



**EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES
AT COUNTRY LEVEL**

REPORTED IN 3RD CYCLE UPR

2017-2020



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BACKGROUND, METHODOLOGY, CRITERIA FOR GOOD PRACTICE

Background

With a view to encouraging good practices and related collaboration, and generating an OHCHR conversation towards common understanding of such practice, the UPR secretariat has prepared a desk review of good practices at country level based on UPR documentation and related information. These good practices will be made available in the UPR webpage – good practices section – ahead of the 4th UPR cycle.

Methodology

- Identify, review and compile good practices from the sources identified below;
- Prepare Excel sheet of selected good practices;
- Use the data to identify trends, prepare a brief report, and create visuals;
- Validate the practices through Office-wide consultation on methodology, thematic- and field-work;
- Upload report and related visuals on UPR webpage, notably on the new “Follow-up” webpage;
- Cooperate with OHCHR divisions and stakeholder partners to disseminate the good practices.

Good practice is defined as a practice that, according to the information available at the time of writing, was considered by OHCHR as having a positive impact on the promotion and protection of human rights. Additionally, “Promising/good human rights practices are effective actions (or sets of actions) which are in compliance with international law, including international human rights norms and standards, contribute to the enjoyment of human rights, demonstrate sustainable results through quantitative and/or qualitative evidence of positive impact, and have the potential to be successfully adapted and replicated in other contexts.”¹

Criteria for good practice

Good practices chosen demonstrated three or more of the following criteria, covering structural, process and outcome indicators of UPR impact on the human rights situation in a given country.² Three was chosen to ensure that the practice had significantly reflected important human rights indicators, while at the same time to make the designation of good practice somewhat accessible.

To assess against the good practices criteria, we have looked at:

Effectiveness and impact:

- Change in law or policy
- Awareness-building and dialogue
- Active participation of civil society or enhanced participation of specific groups

¹ Taken from the OHCHR internal document “Documenting Promising/Good Practices” produced by the Methodology, Education and Training Section.

² See [Human rights indicators en.pdf \(ohchr.org\)](#)

- Resulting in enhanced or more frequent collaboration
- Enhanced functioning of specific institutions
- Institutionalization
- Broad international acceptance

Sustainability:

- Budget allocations
- Capacity-building
- Active participation of civil society or enhanced participation of specific groups
- Resulting in enhanced or more frequent collaboration
- Enhanced functioning of specific institutions

Replicability:

- The practice contains elements that can be replicated in other national contexts

Following the application of the above criteria, which yielded over 900 potential good practices, the following additional criteria were applied in the study:

1. Effectiveness and impact
 - The practice is in alignment with international human rights law and standards;

2. For validation purposes, in order to assess impact and effectiveness as well as alignment with standards, these parameters were also considered:
 - The practice has been endorsed by international or regional human rights mechanisms, or credible civil society actors who have fulfilled UPR admissibility criteria and submitted information for UPR stakeholder reports;

3. Innovation
 - The practice does not cover only ratification, unless ground-breaking;
 - The practice does not cover only a change in law or policy, unless ground-breaking;
 - The practice does not cover only establishment of an NHRI, unless ground-breaking;
 - The practice does not refer only to actions to be taken in the future;

4. Replicability/Modelling:

In general, the practice provides a model that other Member States can emulate

5. Additional criteria applied:

The practice provides a model on which Member States and other stakeholders can cooperate.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

This desk review identifies good practice based on reporting related to the UPR process, which does not always specifically reference UPR recommendations. Attribution of actions to the UPR recommendations themselves, or a related role, is thus assumed as implied within the broader context of UPR reporting. A fuller assessment of which criteria give a better understanding of immediate, intermediate and ultimate outcomes could help to distinguish which practices could be clearly attributed to UPR recommendations, which may be undertaken in possible future exercises.

An inter-rater check, which ensures consistent application of criteria by all researchers through a third party, was not done for technical reasons. An internal validation process was undertaken, as outlined below.

The review benefitted greatly from collaboration across the Office, namely from endorsement of the methodology by METS, and validation from FOTCD colleagues in OHCHR in Geneva and in-country (including some in consultation with UN partners), TESPARD (Civil Society and Gender Sections) and CTMD (CESCR).

As noted above, the criteria cover structural, process, and outcome indicators of human rights impact. In general terms: criteria on law and institutional functioning could be considered as structural indicators; criteria on budgets, capacity-building, awareness-building, collaboration, international acceptance, and replicability as process indicators; while participation is a process indicator except when numbers are included when it then becomes an outcome indicator; and institutionalization may be viewed as a structural indicator when noted institutionally but as a process indicator when noted in terms of functioning. Identified good practices thus include activities such as training (generally a process indicator), as well as changes in law, policies and institutions (structural), among others across the range of criteria.

This review provides verbatim document excerpts to ensure brevity. For the full text of the source document paragraph, document reference, and linked criteria, please see the Annex in Excel sheet format.

SOURCES AND TIMEFRAME

Sources (all from the Third Cycle of the UPR – May 2017 – July 2020):

- UPR National Reports, Compilation Reports and Summary of Stakeholder Reports
- Regional workshops on the UPR - SDGs
- Item 6 statements at UPR adoptions in Human Rights Council reports
- Mid-term reports of Member States and Stakeholders

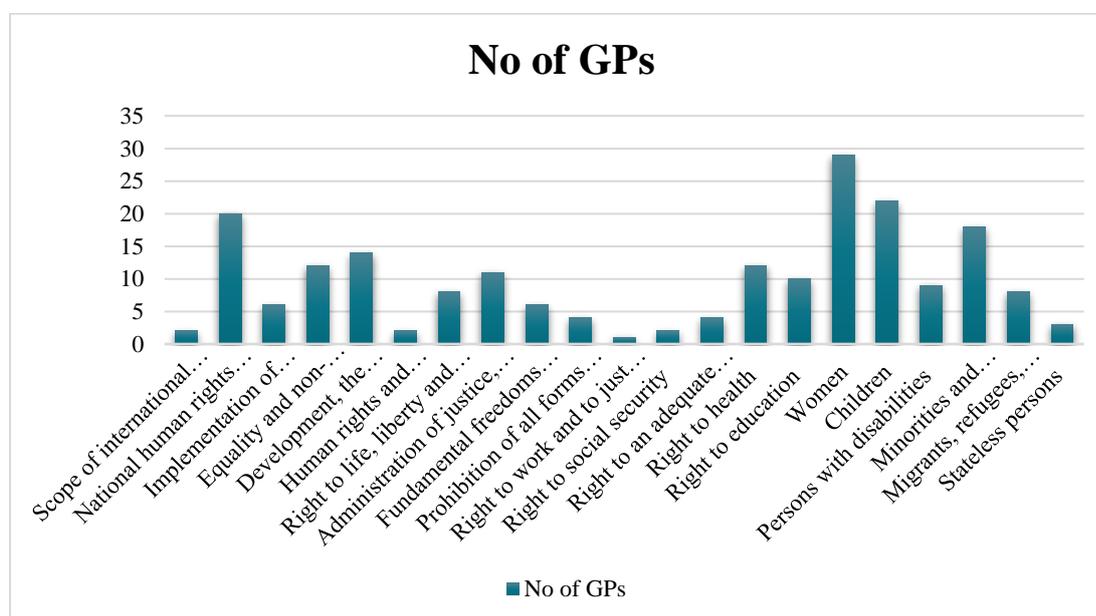
Timeframe of research: April – July 2020

Editorial Note – the three dots (or ellipsis) in the identified good practice indicate that the text has been truncated in the interest of brevity. For the full text, kindly consult the Annex of cited reports.

OUTCOMES AND THEMATIC TRENDS

A total of 203 good practices were identified. By theme, these numbered as follows, as depicted in the chart below. It should be noted that for each theme a thematic note has been developed as an annex with an infographic indicating the number of UPR recommendations that have been made in the third cycle, the level of acceptance by States under review, the composition of recommending States, and the text of the recommendations themselves.

- Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies – 2
- National human rights framework – 20
- Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law - 6
- Equality and non-discrimination – 12
- Development, the environment, and business and human rights – 14
- Human rights and counter-terrorism – 2
- Right to life, liberty and security of person – 8
- Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law – 11
- Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and private political life - 6
- Prohibition of all forms of slavery - 4
- Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work – 1
- Right to social security – 2
- Right to an adequate standard of living – 4
- Right to health – 12
- Right to education – 10
- Women – 29
- Children – 22
- Persons with disabilities – 9
- Minorities and indigenous peoples – 18
- Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons – 8
- Stateless persons – 3



Good practices thus largely seemed to focus on women, children, national human rights frameworks, non-discrimination and minorities. They are less evident for stateless persons, economic, social and cultural rights and counter-terrorism, and among economic, social and cultural rights, practices on the rights to health and to education featured more prominently. This broadly reflects observed proportions of themes for recommendations in general themselves.

REGIONAL TRENDS AND COUNTRY FOCUS

Good practices were derived from all geographic regions. The breakdown was as follows, as depicted in the pie chart below:

African States – 61 (30%)

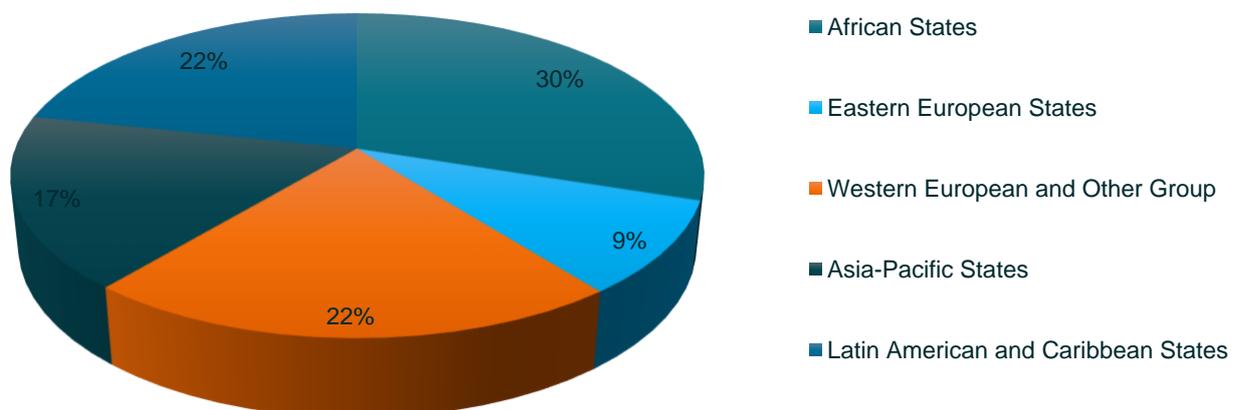
Asia-Pacific States – 35 (17%)

Eastern European States – 19 (9%)

Latin American and Caribbean States – 44 (22%)

Western European and Other Group – 44 (22%)

Percentage of GPs



Some of the information gathered also complements the [Study on Emerging UPR Good Practices](#)

Good practices for the Study’s focus countries are thus highlighted in text boxes, namely for Denmark, Georgia, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand and Peru.

GOOD PRACTICES BY THEME

SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND BODIES

Botswana had committed to **submitting a Voluntary Interim UPR Report** and this was done in 2015. (BOTSWANA)

France's **ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty** in 2014 was a positive step given its role as a major exporter of arms. (FRANCE)

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

Argentina is implementing the System for Monitoring International Human Rights Recommendations (SIMORE), with the aim of **strengthening the current national mechanism for reporting and following up on recommendations**. (ARGENTINA)

An open public portal for legal acts, enabling Armenian **citizens to participate in the discussion of legal acts developed by the Government, National Assembly and local self-government bodies**. (ARMENIA)

The Ministry of International Affairs and Cooperation (MIAC) has developed a monitoring mechanism on the implementation of accepted recommendations from Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies. **MIAC provides a status update on implementation to Cabinet on a monthly basis**. This started in July 2017. (BOTSWANA)

A system to assess whether UPR recommendations have been implemented composed of a Steering Committee, a Follow-Up Committee to the UPR, UPR Focal Points, and a Coordination Unit. (BURKINA FASO)

Ivorian parliamentarians followed up on UPR recommendations by organising information and training missions in order to ensure that human rights are taken into account in public policies, in particular in public services. As a result..reports denouncing the malfunctions and recommending solutions were produced. (COTE D'IVOIRE)

In order to prepare the universal periodic review midterm report, an interministerial committee composed of representatives of the technical ministries concerned was established under Decree

No. 2017-303 of 17 May 2017 amending Decree No. 2001-365 of 27 June 2001 on the establishment of an interministerial committee to monitor the implementation of international human rights instruments. (COTE D'IVOIRE)

A system for monitoring the fulfilment of recommendations for compiling information and tracking the implementation of recommendations made by the various human rights mechanisms. (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) works with all branches of government to raise awareness on human rights. In 2017/18, the Commission provided **human rights awareness trainings and workshops to more than 32,088 members of police, prison officers, National Defense Forces, community elders, school children, women, persons with disabilities, and others**. The Federal Attorney General has also provided trainings to more than 4,500 government officials, experts and the general public on human rights and Ethiopia's NHRAP in 2017/2018 (ETHIOPIA).

Between 2012 and 2016, several workshops for its members were organized with the collaboration of the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa. On 4 and 5 February 2014, **some 30 members of the National Human Rights Commission participated in a capacity-building seminar on techniques for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights**. The participants learned about the region's regulatory and institutional framework, States' obligations, the role of national human rights institutions and the requirements for the effective implementation of a

mandate to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights. (GABON)

A public debate on the planned UPR report took place at the Federal Foreign Office on 22 June 2017 prior to the compilation of the report. In addition to the above-mentioned organisations, the Forum Menschenrechte (Human Rights Forum), as an alliance of German human rights NGOs, and the German Institute for Human Rights were invited to this gathering. Bärbel Kofler, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid at the Federal Foreign Office, chaired the event. (GERMANY)

The Government of Kenya, in collaboration with the National Human Rights Institutions and civil society organizations (CSO) prepared a **Universal Periodic Review 2nd Cycle Implementation Matrix** 2015-2019 to track the progress of implementation of the supported recommendations. The Matrix outlined: the recommendations which were clustered into broad thematic areas; the specific government actions to be taken to implement the recommendations; human indicators to monitor the progress made; responsible actors, including CSOs and development partners; and timelines within which the implementation should be completed. (KENYA)

Kuwait has undertaken **Voluntary Pledges** with respect to domestic violence legislation; a comprehensive national human rights plan; and ongoing national efforts to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to human rights. (KUWAIT)

In October 2016, UNDP funded the Ministry of Law to undertake a study tour to the Kenya National Human Rights Commission. The objective of the **tour was to benchmark and learn from their best practices, challenges and successes in setting up and running an independent national human rights institution.** (LESOTHO)

The establishment in 2015 of an **inter-ministerial committee on human rights tasked with overseeing the implementation of the human rights obligations** of Luxembourg by the relevant

actors, and in consultation with civil society. (LUXEMBOURG)

In 2017, 18 Government agencies formed an International Human Rights Governance Group to **lead cross-government work related to New Zealand's international human rights monitoring** and reporting and improve accountability for meeting human rights targets. (NEW ZEALAND)

In May 2014, **the Norwegian Constitution was strengthened with the adoption of a separate chapter on human rights.** The chapter starts with a general provision requiring the authorities to respect and safeguard human rights as they are expressed in the Constitution and in the human rights treaties that are binding for Norway. (NORWAY)

The Equitas Senegal Network has developed a project, **partly funded by the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), aimed at implementing two UPR recommendations on violence against women and the right to education.**..activities included the development and dissemination of an advocacy document, media training, raising public awareness, sharing of practical information. (SENEGAL)

