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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Ethiopia

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Ethiopia was held at the 13th meeting, on 14 May 2019. The delegation of Ethiopia was headed by the Deputy Attorney General of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, His Excellency Dr. Gedion Timothewos Hassebon. At its 17th meeting, held on 16 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Ethiopia.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Ethiopia: Angola, Nepal and Hungary.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Ethiopia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/ETH/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMRF's, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America was transmitted to Ethiopia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the UPR offered a great opportunity to Ethiopia, particularly as the country was undergoing a process of profound political reform aimed at revitalizing the enjoyment of human rights.
6. The national report was prepared in consultation with all relevant government agencies. In addition, consultative forums had been held with inter alia the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations and academics, and public opinion was also solicited.
7. Following the previous universal periodic review, the National Monitoring, Implementation, Reporting and Follow up Mechanism (NMRF) was established and served as a hub of the Government's effort to coordinate the implementation of treaty obligations and supported recommendations from the previous review. Those recommendations have been incorporated in the Second National Human Rights Action Plan. A national coordinating committee composed of nine relevant ministries and the head of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission was established and entrusted with supervising the implementation of the Plan.
8. The period under review has been challenging and turbulent times for Ethiopia. The country experienced protests and demonstrations and two states of emergency were

declared. These events triggered a process of political reform and transformation that was still unfolding.

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

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

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

12. The delegation stated that pent up grievances and tensions, at times deliberately stirred by malignant forces, have posed a serious challenge to the reform efforts by causing conflict, instability and displacement in different parts of the country. Cognizant of the danger, the government has taken measures to uphold rule of law, ensure accountability and foster peace. An Administrative Boundaries and Identities Commission was established to inquire into, among others, the underlying causes behind the frequent communal clashes and conflicts. A national reconciliation commission was also established with a mandate to promote inter-communal understanding, reconciliation and harmony.

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

14. Ethiopia has achieved gender parity at cabinet level with 50 percent of the ministerial posts held by women.

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

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

16. During the interactive dialogue, 132 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
17. Maldives applauded the progress towards environmentally friendly sustainable development.
18. Mali welcomed the measures taken to improve women's political representation.
19. Malta noted the commitment to eradicate discrimination.
20. Mauritania noted the adoption of the Growth and Transformation Plan.
21. Mauritius noted the National Human Rights Action Plan and ratification of the Maputo Protocol.
22. Mexico welcomed the law regulating civil society organisations and efforts to achieve gender parity.
23. Montenegro urged Ethiopia to protect the rights of children with disabilities.
24. Morocco welcomed the adoption of the Growth and Transformation Plan.
25. Mozambique noted ratification of human rights instruments and the open-border policy.
26. Myanmar applauded the efforts to increase women's political representation.
27. Namibia noted regional peace and security initiatives and political reforms.
28. Nepal welcomed the National Reproductive Health Strategy and the National Children's Policy.
29. Netherlands noted the steps to release political prisoners and address the issue of torture.
30. Nigeria applauded the Growth and Transformation Plan and the commitment to regional peace.
31. Norway was concerned about the growing number of internally displaced persons
32. Oman commended Ethiopia for adopting the Second Growth and Transformation Plan.
33. Pakistan appreciated the economic policies aimed at expanding healthcare and education infrastructure.
34. Philippines welcomed the law on human trafficking and smuggling.
35. The Republic of Korea commended the revision of the Charities and Societies Proclamation.
36. Romania encouraged further implementation of plans concerning the rights of women and children.
37. The Russian Federation noted the National Human Rights Action Plan.
38. Rwanda noted reforms promoting gender equality and steps fostering peace and security.
39. Senegal welcomed the measures to broaden the political and civic space.
40. Serbia welcomed the establishment of a National Monitoring, Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism.

