113.218 Enhance the protection of women and girls against discrimination, forced marriage and gender-based violence by bolstering the legal framework and fully implementing the legal provisions on gender equality and sexual violence (Switzerland);
- 113.219 Continue efforts to address violence against juveniles and gender-based violence, support gender equality and promote women's participation (Tunisia);
- 113.220 Take all measures necessary to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, including measures for the protection of and the provision of redress to victims (Albania);
- 113.221 Expeditiously implement the 2018 Revitalized Agreement in its entirety and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in all related processes (Australia);
- 113.222 Take legislative and policy measures to prevent and respond to all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including those related to conflict, ensure that perpetrators are held to account and provide comprehensive services to survivors (Australia);
- 113.223 Fully implement the legal provisions relating to gender equality and sexual and gender-based violence in order to enhance the protection of women and girls against discrimination and gender-based violence (Belgium);
- 113.224 Take measures to address gender inequality and discrimination in relation to employment (Botswana);
- 113.225 Take all necessary measures to eliminate child marriage (Burkina Faso);
- 113.226 Make the necessary efforts to strengthen the effective and meaningful participation of women in matters of peace and security (Chile);
- 113.227 Continue to promote gender equality and further protect women's rights (China);
- 113.228 Strengthen the measures that prohibit the use of sexual violence, in line with the 2017 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the Revitalized Agreement, and introduce specific norms on sexual and gender-based crimes into national legislation to improve prevention and response measures against gender-based violence (Costa Rica);
- 113.229 Strengthen the promotion and protection of women's rights by implementing additional measures to combat violence against women, investigating alleged violations and prosecuting perpetrators (Djibouti);
- 113.230 Continue the efforts to eliminate sexual violence, especially against women and children (Egypt);
- 113.231 Adopt a comprehensive law addressing all forms of violence against women and girls and eradicate the harmful practice of early and forced marriage (Estonia);

- 113.232 Continue to intensify efforts to expand protection from sexual and gender-based violence by ensuring adequate funding of safe homes and special protection units (Fiji);
- 113.233 Combat violence and discrimination against women and girls and ensure improved participation of women in the governance of the country (France);
- 113.234 Continue efforts aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and girls (Georgia);
- 113.235 Adopt effective measures to reduce the high rates of child marriage, which hamper the schooling of South Sudanese girls (Spain);
- 113.236 Fully implement its action plan to prevent grave violations against children, including by ending the recruitment of child soldiers, helping the social reintegration of those recruited and increasing awareness of modern slavery among the authorities (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 113.237 Redouble efforts to ensure the full and rapid implementation of the comprehensive action plan on children and armed conflict, including through the allocation of adequate financial and human resources (Uruguay);
- 113.238 Pursue all efforts to implement the comprehensive action plan to end and prevent all forms of grave violations against children affected by armed conflict and to eliminate all forms of violence against and exploitation of children, including child labour, recruitment of child soldiers, sexual and gender-based violence and early and forced marriages (Portugal);
- 113.239 Ensure effective implementation of the comprehensive action plan to end and prevent all grave violations against children (Germany);
- 113.240 Step up efforts and take all measures to prevent and put an end to the use and recruitment of child soldiers and guarantee the reintegration and access to education of former child soldiers (Djibouti);
- 113.241 Support efforts to promote and protect children's rights, especially those related to education and to physical and psychological health, and also support efforts to end all grave violations against children, especially children in armed conflict (Libya);
- 113.242 Further enhance measures to protect children's rights, especially by ensuring their access to education (Georgia);
- 113.243 Implement the comprehensive action plan to end and prevent violations against children (Estonia);
- 113.244 Enhance efforts to guarantee the rights of the children and to protect them from violence, abuse and involvement in armed conflict, including through recruitment and abduction (Italy);
- 113.245 Modify the legislation so that the minimum legal age for marriage is 18 years (Mexico);
- 113.246 Continue the steps and efforts to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of children (Mauritania);
- 113.247 Immediately cease the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and ensure their rehabilitation and reintegration (Australia);
- 113.248 Increase efforts to end the crime of rape and other forms of sexual violence against children and implement measures aimed at reparations and compensation for survivors (Argentina);
- 113.249 Enact legislation on child marriage in accordance with international human rights law (Sierra Leone);

113.250 Take the necessary measures to end the practice of forced marriage, addressing its root causes and ensuring that cases of forced marriage are investigated and that those found responsible are prosecuted (Togo);

113.251 Take concrete measure with a view to ending and preventing violations against children, including forced and early marriages (Croatia);

113.252 Maintain and strengthen existing national programmes to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Sri Lanka);

113.253 Provide assistance to persons with disabilities (Burundi);

113.254 Continue efforts to improve the rights of women and girls, especially those living with disabilities (Eswatini);

113.255 Continue to pursue measures to increase the inclusivity of its education system and ensure that persons with disabilities can participate meaningfully in its society (Singapore);

113.256 Pursue efforts to protect internally displaced persons and encourage their voluntary return, in addition to putting an end to armaments and local violence (Kuwait);

113.257 Create the necessary conditions that foster a safe and sustainable return, as well as the integration of the displaced population (Costa Rica);

113.258 Step up efforts, in cooperation with international agencies, to create conditions conducive to the safe, voluntary and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons (Republic of Korea).

114. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting States 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 South Sudan was headed by Hon. Justice Ruben Madol Arol, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Hon. Nyuol Justin Yaac Arop, Chairperson of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission;
  - Mr. Lawrence L. Kamilo Tombe, 1st Legal Counsel, Ministry, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Mr Jalpan Obyce Kir, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Mr. Chaplain Khamis Edward Likosk, Director of Child Protection, Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs;
  - Mr. Aguer Kazikia Chol, Director of Military Justice, Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs;
  - Mr. Daniel Arik Machar Gol Jok, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Mr. Garsiano Mogga Elia Waja, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Sudan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
  - Ms. Nyanciew William Wie Nonthing, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Sudan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.
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