The Togolese NHRI, **has set up a committee whose mission was to take stock of the status of implementation of the recommendations from the first UPR review** and to prepare the Commission's alternative report. Elaboration of a draft ..funded by the OIF, entailed: training of NHRI members and staff, and more than sixty representatives of civil society; setting up a technical committee to gather and process information from field teams; and a workshop to validate the report with NGOs, public administrations, and diplomatic representations. (TOGO)

The adoption in 2016 of the Tuvalu **Human Rights National Action Plan 2016–2020, the first of its kind in the Pacific.** (TUVALU)

Vanuatu is the first Pacific State to develop a National Implementation Plan for the UPR recommendations. This plan informed the Government's commitment to implementing key recommendations accepted at the second cycle. (VANUATU)

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

On 28 February 2019, Armenia adopted the first **National Action Plan on implementation of the provisions of the UN SC Resolution 1325**, which was developed by the Inter-Agency Commission. (ARMENIA)

The adoption of the **definition of crimes of sexual violence as underlying offences of war crimes** against civilians and crimes against humanity in the Constitution, in line with international criminal standards. (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)

In order to implement one of the voluntary commitments made before the Human Rights Council, Ecuador worked with OHCHR to develop the Human Rights Information System (SIDDERECHOS), which was launched in 2014. This platform comprises four tools: one for searching national and international human rights standards, a library of reports, a section for the production of State reports and a section on follow-up to treaty body recommendations and related international obligations. Not only does **the system enable citizens to obtain information on their rights and the standards establishing the enforceability of those rights, but it also enables the State to monitor the implementation** of public policies arising from its international human rights obligations. (ECUADOR)

Beginning 2016, the Ministry of National Defense, in collaboration with the ICRC has provided a **series**

of trainings to military court judges, prosecutors, public defense counsel and military police as well as its members on international humanitarian and human rights law. In the reporting period, 74,066 members of the army have received trainings on the use of legitimate force. (ETHIOPIA)

For defense forces, some of the **programs include:** (i) **International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights for all military personnel in Indonesia held in 2016 by the Ministry of Defense (MoD)**, in cooperation with ICRC; (ii) Seminars on “the Implementation of Humanitarian Law and Human Rights on National Defense” in 2013; on “Cyber Warfare from the Perspective of Humanitarian Law and Human Rights” in 2015; and on “National Defense from the Perspective of Human rights”. (INDONESIA)

The Kenya **National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325** and Related Resolutions was developed and launched in 2016 in fulfilment of the country’s commitment to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325. (KENYA)

A. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

In January 2019, **a new Criminal Code was adopted that reinforces the principle of equality and non-discrimination** enshrined in article 23 of the Constitution. Article 214 of the Criminal Code provides for a prison term of up to 2 years for any person who commits discriminatory acts on the grounds of race, colour, ethnicity, place of birth, sex, sexual orientation, illness, physical or mental disability, belief or religion, political or ideological

beliefs, social status or origin, or on any other grounds. (ANGOLA)

The **law recognizing same-sex marriage.** (ARGENTINA)

The **Plan of Action against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance**, adopted in 2014. (BENIN)

The Gender Identity Act, which **lays down the procedure for changing the name, sex and image of transgender persons**, was promulgated. Between 2016 and 2018, 246 people availed themselves of and completed this procedure. (BOLIVIA)

The Government **had officially recognized Muslim holidays and that the religious Muslim community is now more widely represented within the Government**, which could help to further reconciliation and the peace process. (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)

The “**diversity label**” was created in 2008 to **highlight best practices in preventing all forms of discrimination recognized by law with regard to human resources management and social dialogue by both private and public employers**. The label has been obtained by 350 bodies employing some 900,000 people. (FRANCE)

Of importance is the review of the gender marker to incorporate the “intersex” as a category. The marker was used in the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census to determine the number of intersex people, for policy and programmatic interventions... Additionally, the Persons Deprived of Liberty Act of 2014 recognizes intersex persons and provides for their humane and dignified treatment while in custody. **All intersex people in custody can now choose the sex of the person by whom they should be searched**. The Act also directs that intersex persons must be held separate from other persons. (KENYA)(have we checked that this is the case?)

Government Decree No. 7-r dated January 28, 2019 approved the **Interdepartmental Action Plan for Implementation of the CERD Recommendations**, which provides for legislation analysis in order to identify needs for amendments or developing new law to combat racial discrimination. (KYRGYZSTAN)

In Kyrgyzstan **everyone has the right to sex correction**. This right is enshrined in the Law on the Protection of Citizens' Health in the Kyrgyz Republic... Between 2014 and 2018, 8 Kyrgyz citizens officially changed their passports in accordance with Section 72 of the Law “On Civil Status Acts in the Kyrgyz Republic”, and SRS issued new passports based on medical documents”. (KYRGYZSTAN)

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has concluded a **Memorandum of Cooperation with Civil Society Organisations**, covering the period until 2021, focused on **delivering training for the public sector on non-discrimination** and on fighting hate speech. Trainings were already underway at the time of writing. (NORTH MACEDONIA)

The Committee on Equality and Against Racial Discrimination had strengthened its functions, not only receiving complaints but also instructing infringement proceedings..in November 2018, the European Agency for Fundamental Rights Report emphasized that Portugal has **the lowest rate of racist violence in the European Union** (2 per cent). (PORTUGAL)

Measures taken to prevent manifestations of racial discrimination in sport, including the implementation of a cooperation arrangement with OHCHR on combatting racial discrimination in sport and the development of a **special handbook for the prevention of discrimination in sport**. (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

DEVELOPMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Presidential Order No. 14/18, which established an **Inter-Ministerial Committee mandated with registering and demarcating rural communal land**, and legalizing land acquisition and use by third parties. (ANGOLA)

In December 2015, **the Government adopted the National Plan on Business and Human Rights**, with Colombia becoming the first non-European country to have a public policy in this area. (COLOMBIA)

The reform of the 2002 Mining Code. As well as imposing tougher customs and tax measures on mining operators, the revised Code included certain new provisions relating to the interests of local communities. It established the **industrial liability of holders of mining and quarrying rights in respect of damage to persons, property or the environment resulting from mining activities**. The Code also provided for the social responsibility of holders of mining rights. (CONGO)

Dominica established a roadmap to become a sustainable and climate resilient nation as outlined in its National Resilience Development Strategy 2018-2030 **The Climate Resilience Executing Agency was launched in order to rebuild the island as the first climate resilient nation in the world**, in accordance with a Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan. (DOMINICA)

In April 2017, France **adopted its National Plan of Action for implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights** on the basis of the recommendations issued by the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights and the work of the National Platform for the Social Responsibility of Businesses. (FRANCE)

At the end of 2016, the Federal Government adopted a **National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights (NAP) based on almost two years of multi-stakeholder consultations. The NAP expressly expects companies to exercise their human rights due diligence** in a commensurate manner. (GERMANY)

The Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies Programme (ICCAS) which ran from 2013–2018 was aimed at **mainstreaming climate change into national development planning and in building the private sector and community resilience** to the increasing risks of climate change. ..Through ICCAS Grenada became one of the first countries in the region to gain approval from the Green Climate Fund to improve its water sector valued at USD 42 Million. (GRENADA)

The State of Kuwait has, via the Kuwait Fund, continued to **allocate around 0.7 per cent of the country's GNP to development aid**, in keeping with the pledge made by developed States in 1970 to allocate no less than 0.7 per cent of GNP to development. (KUWAIT)

Its National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. **The Action Plan was developed by a working group that included State and non-State entities, including human rights and development non-governmental organizations, trade unions and private sector organizations.** (LUXEMBOURG)

Assistance to energy-poor households: The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure and the Ministry for Family Affairs and Integration and for the Greater Region, social service offices and the MyEnergy Consortium have worked together to start up a **project to provide assistance to energy-poor households**. In 2016, the project started out by offering personalized advisory services on energy use to energy-poor households nationwide. Social service offices assess the situation of such households and invite them to participate in the personalized energy use advisory system run by MyEnergy. This system is supplemented with subsidies, financed by the Climate and Energy Fund, for the purchase of energy-efficient household appliances to replace ones that are less efficient. (LUXEMBOURG)