41. Seychelles recognized positive steps to promote human rights, including improving detention conditions.
42. Sierra Leone noted political reforms building national peace and cohesion.
43. Singapore noted the significant efforts to ensure equitable access to education.
44. Slovakia appreciated human rights progress, but was concerned about child sexual abuse.
45. Slovenia noted some human rights improvements, but was concerned about ethnic conflicts.
46. Somalia noted human rights reforms and positive actions for gender balance.
47. South Africa noted political reforms and cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms.
48. Spain congratulated Ethiopia for various measures adopted since the previous review.
49. Sri Lanka appreciated the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
50. State of Palestine noted the National Reproductive Health Strategy.
51. Sudan noted the strengthening of human rights protection and cooperating with international mechanisms.
52. Sweden was encouraged by enhanced regional peace, development and domestic democratic reforms.
53. Switzerland welcomed reforms and the closure of detention centres where torture occurred.
54. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the establishment of the NMRF.
55. Tajikistan noted human rights centered reforms and the widening of the democratic space.
56. Thailand welcomed political, economic and socio-cultural reforms.
57. Togo thanked Ethiopia for the presentation of its report.
58. Tunisia noted progress in strengthening human rights and democracy, and the adoption of legislation.
59. Turkey encouraged Ethiopia to meet needs of internally displaced persons.
60. Uganda welcomed the climate change initiatives and measures to protect refugee rights.
61. Ukraine noted some human rights progress, including through adopting legislative acts.
62. United Arab Emirates noted improvements in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights.
63. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned about the high levels of displacement of people.
64. The United States of America noted the decriminalisation of political opposition and the allowance of peaceful assemblies.
65. Uruguay noted the implementation of a national human rights action plan for 2016-2020.

66. Viet Nam noted the effort to protect economic, social and cultural rights.
67. Yemen noted the implementation of the second national human rights action plan.
68. Zambia noted the closure of the Ma'ekalawi detention centre.
69. Zimbabwe noted measures taken to ensure social security, access to education and healthcare.
70. Afghanistan noted reforms to widen civil space, combat human trafficking and empower women.
71. Algeria noted the efforts to eliminate child labour and improve school attendance for girls.
72. Angola noted the efforts to consolidate peace and ensure economic growth.
73. Argentina noted the adoption of a new law on refugees.
74. Armenia noted the establishment of the NMRF and the strengthened role of women in society.
75. Australia noted steps taken to widen the political space and improve gender equality.
76. The delegation of Ethiopia stated requests for visits from the Special Rapporteurs on the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association, Freedom of Expression, Extreme Poverty, Education and Leprosy were recently granted. A memorandum of understanding has been signed with ICRC, allowing the Organization access to all prison facilities.
77. The Government's primary focus would be to ensure that the 2020 national elections were free, fair and credible. A new establishment proclamation for the National Electoral Board was adopted, a new chairperson appointed, and the capacity of the Board enhanced. Furthermore, the electoral legislation was being amended. The Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation No. 590/2008 was also in the process of being amended. In March 2019, 107 political parties, including the ruling party, signed a code of conduct that would guide their activities.
78. Ethiopia was hosting about a million refugees from about 26 countries. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework was rolled-out. In addition, a new progressive refugee proclamation was adopted and ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy was being finalized. Efforts were being made to include refugees in the national and local development systems and plans. There was a special program focused on the protection needs of refugee women, girls and children.
79. Factors, including drought and conflict among different ethnic groups, have resulted in a high number of internally displaced people. The reconciliation and peace conferences held in different localities, as well as the re-integration and rehabilitation initiatives, resulted in about 800,000 displaced people wilfully returning to their neighbourhoods. Humanitarian assistance was being provided in areas of displacement and in areas of return. Other initiatives included the establishment of the National Reconciliation Commission and the Administrative Boundaries and Identity Issues Commission.
80. Ethiopia enacted Proclamation No.909 of 2015 to domesticate the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, which supplement the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. A national committee and task forces at regional and federal levels respectively, were established to follow up the implementation of the legislation. Concerted efforts were underway to ensure the safe return of irregular migrants detained abroad.

81. Austria noted the release of political prisoners, but was concerned about ethnic tensions.
82. Azerbaijan noted progress in implementing recommendations from the previous review.
83. Bahrain noted the establishment NMRF.
84. Barbados noted the implementation of measures to strengthen social cohesion.
85. Belarus noted the effort to combat corruption and reduce poverty.
86. Belgium noted the planned reforms to improve the human rights situation.
87. Benin noted measures taken to improve intercultural and interreligious dialogue.
88. Bhutan noted the progress made in implementing recommendations from previous review.
89. Plurinational State of Bolivia noted the reforms related to the protection of human rights.
90. Botswana commented Ethiopia for its political reforms.
91. Brazil encouraged Ethiopia to promote gender equality and combat violence against women.
92. Bulgaria noted the efforts to ensure gender equality and combat human trafficking.
93. Burkina Faso noted the adoption on a national human rights action plan for 2016-2020.
94. Burundi noted the establishment of a national mechanism for monitoring, reporting and follow-up.
95. Cabo Verde noted the incorporation of supported UPR recommendations in the National Human Rights Action Plan.
96. Canada welcomed the new law governing civil society organizations.
97. Chad noted the establishment of a national mechanism for monitoring, reporting and follow-up.
98. Chile noted efforts to prevent torture and other cruel or degrading treatment.
99. China commended efforts to eradicate poverty, and develop education and health programs.
100. Congo appreciated ongoing implementation of the second human rights action plan.
101. Costa Rica thanked Ethiopia for its report.
102. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed measures to reform civil society, media and the fight against terrorism.
103. Croatia noted major democratic reforms.
104. Cuba thanked Ethiopia for its national report.
105. Cyprus welcomed the government's engagement with civil society and opposition parties.
106. Czechia noted the release of political prisoners and the return of exiled opposition.
107. Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended achievements in poverty reduction, education, health, and food security.

108. Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the law on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.
109. Denmark stated that prerequisites for ensuring progress included protecting vulnerable group affected by conflict.
110. Djibouti welcomed political reforms that have improved democracy and the rule of law.
111. Dominican Republic made recommendations.
112. Ecuador noted the adoption of the second National Plan of Action for Human Rights.
113. Egypt commended Ethiopia for its efforts to reinforce stability in the region.
114. Eritrea expressed satisfaction with the unfolding political and legislative reforms introduced by the new administration.
115. Estonia noted the government's dialogue with civil society and the release of political prisoners.
116. Fiji noted efforts to prevent internal displacement through early warning mechanisms.
117. Finland noted the widening of space for political and civil rights.
118. France was concerned about inter-ethnic violence.
119. Gabon welcomed measures for persons with disabilities, despite the challenges.
120. Georgia welcomed the decision to establish the NMRF.
121. Germany commended Ethiopia for releasing political prisoners and for recently initiated reforms.
122. Ghana commended Ethiopia for committing to upholding human rights and good governance.
123. Greece welcomed the increased representation of women in political life.
124. Guyana commended Ethiopia for efforts at addressing poverty and for reaching vulnerable sections of society.
125. Haiti noted efforts to promote human rights and improve the living conditions of its people.
126. The Holy See noted efforts in the areas of education, health and condition of works.
127. Honduras commended Ethiopia for efforts to reduce poverty through the second growth and transformation plan.
128. Hungary noted that Ethiopia was a party to seven core international human rights treaties.
129. Iceland welcomed steps taken in advancing gender equality and women's rights.
130. India noted capacity-building measures that had been undertaken.
131. Indonesia welcomed the second Growth and Transformation Plan.
132. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted cooperation with the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission.
133. Iraq welcomed efforts to protect human rights and to implement UPR recommendations.

134. Ireland urged Ethiopia to ensure the prompt, impartial and thorough investigation of human rights violations.
135. Israel commended the adoption of National Strategies and Policies, including on Gender Equality and Girls Education.
136. Italy appreciated the commitment to end female genital mutilation and child marriage by 2025.
137. Japan welcomed progress on empowerment of women, protection of refugees, and civil and political rights.
138. Jordan welcomed the adoption of the 2016-2020 human rights plan and other plans and programs.
139. Kazakhstan welcomed reforms, including enhancing the protection of human rights and widening the democratic space.
140. Kenya noted the establishment of a NMRF and the government reform agenda on human rights.
141. Kuwait noted the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Human Rights.
142. Kyrgyzstan welcomed the achievements in addressing gender equality.
143. Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Ethiopia for the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy.
144. Latvia noted the acceptance of several requests by Special Rapporteurs to visit the country.
145. Lesotho noted progress to safeguard sexual and reproductive rights of women.
146. Libya welcomed the measures taken to strengthen national human rights institutions.
147. Lithuania noted the release of political prisoners, human rights defenders and journalists.
148. Luxembourg welcomed the considerable effort made in receiving refugees from Eritrea.
149. Madagascar noted that the family law provided for women to enjoy equal rights.
150. Portugal acknowledged significant measures to improve the human rights situation.
151. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that education was given priority.
152. Qatar welcomed the Growth and Transformation Plan.
153. New Zealand recognised the progress in opening civil and political space.
154. The delegation of Ethiopia stated that over the last 20 years the country had successfully implemented its strategy of expanding and rehabilitating primary health care facilities, which lead to improvements in maternal and child health and a steady decline in the under-five mortality rate. However, much remained to be done to achieve universal health coverage.
155. Women's concerns were effectively mainstreamed into national programs and development plans, as evidenced by the inclusion of women's participation and benefit as a pillar in the second five-year Growth and Transformation Plan. In addition, a Gender Mainstreaming Manual and Gender Responsive Budgeting Manual were developed.
156. All forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, are prohibited in law. Policy and institutional measures, such as the Women Development and Change Strategy,

have been introduced to protect women's rights. The Strategic Plan for an Integrated and Multi-sector Response on Violence against Women and Children was being implemented and various institutional measures such as child and women protection units in the police and justice bureaus have been established. The Civil Servants Proclamation of 2017 explicitly prohibited sexual harassment in the workplaces.