The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity noted that Norway had long been recognized as one of the world's leading countries in terms of providing official development

assistance. **Norway had consistently maintained its level of development assistance, having spent about 1 per cent of its gross national income on official development assistance** every year. (NORWAY)

In July 2017, the Council of Ministers approved the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, in which the commitment of Spain to follow the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is set forth. **A monitoring commission, composed of representatives of various ministerial departments, has been set up as part of the three-year Action Plan.** (SPAIN)

Under the policy statement issued by the Government on 21 January 2019, the Government will continue Sweden's extensive development

cooperation and **maintain aid equivalent to one percent of GDP.** Aid will further be focused on democracy initiatives. (SWEDEN)

Partnerships developed with bilateral and multilateral partners, with a total of **33 active projects related to climate change and disaster risk reduction being implemented across government** (as at January 2018). This includes NAPA2, Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (Green Climate Fund), Institutional Strengthening for Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (USAID), Tuvalu Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (NAP Global Network), Strengthening Water Security in Vulnerable Island States (NZ Aid). (TUVALU)

HUMAN RIGHTS AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

The Federal Police Commission has also provided **trainings on antiterrorism and human rights to 6,500 recruits and police officers** in 2017/18. (ETHIOPIA)

In December 2015 the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force organized a **training course on countering terrorism while respecting human rights** on behalf of the forces responsible for internal security and the protection of civilians. (TUNISIA)

B. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON

The Special Rapporteur on education welcomed the efforts of the Government to promote the enjoyment by persons in detention of their right to education. He considered that the **type of education provided in prisons was similar to that given in ordinary schools.** (ALGERIA)

Armenia has initiated the international public and political Global Forum against the crime of genocide and took the lead in **building a global community network against the crime of genocide.** The third global forum was held in Yerevan on 9 - 11 December 2018. It was dedicated to the prevention of the crime of genocide through education, culture and museums. The forum was organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the support of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect and in co-operation with

the International Association of Genocide Scholars. (ARMENIA)

All references to the **death penalty have been abolished** under the laws of Fiji in particular from the Military Code in 2015. (FIJI)

Fiji has **hosted 2 high level Regional Dialogues in partnership with the Convention against Torture Initiative** (CTI). Fiji has used these platforms to strongly encourage other Pacific Island States to ratify the CAT and has also offered technical expertise as necessary. (FIJI)

Removal of the death penalty from the Criminal Code of 2016 and the Code of Military Justice of 2017. (GUINEA)

Introducing a **Practical Guide to efficiently document violence, torture and ill-treatment for**

medical professionals (in accordance with the principles of the Istanbul Protocol), approved by order of the Ministry of Health from December 7, 2015 No. 680. The principles of the Istanbul Protocol are being introduced into educational and practical environment of healthcare and training of medical and social workers. (KYRGYZSTAN)

Act No. 2014-035 of 9 January 2015 on the **Abolition of the Death Penalty**. (MADAGASCAR)

The Ministry of the Interior, in cooperation with a number of international and national organizations, such as the Swiss Association for the Prevention of

Torture (APT), the World Organization against Torture (OMCT), OHCHR and ICRC, organized **workshops, training courses and study sessions for internal security force personnel that focused on prevention of ill-treatment and torture**, capacity-building based on international human rights norms, and boosting oversight of places of deprivation of liberty. (TUNISIA)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING IMPUNITY AND THE RULE OF LAW

Adoption of the Law “On Free Legal Aid provided by the State” 111/2017, which **broadened the category of persons benefiting from legal aid** and introduced primary and secondary legal aid concepts..the authorities had earmarked the budget for the implementation of this law. (ALBANIA)

There is also www.azdararir.am **platform through which citizens may anonymously report about corruption-related crimes.** (ARMENIA)

The **National Plan to Combat Corruption 2017–2022 was adopted. There are several tools for implementing the Plan. There are also annual forums where relevant stakeholders can meet to discuss these issues:** (including)..the Meeting of the Young People’s Network for Transparency, which brings together ...networks of young volunteers from across the country, and Ethics Day for Public Officials. (BOLIVIA)

Specialized chambers for the protection of juveniles in conflict with the law have been established in regional courts. (BURUNDI)

The creation of the Special Criminal Court and the **recent conviction of several former commanders of armed groups.** (CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)

An inter-institutional protocol on the use of videoconferencing in hearings and legal proceedings, and 38 suitably equipped courtrooms were put into operation. The Supreme Court also has an electronic notification system and has expanded the national legal facilitators service..Through this service, **community leaders receive training in law and in legal and administrative procedures** to enable them to act as a liaison between the general public and justice officials. (EL SALVADOR)

Special training courses for judges on integrating international human rights standards into domestic law have been held in all regions of the country, in addition to specialized training in various human rights, family and children’s rights, women’s rights and persons with disabilities topics. The number of judges participating in these courses was 338. Training courses were held for all those working with vulnerable groups to care for family health, including the psychological effects of abuse

on victims and how to deal with them, and training judges on the Protection from Domestic Violence Act. (JORDAN)

Equipping **100% of courtrooms with AVR systems and online services** create transparency and expedites justice. (KAZAKHSTAN)

Amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 in December 2017, which **removed the mandatory death penalty for drug related offences subject to certain conditions..** (MALAYSIA)

Following a successful pilot phase, nine ‘Te Pae Oranga’ – Iwi (tribe) Community Panels are now in operation providing an alternative to prosecution for some low-level offending. These **panels hold offenders to account, but are focused on prevention and addressing the underlying causes of offending behaviour.** The panels are grounded in tikanga Māori (Māori cultural principles), but open to all. For Māori offenders, the panels use whanaungatanga (kinship) as a tool for accountability and rehabilitation. Projections indicate that 1,200 offenders will be subject to a Panel in 2018, with evaluation showing that panels are effective in reducing reoffending by Māori youth by 12%. (NEW ZEALAND)

Since 2012 the Higher Institute of the Judiciary has provided **human rights training for 964 legal officers.** It also organized, in cooperation with OHCHR, **14 training courses for practising judges** in 2014 and 2016. Each course was attended, on average, by 60 judges. (TUNISIA)

FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN PUBLIC AND POLITICAL LIFE

A journalists' network for the promotion of human rights was established in 2014, and its members have received training in civics, good citizenship and the protection of human rights. In addition, **13 awareness-raising sessions on the inclusion of materials relating to human rights and civic responsibility in media programmes were organized in 2015 for 400 local media professionals.** These activities have also involved the development of mini-programmes on human rights in collaboration with community media professionals. (BURKINA FASO)

The establishment and operational launch of the **Standing Body for Civil Society Consultation**, which was attached to the Inter-Agency Commission for the Oversight and Implementation of International Human Rights Obligations. (COSTA RICA)

As part of the national reconciliation process, Côte d'Ivoire has set up two commissions: The Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (2012–2013); The National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims (2014) 28. On 7 June 2017, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a **national strategy for reconciliation and social cohesion** for the period 2016–2020 and established a special fund with an allocation of 10 billion CFA francs for

compensating victims of the crises that took place in Côte d'Ivoire. (COTE D'IVOIRE)

Parliament had made significant efforts to **consult and include civil society in decision-making and policy initiatives**, particularly regarding the adoption of Security Council resolution 2250 (2015). (JORDAN)

The Lao PDR has created a legal database in a form of the **"Lao Law Application" for both IOS and Android platforms, allowing the people to access to legal information and encourage their participation in providing their comments to the draft laws.** (LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

The adoption in 2016 of the new Press Code, under which **press-related offences were no longer subject to custodial penalties.** (MOROCCO)

PROHIBITION OF ALL FORMS OF SLAVERY

In June 2019, Law "On making amendments and supplements to the Law "On identification of and support to victims of trafficking in human beings and exploitation" was adopted. By this amendment, **child victims of trafficking will have the right to receive state financial support until attaining the full age.** (ARMENIA)