157. The National Strategy on Harmful Traditional Practices focused on eliminating child marriage, female genital mutilation and abduction. The implementation of the Vital Events Registration Proclamation calling for the registration of all births, marriages, divorces and deaths was expected to aid the efforts to eliminate child marriage. At the First Girls' Summit in London in 2014, the Government committed to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation by 2025 and a roadmap has been prepared for implementation.

158. Awareness creation schemes have been implemented to eliminate the prevalent stereotype and stigma against persons with disability and the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been translated into five local languages and distributed to the public. A landmark ruling by the House of Federations upheld the right of visually impaired persons to serve as judges in law courts. Nonetheless, accessibility of social services to persons with disabilities and effective mainstreaming of the rights of persons with disabilities remained a major challenge.

159. A Comprehensive National Child Policy based on the provisions of the Convention on Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was being implemented.

160. National initiatives such as the Urban and Rural Food Security Strategy, the National Social Protection Policy, the Urban Development Policy, the Productive Safety Net Program, the Job Creation Strategy and Household Asset Building Programs have contributed to food security and addressing malnutrition. Agricultural productivity has risen, through assistance given to farmers. However, frequently occurring droughts have raised challenges. Global efforts to combat the effects of climate change should be further enhanced and support to fulfil national commitments was critical to achieving food security. Global partnership was key towards implementing the sustainable development goals.

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

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

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

163.2 Advance towards the ratification of core International Human Rights Instruments (Greece);

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

- 163.4 Ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties (Lithuania);
- 163.5 Ratify the Kampala Convention and create a policy framework for all internally displaced persons (Norway);
- 163.6 Ratify the Kampala Convention and take necessary measures to provide humanitarian organizations with access (Switzerland);
- 163.7 Ratify the Kampala Convention (Uganda);
- 163.8 Ratify the International Labour Organization Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 163.9 Consider acceding and ratifying the ILO Convention 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers (Uruguay);
- 163.10 Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (Belgium);
- 163.11 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);
- 163.12 Consider acceding and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Uruguay);
- 163.13 Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Cyprus);
- 163.14 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute (Estonia);
- 163.15 Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Denmark);
- 163.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);
- 163.17 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 163.18 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);
- 163.19 Ratify Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
- 163.20 Ratify international human rights instruments such as the Optional Protocols of International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (Estonia);
- 163.21 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of

the death penalty and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine);

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

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

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

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

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

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

163.28 Continue the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal);

163.29 Expedite the process of acceding to both the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);

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

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

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

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

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

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

163.36 Consider acceding to the OP-CAT at the earliest convenience (Ghana);

- 163.37 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);
- 163.38 Ratify OP-CAT and consistently apply Art 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations in all cases (Austria);
- 163.39 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 163.40 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (Denmark);
- 163.41 Enhance cooperation with Special Procedures and allow them unhindered access (Germany);
- 163.42 Consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 163.43 Continue to cooperate with mandate holders (Senegal);
- 163.44 Issue an open standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures (Ukraine);
- 163.45 Extending a standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council to visit the country (Uruguay);
- 163.46 Extend standing invitations to the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Austria);
- 163.47 Extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Special Procedures mandate holders (Cabo Verde);
- 163.48 Issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Costa Rica);
- 163.49 Extend standing invitations to the UN Special Procedures (Czechia);
- 163.50 Consider addressing pending visits by the special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);
- 163.51 Further strengthen cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms, including by extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Ireland);
- 163.52 Adopt an open, merit-based approach when selecting national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 163.53 Continue cooperation with the United Nations system in order to comply with reporting obligations. (Dominican Republic);
- 163.54 Accelerate the process to domesticate provisions of the international human rights instruments to which it is a party (Zimbabwe);
- 163.55 Consider incorporating into its legislation a definition of torture in line with the United Nations Convention against Torture (Brazil);
- 163.56 Expedite efforts to amend the Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation to protect the rights of freedom of expression and press freedom (Maldives);