Two state programmes are underway: the State Programme for Social-Psychological Rehabilitation Services for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Exploitation, Women and Girls Subjected to Sexual Exploitation and the State Programme for Lump-Sum Monetary Compensation for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Exploitation. Within their scope the special category **victims receive long-term assistance and financial support.** (ARMENIA)

The expansion of the legal definition of trafficking in human beings to include forced labour and activities associated with begging among the purposes of exploitation, specifying the irrelevance of the victim's consent to the intended or actual exploitation. (MALTA)

The UKG has introduced the Modern Slavery Act 2015 to tackle modern slavery, including introducing a maximum life sentence for perpetrators and enhanced support and protection for victims. **The Act includes provisions for a transparency in supply chains measure for businesses,** and for the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner. (UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND)

C. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

1. RIGHT TO WORK AND TO JUST AND FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS OF WORK

For many citizens below the poverty line, these (economic, social and cultural) rights were being realized through, inter alia, expanding ...schemes like the Benazir **Income Support Programme** (PAKISTAN)

2. RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY

The Government adopted a decision to maintain **family allowances in case of seasonal agricultural work**. In order to assist the extreme poor, the Government adopted a decision ensuring a possibility to include people without permanent place of residence and registration in the system of family allowances. (ARMENIA)

The creation of the National Fund for Social Assistance and the **inclusion of social safety nets** in the Human Investment Strategy. (GABON)

3. RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

The ...implementation of the **Agrarian Insurance**, which helped in reducing poverty and promoted food sovereignty (BOLIVIA)

The Act on school meals in the context of food sovereignty and a plural economy enables the development of a **community-based social economy by encouraging the purchase of food from local suppliers**. (BOLIVIA)

The adoption of its **first-ever national housing strategy...focused on particularly vulnerable groups**, and.. aimed at addressing issues including homelessness, housing affordability, inadequate housing conditions, and insufficient supply of social housing stock. (CANADA)

Human rights indicators have been developed by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights to **monitor efforts towards the realization of the right to water and sanitation, and in 2017, the indicators were used to assess the implementation of the right** in 18 of the 47 counties; and further, the KNCHR signed a memorandum of understanding with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to provide guidelines on collection of data... (KENYA)

4. RIGHT TO HEALTH

With the purpose of organising **higher-quality urgent medical assistance in remote marzes** of Armenia, the procedure for transporting the patient by a helicopter by "emergency response service" of out-going emergency medical aid within state-guaranteed free medical aid and service was

approved by Order of the Minister of Healthcare. (ARMENIA)

..Data from the Human Rights Observatories are shared with the Shared Incidence Database (SID)

overseen by the Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition. (BELIZE)

Universal health coverage through the Unified Health System, which would provide free care to more than 50 per cent of the population that did not have any type of insurance. (BOLIVIA)

Constitutional Court Decision No. 0206/2014 of 5 February **abolished the requirement to obtain judicial authorization in order to undergo a legal abortion when the pregnancy** is a consequence of rape, statutory rape, incest, kidnapping or when the pregnancy endangers the life or health of the woman. (BOLIVIA)

Decree No. 2016-311 (2016) introducing **free health care for children under 5 years of age and for pregnant women**. (BURKINA FASO)

The implementation of surveillance strategies and **routine vaccination campaigns enabled the country to be certified polio-free** in December 2018. (GUINEA-BISSAU)

It should be noted that in a global evaluation of Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) systems, Guyana was ranked third for good cold chain management and efficient vaccination delivery systems. Even though outbreaks of both yellow fever and measles have occurred in neighboring countries, Guyana remains free of these disease due the **high immunization coverage above 95%** in 2018. (GUYANA)

The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, which **guaranteed universal access to maternal health, family planning and sex education**. (PHILIPPINES)

Royal Decree-Law No. 7/2019, which amended the Civil Procedure Act in follow-up to the Views of June 2017 adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Under the amendments,

the courts are required to determine the exact time and date of evictions and, **if the social service**

The 2019 Kenya **Population and Housing Census has included a specific question that will be able to collect data on albinism** separately from the other disabilities (KENYA)

In December 2018 the **GOK rolled out the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as a pilot programme** in four counties, namely, Kisumu, Isiolo, Machakos and Nyeri. This marks Kenya's commitment to the actualization of SDG 3 on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all. (KENYA)

authorities find that the persons' subject to the evictions are in a situation of vulnerability, the eviction must be suspended (for up to a month when the plaintiff is a natural person and up to three months when the plaintiff is a legal person) until the appropriate measures are taken. (SPAIN)

The NHS remains a universal service for all eligible residents, based on need, not ability to pay. **The Health and Social Care Act 2012 introduced legal duties to have regard to the need to reduce health inequalities in the benefits which can be obtained from the health service**. Health outcomes such as life expectancy have improved for all parts of the population, and although health inequalities remain, there has been some success in reducing the health gap in infant mortality, coronary heart disease and cancer. (UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND)

5. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Several by-laws and measures have been adopted to increase access to education for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations (including Roma children, children with disabilities, children from rural areas, etc.). **The special fund is set annually in the budget, providing free textbooks to various categories of children from disadvantaged groups...**The number of Roma and Egyptian children enrolled at school is increasing and the numbers dropping out decreasing. (ALBANIA)

A national human rights education programme is now in place in the country's primary and secondary schools. In addition, the National Committee on Human Rights and Freedoms (CNDHL) has organized a number of activities, including a consensus-building workshop on the mainstreaming of human rights education in 2016. It also organizes human rights events and produces a bilingual radio broadcast designed to raise people's awareness of their rights. (CAMEROON)

Decree No. 1862/2017, on **free educational services for children and adolescents from indigenous communities.** (COLOMBIA)

The General Directorate for Bilingual and Intercultural Education within the Ministry of Education has a professional development programme for teachers, which is offered in coordination with the University of San Carlos of Guatemala. It is a continuing education programme for teachers employed by the Ministry of Education, which seeks to improve the quality of educational services, bearing in mind the country's multilingual, multi-ethnic and multicultural context. In 2013, **5,072 bilingual teachers were trained at the national level.** (GUATEMALA)

Non-formal education policy approved and launched in 2018 enables the Ministry of Education to make **arrangements for informal education for people who cannot afford to attend schools at formal times of school. Such individuals include herd boys and shepherds** who normally look after animals during normal school hours. (LESOTHO)

The MOE and SUHAKAM embarked on the **Human Rights Best Practices Programme (HRBPS) in 222 schools to cultivate an attitude of respect and responsibility to human and children's rights.** The programme was also introduced to encourage students and teachers to be aware and sensitive to the issues of human and children's rights in the planning and implementation of activities in school. (MALAYSIA)

Waseela-e-Taleem (WeT) is designed to encourage BISP beneficiary families having children in the age group of 5 to 12 years, to send their out-of-school children to schools for primary education in return for cash transfers. This involves **a cash transfer of Rs. 250 per month paid quarterly (Rs. 750 per child) for all children of each beneficiary family in the age bracket of 5–12 years in return for their compliance with the co-responsibilities of school admission and a minimum of 70 percent quarterly attendance. So far, over 1.3 million children have been enrolled** and Rs. 2.9 billion has been disbursed as stipend under WeT. (PAKISTAN)

Regarding the training of teachers in the field of human rights education and child's rights education, Teacher Training Houses provide a wide offer of in-service trainings and within various extracurricular programs. Starting with 2013, **Teacher Training Houses, in partnership with the Romanian Institute for Human Rights, offered a four year formation course for all pre-university teachers on human rights** and, in particular, children's rights. (ROMANIA)

The attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers has narrowed at both key stage 2 (age 11) and key stage 4 (age 16) since 2011. **The pupil premium, worth £2.5bn in 2016, provides schools with additional money to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils of all abilities.** The UKG has provided the Education Endowment Foundation with £137 million to expand the evidence base on what works best to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils and communicate this to

schools. (UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND)

A national plan for human rights education, covering primary, secondary and higher education and vocational training, had been

approved in Uruguay in 2016. Uruguay implemented various projects to promote human rights education for teachers and educators and various human rights education projects targeted children and young person's outside the formal education system. (URUGUAY)

D. RIGHTS OF SPECIFIC PERSONS OR GROUPS

1. WOMEN

Establishment of the **Employment Sexual Harassment Prevention Act 2017**. (BARBADOS)

The high literacy rate among women and ..the **achievement of gender parity at the primary and secondary school levels**. (BARBADOS)

Decision taken by the Government in 2015 to **exempt girls from fees for upper secondary education at State schools**. (BENIN)

Benin adopted, in 2014, a document on the **standard operating procedures to be followed in combating violence against women. Benin organized several training and awareness-raising programmes on standard procedures** and compliance therewith for key stakeholders. The impact of the various training programmes can be seen in terms of ..an increase in the number of claims, which rose from 5,000 in 2011 to over 13,000 in 2014. (BENIN)

The Special Office for Combating Violence against Women was established, as was the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy. On 15 July 2019, the Office adopted a list of 10 commandments **declaring the fight against femicide and violence against women, girls and female adolescents to be a national priority...** (BOLIVIA)

The Supreme Court of Justice approved a **protocol for mainstreaming a gender perspective in court judgments**. The Institutional Policy on Gender Equality in the Judiciary, the aim of which is to introduce approaches that take account of gender and human rights issues, is in force. (BOLIVIA)

The constitutional quota of 30 per cent representation of women in Government, in Parliament and in the Senate and the **resulting increase in the participation of women in political life**. (BURUNDI)

Capacity building of institutions and staff responsible for the implementation of the GBV Law has been enormous, covering the national police, magistrates, lawyers, health technicians and various education and civil society stakeholders, **focusing on the deconstruction of sexist and discriminatory stereotypes, the various types of**

violence foreseen by the GBV Law, including sexual harassment in the work place and schools, compulsory reporting of GBV and the responsibilities of each sector in the GBV Law implementation, as determined by GBV Law. Standard operating procedures were established for the Police and Health sector, as well as manuals of good practices for education (Education for equality and non-violence) and the media. Additionally, the National Police Training Centre introduced a module on Gender and GBV in Police agent's initial training. (CABO VERDE)

Some of the accepted recommendations had been translated into initiatives and concrete actions, such as the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan and the launch of the Parity Initiative of Gender (IPG), which **promoted equality of work, business and leadership opportunities between men and women**. (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

A **gender equality certification programme** to foster good practices in private companies and public institutions. (EL SALVADOR)

In 2017/18 alone, more than 6 million women participated in large scale awareness and advocacy platforms on the subject of economic empowerment at federal and regional levels and **13,421,215 women were able to save 3,252,050,038 Birr through Small Scale Micro Finance Associations** throughout the country while **2,140,105 women were given credit opportunity and received a total of 13,325,717,507**. Currently, 439,117 women are engaged in small scale enterprises out of which 144,597 were provided with market access and networking opportunities. (ETHIOPIA)

The legislative measures to facilitate access to contraception and abortion, including **full insurance coverage and free contraception for adolescents**. (FRANCE)

In 2015 the Extraordinary National Action Plan against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence was adopted..the following mechanisms have been established: Inter-institutional Steering Committee; National Observatory on Violence..; specific National Database on Gender Based Violence. This

commitment was reiterated within the **National Strategic Plan on male violence against women, 2017-2020.** (ITALY)

The Jordanian Parliament **abolished Article 308 of the Penal Code which allowed a rapist to avoid punishment by marrying his victim for a minimum of 5 years.** The reform also included increasing the sentence for perpetrators of honour crimes. (JORDAN)

The Anti-Female Genital Mutilation board has devised several programmes including: community dialogues, alternative rites of passage, engagement of community elders, cultural leaders and religious leaders. **10,000 girls have graduated from alternative rites of passage** during this review period. Further the Anti-FGM board in collaboration with UNFPA through collaboration with other stakeholders held an end FGM cross border inter-ministerial meeting that involved Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia, culminating in the signing of a declaration to end cross border FGM within their borders. The Board also trained 4,530 duty bearers from 20 FGM hotspot counties in Kenya, on the prohibition of the practise and the effects of FGM as at May 2019. (KENYA)

To ease the burden of reporting SGBV cases, NGECC developed **a Sexual Gender-Based Information System.** Currently, the system provides a harmonized means of reporting GBV data to the Commission, from five key sectors, namely: Health, Police, Judiciary, Prosecution and Education. (KENYA)

The **National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality for 2015-2017, which includes measures covering 70% of recommendations by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,** including measures to eliminate the practice of early marriages. (KYRGYZSTAN)

Action Plan for implementation of final recommendations of the UN Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination Against Women made to the 4th periodic report of Kyrgyzstan. (KYRGYZSTAN)

From November 2018 to January 2019 seminars were held in all regions of the country on **data collection on gender discrimination and violence** with CRDP assistance. As a result, more than 300 police officers were trained. (KYRGYZSTAN)

The new Nationality Code of 2017 **allows Malagasy women to pass on their nationality to their children** irrespective of marital status. (MADAGASCAR)

The Government has intensified its efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM/excision) through the National Programme to Combat Excision, which has dealt with more than 1,080 cases of complications following excision and **resulted, with the assistance of religious leaders, in more than 8,000 women who carried out excisions in almost 1,200 villages abandoning the practice.** (MALI)

Electoral parity was enshrined in the Constitution in 2014. That facilitated **an increase of women in the Congress of the Union (42.4 per cent) and in local legislatures (42 per cent).** (MEXICO)

Achieving at least 30 per cent representation of women in both houses of Parliament and at the ministerial level. (NETHERLANDS)

Nicaragua had established the principles of parity and alternation in electoral lists, narrowing the gender gap in parliamentary representation to a minimum. Nicaragua was also **the only country in the Central American subregion to have achieved parity in the cabinet of ministers.** (NICARAGUA)

The requirement in **the Local Government Act of a minimum of 40 per cent representation of women and men in appointed positions in municipalities and municipal companies...**Norway had almost reached gender equality at the ambassadorial level. (NORWAY)

The issue of **gender-based violence is addressed by the booklet on gender and human rights, which also covers the school environment, and by the presence in schools of gender offices responsible for combating such violence.** Standard operating procedures have been disseminated in 14 regions to individuals and entities engaged in

combating gender-based violence and regional action plans carried out to provide special care for victims at the community level. (SENEGAL)

Project titled “Increasing Girls’ Schooling Rate”, ...aimed at increasing the school attendance of girls and **raising awareness among families regarding the importance of girls’ education**..18,516 local public employees, including teachers, law enforcement and health personnel, and religious officials received trainings.. “province teams” formed under the project visited 9424 local families in order to convince them to send their daughters to school, as a result of which 3319 students were enrolled in educational institutions. (TURKEY)

2. CHILDREN

The adoption of strategic documents such as the new Action Plan, referred to in the National Agenda for Children’s Rights. It was the **first policy document prepared in consultation with children**. All the main laws on children had taken into account the best interests of the child, and provided for the child’s right to be heard, while the National Agenda for Children’s Rights provided measures for the increase of children’s participation. (ALBANIA)

Regarding recommendations 49, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102: **A national action plan entitled “An Algeria fit for children” has been developed in cooperation** with national institutions, civil society organizations and a consultative group of children and adolescents with support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). (ALGERIA)

In 2014 and 2016, **through the mobilization of the Registrar General’s e-services, its family islands in the archipelago were able to obtain certified copies of birth certificates, death and marriage documents**. Residents can now retrieve these documents locally instead of having to incur the expense of travelling to the Capitol to engage in such transactions. (BAHAMAS)

Awareness-raising and training activities have helped to build the capacities of persons involved in the fight against child abuse. **A total of 101 labour inspectors, 80 magistrates and 2,263 other stakeholders have received training or have participated in awareness-raising activities**