- 163.57 Bring Anti-Terrorism Act No. 652/2009 into line with international human rights standards (Senegal);
- 163.58 Complete the revision of the Antiterrorism Proclamation, the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation law, the Electoral law and ensure their effective implementation (Germany);
- 163.59 Prioritize the revision of the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation and Media Services Act to align with Ethiopia's international human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);
- 163.60 Continue its reform measures to widen the civic space and protect the right to freedom of expression, in particular through the revision of the Anti-terrorism proclamation and the Media Proclamation (Republic of Korea);
- 163.61 Speed up the process reviewing the Anti-terrorism Proclamation and the Computer Crime Proclamation in accordance with the ICCPR (Belgium);
- 163.62 With a view to the Right to Privacy, revise the Computer Crimes Proclamation (Germany);
- 163.63 Complete reviewing their legislation on anti-terrorism, as well as their Electoral and Media Laws, in order for them to be in line with international standards (Greece);
- 163.64 Review laws from a gender perspective and adopt a comprehensive law on gender-based violence that would include all forms of violence against women (Iceland);
- 163.65 Continue mainstreaming disability rights in its national legislations (Indonesia);
- 163.66 Review provisions of the Charities and Societies Proclamation which may seem to be infringing on the human rights of civil society organisation (Lesotho);
- 163.67 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive law on gender-based violence, addressing all forms of violence against women (Lesotho);
- 163.68 Adopt the draft law to promote greater participation of civil society organizations in human rights work (Mali);
- 163.69 Accelerate the review of key national legislation with the aim to ensure safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists (Lithuania);
- 163.70 Re-examine the penalty framework for perpetrators of sexual violence, and increase the resources dedicated to combating sexual and gender-based violence (Norway);
- 163.71 Speedily enact the draft legislation developed and proclamation tabled to strengthen the offices of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and the Institution of the Ombudsman (Seychelles);
- 163.72 Strengthen the national legal framework to ensure the prevention of and accountability towards violations of human rights in detention centres (Seychelles);
- 163.73 Mainstream the rights of women with disabilities in law and practice (Sierra Leone);

- 163.74 Consider repealing specific provisions of the Family Code that creates room for discrimination on the basis of disability regarding rights (Sierra Leone);
- 163.75 Finalize the revision of the key national legislation, including the Election Law, Media Law, and the Anti-Terrorism Proclamation, and ensure their effective implementation (Slovakia);
- 163.76 Develop its legislative framework on education in order to guarantee the right to education for all (Slovakia);
- 163.77 Strengthen its legal framework on education with a view to guaranteeing the right to education for all (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 163.78 Take efforts to establish adequate legislation to ensure the right to education for all (Guyana);
- 163.79 Improve national legislation on free and compulsory education (Cabo Verde);
- 163.80 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between same sex persons (Spain);
- 163.81 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive law on gender-based violence, addressing all forms of violence against women and girls (Sweden);
- 163.82 Amend the Criminal Code with a view to increase the penalties for female genital mutilation, criminalize marital rape and exclude the applicability in domestic violence cases of the extenuating circumstances (Sweden);
- 163.83 Repeal the provisions and articles of the Family Code to prohibit discrimination based on disability (Algeria);
- 163.84 Criminalise marital rape and exclude the applicability in domestic violence cases of the extenuating circumstances set out in the criminal law (Belgium);
- 163.85 Further strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights (Bhutan);
- 163.86 Clearly criminalize the trafficking of women and children in accordance with international standards and explicitly prohibit the sale of children and make efforts to reduce maternal mortality rates. (Costa Rica);
- 163.87 Repeal or amend legislation that may place obstacles on legitimate activities to promote and defend human rights (Croatia);
- 163.88 Finalise the revision of electoral law with view of the 2020 general elections and focus on equal participation of all citizens (Czechia);
- 163.89 Ensure the independence of the Human Rights Commission, of the Ombudsman and of the judiciary (Germany);
- 163.90 Increase the capacity of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission to monitor alleged human rights abuses and violations (Greece);
- 163.91 Fully implement the recently completed draft legislation to further strengthen the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Indonesia);