Through Protected Youth Work, **the Youth Employment Act encourages the hiring of women through a differential subsidy granted to companies** that employ women for periods ranging from 12 to 18 months. (URUGUAY)

The Municipalities Amendment Act No. 5 of 2015, which had **established a quota system for women contesting for seats in local government elections**, thus strengthening women’s participation in politics. (VANUATU)

concerning the economic exploitation of children, particularly as regards children working at gold-panning sites. In all, 456,326 individuals (422,455 adults and 33,871 children) and 150 persons involved in the criminal justice system and/or civil society have been sensitized to issues surrounding the abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children. (BURKINA FASO)

Awareness-raising and **training activities for personnel working in the area of birth registration have been duly conducted. A module on civil status has been included in the curricula of secondary schools and teacher training colleges**. The 90 training sessions organized by the Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization in 74 localities throughout the country in 2016 served to build the capacity of 4,100 civil status officers and secretaries, or 67 per cent of the total staff. Approximately 700 other persons, including village leaders, health workers and employees of the Ministry of Justice, also benefited from these training sessions. (CAMEROON)

The Prime Minister’s Youth Council, established in 2016, includes young Canadians, representing each province and territory, who provide non-partisan advice to the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada on issues of importance to them. In addition, the federal government is working with Canadian youth to develop Canada’s first youth policy. (CANADA)

The enactment of the Act **establishing the Office of the Children’s Ombudsman.** (CHILE)

The Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development was **promoting alternative disciplinary practices through the Child Friendly School initiative, in order to decrease the use of corporal punishment.** (DOMINICA)

Within the framework of cooperation between the Government and UNICEF for the period 2012-2017, there has been **capacity-building, in the area of the judicial protection of children in conflict with the law and victims of trafficking in persons,** for 376 magistrates, 49 clerks of the court and 320 prison security agents, in the military sphere, for 1,008 gendarmes, 879 police officers and 98 army personnel and, in the social sphere, for 228 social workers and 429 members of civil society organizations. Particular emphasis has been placed on raising awareness about international agreements on children, including among 120 deputies, 98 senators, 36 officers of the parliamentary administration, 56 mayors, 105 heads of educational establishments, 202 assistant heads, 615 teachers, 26 educational advisers, 396 supervisors, 4,495 pupils, 376 students, 129 religious leaders and 49 community radio managers. (GABON)

Measures that had been taken to prevent child sex tourism, such as the joint educational campaign to protect children from sexual exploitation in tourism launched with two other countries, and the development of the **Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism.** (GERMANY)

The decentralization of birth registration services, which were formerly concentrated in Bissau, the capital city, has facilitated the registration process for parents and guardians, leading to a significant increase in the number of newborns registered free of charge. (GUINEA-BISSAU)

The human rights bodies of the MOJ have **established permanent and ad-hoc human rights counseling centers across the country that provide counseling on human rights issues.** The bodies have enhanced counseling systems for children in particular, such as setting up the toll-free “Children’s Rights Hotline” counseling call service, distributing “Children’s Rights SOS Mini Letters” to

children in elementary and junior high schools across the country, and establishing “Children’s Rights SOS E-mail,” which is an Internet-based human rights counseling service. (JAPAN)

The new Civil Registration Act adopted in 2019 contains the following provisions: **Fees are no longer charged for birth registration or the issuance of the first copy of the birth certificate;** Community leaders have been granted the authority to register births; The civil registry has been digitized; The birth registration period has been extended to 30 days; Penalties are in place for non-compliance with the Act. (MADAGASCAR)

In 2017, the GOK..established additional Child Protection Centres to provide housing, counselling, and reintegration services to rescued child labourers. The GOK also developed a National Employment Policy that requires the reporting of the number of children withdrawn from child labour and the progress of child labour-free zones. (KENYA)

New Zealand had **raised the age that a juvenile was tried within the adult criminal justice system to 18,** including 17 year olds in its youth justice system. (NEW ZEALAND)

A **post for a high commissioner for combating child poverty was created in June 2018** to respond in coordinated fashion to the anomalous situation of child poverty in Spain. The measures that the Commissioner intends to take include increasing spending on social protection for children, preventing cuts to budgets for children’s affairs and creating specific budgetary indicators. (SPAIN)

Public awareness with respect to child labour has been increased through campaigns such as the ‘No to Child Labour and Yes to Quality Education’ campaign conducted with the support of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2015. For example, **child labour was successfully eradicated in the Ratnapura District, where the first child labour free zone programme was initiated. The experience in Ratnapura is being replicated in similar programmes in all 25 districts in the country.** (SRI LANKA)

On 13 June 2018 a majority in the Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament) voted in favour of the Government's proposal to **incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) into Swedish law**. The act will enter into force on 1 January 2020. (SWEDEN)

In February 2016, the legal concept of 'children who suffered the consequences of armed conflict and military actions' was amended. Secondary legislation for a clear procedure of granting this status to children is currently in preparation. **In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, with the involvement of human rights NGOs, educational and training measures are taken to ensure the rights of children and young people in conflict**. (UKRAINE)

Creation of the National Institute for the Social Integration of Adolescents to **manage socio-educational measures to assist adolescents in conflict with the law**. (URUGUAY)

3. *PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES*

In 2018, a **new benefit was introduced for persons caring for grade I (since childhood) disabled adults** (for 14,000 families, this is additional cash assistance). The benefit is awarded for life, which provides quality care for persons in need of permanent assistance. (KAZAKHSTAN)

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act No. 8 of 2010, states: "Government, private-sector and oil-industry institutions employing at least 50 Kuwaiti workers **are required to employ professionally qualified persons with disabilities at a proportion that is no less than 4 per cent** of their Kuwaiti workforce." (KUWAIT)

The Department of Social Services provides free vocational training through specialised training centres. Successful trainees receive toolkits relevant to the employment in their trained field. Moreover, **self-employment assistance up to Rs. 25,000 for low income persons with disabilities to begin a new self-employment initiative, or to enhance an existing one, is granted** through the National Secretariat for persons with disabilities. (SRI LANKA)

The Government has implemented the 2016-2020 **Program on the Promotion of Children's Participation in children-related issues**. Following Ho Chi Minh City's introduction of the first Child Council (June 2017), Hanoi, Binh-Dinh, Quang-Ninh and Yen-Bai have also adopted this model. Additionally, the Child Forum is biannually organized at the national level and annually at the provincial, district and communal levels. (VIET NAM)

The involvement of traditional leaders in awareness raising of the rights of a child has been eased with the creation of the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs. Some of these campaigns include: He or She; and Eradication of Early Child marriages. The recognition of traditional authority in the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) No. 2 of 2016 and subsidiary legislation have facilitated the consolidation of this process. (ZAMBIA)

Organic Act No. 2/2018, **guaranteeing the right to vote for all persons with disabilities**, entered into force in December 2018. Other noteworthy developments were the adoption of Organic Act No. 1/2017, which **ensured that persons with disabilities could serve on juries** in trials by jury, and Act No. 4/2017, which **removed the restrictions on marriage** to which persons with disabilities had been subject. (SPAIN)

Under Act No. 9/2017, **any company with 50 or more employees that failed to comply with the requirement for at least 2 per cent of the persons on its payroll to be workers with disabilities was prohibited from contracting with public sector entities**. (SPAIN)

A psychological and behavioural awareness-raising and training plan was developed for all parties involved in the educational process. Hours were set aside for quality support and oversight of the students concerned in integrated schools. Some **3,000 pupils with disabilities were enrolled in primary schools during the 2014/15 academic year**. (TUNISIA)

“Regulation on MNE’s Special Education Services” was issued in 2018..in “SERÇEV Inclusive Vocational and Technical High School”, where considerable planning and research were undertaken to develop the curriculum and teaching resources, **200 students with cerebral palsy are integrated with 200 of their non-disabled peers** through “cross-harmonization” method. SERÇEV High School was selected a “Major Award Winner” at the 2018 World Cerebral Palsy Day Awards. (TURKEY)