- 163.92 Adopt the draft law aimed to support the work of Ethiopian Human Rights Institution to among others train security forces, public servants and the general public on human rights (Kenya);
- 163.93 Continue strengthening the national human rights institutions to promote and protect the rights of all segments of the population (Nepal);
- 163.94 Support the victims of human rights violations, including internally displaced persons, through strengthening institutional mechanisms for reconciliation, and promoting accountability for atrocities (Netherlands);
- 163.95 Expedite the process of reconciliation through the National Reconciliation Commission while fully engaging with all stakeholders (Norway);
- 163.96 Step up its efforts to further strengthen National Human Rights Institutions (Pakistan);
- 163.97 Continue to strengthen the independence and the operational capacity of national institutions in the field of human rights (Romania);
- 163.98 Continue to bring the work of the national human rights institutions in line with international standards (Russian Federation);
- 163.99 Continue to strengthen the capacity of the Ethiopian Commission on Human Rights, which is responsible for all alleged human rights violations (Serbia);
- 163.100 Further strengthen the Administrative Boundaries and Identity Issues Commission (Malta);
- 163.101 Continue strengthening the national human rights institutions (Mauritania);
- 163.102 Accelerate the review process of Law 210/2000 in order to set up a national human rights commission pursuant to the Paris Principles and provide it with the necessary human, technical and financial resources (Togo);
- 163.103 Strengthen the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission so that it fully complies with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 163.104 Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission is functioning in compliance with the Paris Principles (Afghanistan);
- 163.105 Take further steps towards strengthening the capacity and independence of the Ombudsman Institution (Armenia);
- 163.106 Take appropriate measures to strengthen the capacity and the independence of the Ethiopian National Human Rights Commission, the Ombudsman and the judiciary (Bulgaria);
- 163.107 Strengthen the mandate and ensure the independence of the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Canada);
- 163.108 Further strengthen the role of the Human Rights Commission of Ethiopia and ensure its functioning in compliance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 163.109 Ensure the sustainability and capacities of the Commission on Human Rights, by providing it with the necessary resources to process and

investigate complaints of human rights violations and ensure its independence and compliance with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

163.120 Consider taking measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);

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

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

163.123 Continue its efforts in the implementation of the second National Human Rights Action Plan from 2016 to 2020 (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

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

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

163.126 Adopt a comprehensive and inclusive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Iceland);

163.127 Put in place provisions prohibiting discrimination against girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic minorities, children living in poverty and in street situations as well as children with or suffering from HIV/AIDs (Madagascar);

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

163.129 Ensure equality between women and men at all levels, and end early marriages and female genital mutilation (France);

163.130 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns to prevent the stigmatization of LGBTI individuals, with particular emphasis on health professionals (Iceland);

163.131 Take measures to reduce the societal stigma faced by LGBTI persons, including repealing provisions in national law that criminalize consensual same sex relations (Australia);

163.132 Recognize in the legislation the right to equality and non-discrimination of LGBTI people and take measures to combat violence against them and guarantee access to justice for them (Mexico);

163.133 Continue with their national plan on Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) as this will increase the implementation of all human rights and especially economic social and cultural rights (Kenya);

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

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

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

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

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

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

163.140 Ensure that the Disaster Risk Management Policy addresses existing and new risk factors for gender-based violence within the context of disaster risk reduction (Fiji);

163.141 Strengthen its national disaster preparedness plans to ensure that appropriate national and local measures are in place to adapt to changing climate conditions and reduce risks from future disasters (Fiji);

- 163.142 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environment and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory framework (Fiji);
- 163.143 Sustain its efforts in combatting terrorism, and promoting peace and security (Nigeria);
- 163.144 Pursue its efforts to combat terrorism and its effects on the enjoyment of human rights (Egypt);
- 163.145 Abolish the death penalty (Iceland);
- 163.146 Consider adopting a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to formally abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 163.147 Abolish definitely the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Luxembourg);
- 163.148 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 163.149 Consider imposing a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 163.150 Formally abolish the death penalty by removing capital punishment from the penal code (Sweden);
- 163.151 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards complete abolition (Australia);
- 163.152 Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 163.153 Introduce a definition of torture in its Penal Code that covers all of the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Kyrgyzstan);
- 163.154 Continue to prioritise the prevention of acts of torture, cruel, or degrading treatment and ensuring accountability constitute the core of the on-going political reforms (South Africa);
- 163.155 Adopt all necessary measures so that acts of torture are not repeated, by ensuring that those responsible are brought to justice (Spain);
- 163.156 Continue strengthening laws and policies on prevention of acts of torture, cruel, or degrading treatment by senior officials and in particular, by armed forces (Botswana);
- 163.157 Continue independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of torture in places of detention (Czechia);
- 163.158 Strengthen the enforcement of legal provisions prohibiting harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and cutting, as well as forced and early marriages (Hungary);
- 163.159 Effectively prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including Female Genital Mutilation and Human Trafficking (Germany);
- 163.160 Expedite efforts to eliminate child marriage and FGM (Cyprus);
- 163.161 Take measures aimed at eliminating harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, forced early marriages and all forms of violence against women and girls (Namibia);

- 163.162 Strengthen the efforts to eliminate harmful traditional practices and female genital mutilation towards gender equality, especially in higher education (United Arab Emirates);
- 163.163 Complete and fully implement the policies, strategies and plans aiming to end the practices of Female Genital Mutilation and child marriage (Israel);
- 163.164 Take urgent measures to accelerate progress to end gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls, including child early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 163.165 efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal);
- 163.166 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation, and eliminate any loopholes that might undermine the protection of women's rights (Rwanda);
- 163.167 Take all necessary measures to eliminate harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and cutting and child, early and forced marriage (Slovenia);
- 163.168 Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate gender-based violence and practices such as female genital mutilation and early marriage (Spain);
- 163.169 Take the necessary measures to implement the relevant legal provisions prohibiting and criminalising genital mutilation (Togo);
- 163.170 Address effectively female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage both in law and in practice (Zambia);
- 163.171 Combat harmful traditional practices against women and children by effectively implementing a strategy and the national action plan on harmful traditional practices and investigate and sanction such acts (Argentina);
- 163.172 Step up awareness-raising initiatives to combat harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early marriage (Burkina Faso);
- 163.173 Continue efforts in the eradication of female genital mutilation and early marriage, and in the improvement of conditions of detention in custodial facilities (Burundi);
- 163.174 Take all measures to completely eliminate Female Genital Mutilation and child marriage (Cabo Verde);
- 163.175 Fight against female genital mutilation (Congo);
- 163.176 Eliminate harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation and decriminalise termination of pregnancies (Denmark);
- 163.177 Continue with the efforts to combat gender based violence and to eliminate female genital mutilation (Estonia);
- 163.178 Strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls and to end female genital mutilation (Finland);
- 163.179 Redouble efforts to improve the conditions of detention facilities with particular consideration for women and children (Holy See);

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

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

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

163.183 Protect individuals across the country against rising interethnic violence; guarantee the respect of human rights in the regions and promote the conditions allowing security forces to intervene to ensure the protection of populations in the event of threats (France);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

163.192 Continue efforts to promote rehabilitation centres for delinquent juveniles (Tunisia);

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

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

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

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

- 163.197 Ensure independent, impartial, and transparent investigations into all alleged cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials and hold those found culpable to account (Ghana);
- 163.198 Hold accountable security forces that commit human rights violations (United States of America);
- 163.199 Redouble measures to establish effective procedures and mechanisms to receive, supervise and investigate cases of child abuse and prosecute the guilty (Honduras);
- 163.200 Ensure independent and impartial investigations into cases of extrajudicial executions and hold perpetrators to account (Portugal);
- 163.201 Continue on this positive trajectory by undertaking effective and impartial investigations into past abuses, ensuring redress for victims and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New Zealand);
- 163.202 Ensure proper prosecution of alleged perpetrators of child abuses, and develop training programmes to effectively identify, report and manage ill-treatment and abuse cases (Slovakia);
- 163.203 Investigate and punish human rights violations which had occurred in various regions, in particular Amhara and Oromia, addressing various ethnic, social, economic and political dimensions (Mexico);
- 163.204 Intensify efforts aimed at ensuring that the 2020 national and regional elections are held in a conducive manner (Namibia);
- 163.205 Put in place the necessary conditions for the holding of free and democratic elections in 2020 (France);
- 163.206 Ensure the upcoming elections are conducted in a free, fair, and democratic manner (Japan);
- 163.207 Continue its efforts in the context of the 2020 elections by taking all necessary measures to ensure a fair, free, transparent and peaceful electoral process and ensure the inclusion of internally displaced persons (Switzerland);
- 163.208 Record the progress made on human rights in the legal framework and ensure its effective implementation (France);
- 163.209 Continue encouraging inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue, to foster peace and cooperation within the diverse and rich traditions of the Country (Holy See);
- 163.210 Take further measures to promote tolerance and dialogue between ethnic and religious groups (Kazakhstan);
- 163.211 Continue to support dialogue on culture and religion for all ethnic groups in Ethiopia (Libya);
- 163.212 Strengthen the capacity of institutional mechanisms for intercommunity reconciliation in Ethiopia and ensure support to victims (Luxembourg);
- 163.213 Consolidate the institutional framework for inter-ethnic reconciliation, ensure accountability and provide relief for the victims, including internally displaced persons and their safe return (Romania);