Project titled “Inclusive Education Program” is implemented by the MNE since 2015, within the scope of which **braille devices capable of storing**

300.000 books, including all textbooks, are distributed to schools around Turkey. Over 10.000 visually impaired students benefit from said devices each year. (TURKEY)

In January 2016, the Minister of Labour and Social Protection issued an order approving regulations whereby **companies are required to set aside up to 5 per cent of the total number of jobs for persons with disabilities who have been cleared for employment under their individual rehabilitation programmes**, and for single parents of large families whose children are under the age of 18 or have disabilities. (TURKMENISTAN)

4. MINORITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The national post-literacy programme is inclusive in nature. **Indigenous and aboriginal peoples are taught in their native language**, in coordination with their parent organizations and language and culture institutes. (BOLIVIA)

The Ministry of Education has formalized the teaching role of traditional educators by issuing **new rules recognizing individuals who have expertise acquired through the knowledge and practices handed down by indigenous peoples** with regard to their language, customs, traditions, history and world view (CHILE)

The amendment introduced to **article 1 of the Constitution in 2015 in order to recognize the multi-ethnic and multicultural nature of Costa Rica**. (COSTA RICA)

The State of Costa Rica has established a **mechanism for consultation with indigenous peoples**. The mechanism's primary purpose is to ensure that the executive branch fulfils its obligation to consult indigenous peoples, through official mechanisms, about any measures or projects that are likely to affect them. The mechanism is the fruit of recommendations made by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples and input from more than five thousand indigenous persons. (COSTA RICA)

The State **recognizes that it has a debt with indigenous populations and that land currently occupied by non-indigenous persons should be returned**. For this reason, and to comply with Indigenous Peoples Act No. 6172, establishing the land rights of the indigenous population, the Rural Development Institute drew up the **National Plan for Recovery of the Indigenous Territories** of Costa Rica 2016–2022. The first phase of the National Plan, during which the lands concerned and the estimated time frame for their restitution are defined, is currently under way. (COSTA RICA)

Adoption of Act No. 9526 declaring August to be **Afrodescendant history month** in Costa Rica. (COSTA RICA)

The Public Policy for the Indigenous Peoples of El Salvador, the National Plan of Action for the Indigenous Peoples of El Salvador and the **National**

Health Policy for Indigenous Peoples were officially adopted in 2018. (EL SALVADOR)

The Constitutional Court had issued a judgment in 2016 **recognizing legal pluralism and affirming the coexistence of State and indigenous legal systems** in Guatemala. (GUATEMALA)

Decree provided that, starting from January 1, 2019, a new type of social service had been introduced in Kyrgyzstan - a **“personal assistant” in order to provide services to children with disabilities and in need of constant care**, as well as to realize rights of such children to family environment and reduction in the number of unemployed persons from among parents or legal caregivers of a child with disabilities...As of November 1, 2019 throughout the republic, there are 6373 “personal assistants”. (KYRGYZSTAN)

The new **criminal justice system recognizes indigenous jurisdiction for the culturally appropriate resolution of minor conflicts**. (MEXICO)

The Government had established a new agency called the Office for Māori Crown Relations - Te Arawhiti...tasked with **completing historical settlements due to past Treaty breaches** by the Crown and ensuring their durability. New Zealand also had a dedicated Māori housing unit to improve housing opportunities. The Māori Language in Education Strategy would strengthen the protection of te reo Māori (the Māori language). (NEW ZEALAND)

In 2016, the New Zealand Parliament passed Te Ture mō te Reo Māori, the Māori Language Act. This Act establishes a new organisation, ‘Te Mātāwai’, to lead the revitalisation of the Māori language. **The Act is written in Te Reo Māori (the Māori language) and English, with the Māori language text prevailing – a first for the New Zealand legal system**. (NEW ZEALAND)

Labour legislation was brought into line with the obligations set out in the International Labour

Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). **The Labour Code was translated into and published in Miskito and a training programme in Miskito was established to ensure that the Code is appropriated by and circulated among indigenous communities.** (NICARAGUA)

Parliament has appointed a **truth and reconciliation commission to examine a former assimilation policy** and the injustices perpetrated against the Sami and Kven/Norwegian Finns. The preparatory work was carried out in close cooperation with organisations of Sámediggi and Kven/Norwegian Finn. (NORWAY)

The law 29735, which **protects the use, preservation and recuperation of all indigenous languages** in Peru. (PERU)

The **linguistic rights of persons speaking Mirandese were protected in national legislation**

by Law No. 7/99 on Official Recognition of Linguistic Rights of the Mirandese Community. (PORTUGAL)

In order to ensure better access to education and implement the 2014-2020 Roma National Strategy, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Directorate for the Promotion and Development of Education in the Languages of Ethnic Communities (DPDELEC) offer the following measures implemented each school year: **Engagement of Roma educational mediators in selected municipalities; Grant scholarships for Roma pupils; and Engaging tutors and mentors for Roma pupils;** Grant scholarships for Roma university students. (REPUBLIC OF NORTH MECEDONIA)

A very much appreciated measure is the **health mediators program**, mentioned in the annual reports of the European Commission concerning Roma inclusion in the EU as an example of good practice for facilitating access to healthcare. (ROMANIA)

5. MIGRANTS, REFUGEES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Since mid-2011, regional advice centres all over Germany have received support from the Integration through Qualifications (IQ) funding programme. These centres also provide migrants with free advice on the professional qualifications they obtained abroad and on opportunities to acquire qualifications in Germany. **The objective is to give people with professional qualifications obtained abroad greater access to employment suited to their level of skills. The Recognition in Germany app, which provides information on this topic, was launched in April 2016.** (GERMANY)

Efforts by the Ministry of Education to provide **equitable access to education for all children, regardless of their nationality or legal status.** Of significant importance in that area were decrees issued to enrol every child in the 2017–2018 school year, regardless of status, and covering children who were exempt from tuition and textbook fees. The number of double-shift schools had increased from 197 to 207 schools in host communities and to 47 schools in camps. (JORDAN)

Refugees in Lesotho enjoyed access to basic health care and received assistance to access basic education. Refugees also had the right to work, provided that they obtained work permits; unemployed refugees receive a grant from the Government. (LESOTHO)

Government ensured that the internally displaced persons were granted equal political participation by **providing polling booths at all IDP Camps during the 2015 General Elections.** (NIGERIA)

In August 2019, the Council of Ministers approved the **National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, one of the first countries in the world to do so.** (PORTUGAL)

Universal public health has been reinstated through Royal Decree-Law No. 7/2018, **allowing foreign nationals not registered as residents of Spain or residing there without authorization to exercise the right to health coverage** and care under the same conditions as persons of Spanish nationality. (SPAIN)

All children in Sweden, including those present in Sweden without the necessary permits, **have the right to both healthcare and education.** (SWEDEN)

Equivalence applications of asylum seekers who failed to submit originals or copies of their diplomas are accepted and they are admitted to the process of equivalence since January 2017 in line with international regulations. As of October 2019, around 7.400 equivalence applications are submitted by Syrians. Pursuant to the equivalence documents, asylum seekers can either perform profession or continue their academic studies. (TURKEY)

6. STATELESS PERSON.

In December 2016, the President issued a directive **that all eligible stateless Makonde people be issued with national identity cards and subsequently with land title deeds.** They were declared the 43rd Kenyan tribe in February 2017. As at June 2017, 1,496 Certificates of Registration as Kenya Citizens, 1,176 National Identity cards and 1,731 Birth Certificates had been issued to the Makonde people. (KENYA)

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Kyrgyzstan was the first country to have **comprehensively addressed the problem of statelessness, having undertaken efforts to identify 13,700 stateless persons,** who now enjoyed full rights as citizens. (KYRGYZSTAN)

No children born on Romanian territory remain stateless; they can acquire the Romanian citizenship if their parents apply for it, under the conditions of the Romanian Citizenship Law no. 21/1991, (ROMANIA)