- 163.214 Continue taking steps to promote religious dialogue and prevent discrimination on religious grounds (Malta);
- 163.215 Continue implement measures to eradicate of all forms of discrimination through promotion of interreligious dialogue and prevention of discrimination on religious grounds (Tajikistan);
- 163.216 Seek to promote inter-cultural dialogue, lifestyles and other values of all ethnic groups in Ethiopia, and to strengthen their ties (Barbados);
- 163.217 Put in place adequate guidelines, equipment and training of law enforcement officials on the use of force when policing public assemblies (Ghana);
- 163.218 Ensure civil and political rights, particularly freedom of association and freedom of expression, are upheld, including ending the practice of internet shutdowns (Australia);
- 163.219 Ensure that journalists and human rights defenders undertake their work in a free environment that guarantees the rights to freedom of opinion and expression (Chile);
- 163.220 Further promote genuine participation of civil society and NGOs in public affairs and decision-making (Austria);
- 163.221 Continue to support and encourage the participation of women in politics platforms both in regional and national levels (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 163.222 Continue current efforts to minimize gender disparity in the federal executive organs and further to extend this effort to legislative and judiciary organs of the federal and regional states (Eritrea);
- 163.223 Continue its measures to combat human trafficking and smuggling (Myanmar);
- 163.224 Continue and strengthen efforts at tackling trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Guyana);
- 163.225 Continue its endeavours in combating against human trafficking, particularly women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 163.226 Make further efforts to reduce human trafficking (Iraq);
- 163.227 Ensure concrete measures of support for victims of human trafficking, including the provision of shelter, health services and financial aid (Israel);
- 163.228 Further strengthen concerted efforts towards the effective implementation of anti-trafficking in persons' law (Philippines);
- 163.229 Promote efforts aiming to raise awareness of trafficking in persons and strengthen investigations and prosecutions through the training of investigators, prosecutors and judges (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 163.230 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons and adopt a comprehensive national legislation in order to, inter alia, explicitly prohibit and criminalize the sale of children and further develop a national mechanism for the identification and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking (Belarus);

- 163.231 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly the exploitation of children and women, by strengthening the fight against traffickers (Djibouti);
- 163.232 Establish a minimum wage that would allow workers in the clothing industry to improve their living conditions (Angola);
- 163.233 Take further measures to improve the working conditions of people living in rural areas, as well as to improve the living conditions of farmers and meet their needs (Qatar);
- 163.234 Take effective and affirmative measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can enter the Job market, in particular by increasing opportunities for vocational training (Haiti);
- 163.235 Redouble measures to guarantee the employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, in particular by increasing vocational training opportunities (Honduras);
- 163.236 Take effective and affirmative measures to ensure the employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market (Hungary);
- 163.237 Continue to strengthen the Productive Safety Network Program which supports about 8 million persons with chronic food shortage (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 163.238 Continue to develop systems to achieve food security through, the development and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, increasing food production, and improving the food distribution system (Barbados);
- 163.239 Take further measures to sustain and reinforce food security (Viet Nam);
- 163.240 Strengthen the Food Security Strategy in order to ensure food security at the household level, especially in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 163.241 Continue working on maintaining the progress achieved in guaranteeing the right to food, in particular through implementation of the Strategy on Food Security (Cuba);
- 163.242 Ensure that urban restructuring initiatives do not cause undue displacements and evictions, and adopt public policies and regulations to support the persons affected by the implementation of such projects (Brazil);
- 163.243 Continue ongoing measures for poverty reduction, access to health care and quality education (India);
- 163.244 Continue efforts aimed at combatting poverty, particularly among women, children and persons with disabilities (Morocco);
- 163.245 Consolidate the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan 2016-2020 which is decisive in fighting poverty and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 163.146 Continue the implementation of the Growth and Transformation Plan 2016-2020 to combat poverty (Sudan);
- 163.247 Strengthen existing measures designed to reduce poverty and enhance inclusive social development (Zimbabwe);

- 163.248 Maintain poverty reduction as the fundamental and central objective of the government program (Cuba);
- 163.249 Recognize the right to drinking water and sanitation as a human right (Haiti);
- 163.250 Continue to strengthen the national policy on social protection, in particular for children, women with disabilities, and the elderly to ensure their enjoyment of all human rights (Libya);
- 163.251 Fully implement the five years Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP) with a view to realizing universal health care in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 163.252 Continue to take appropriate measures and invest in reducing maternal and child mortality rate (Maldives);
- 163.253 Fast track the implementation of National Reproductive Health Strategy (Eritrea);
- 163.254 Continue its efforts to reduce infant mortality, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality (Hungary);
- 163.255 Continue improving access of women to health services in particular reproductive health services with a view of reducing the maternal mortality rate (Kazakhstan);
- 163.256 Continue the Government's implementation of the health transfer plan to achieve comprehensive healthcare (Qatar);
- 163.257 Continue advancing the work in the field of promoting the increase of family planning services in Ethiopia, significantly by extending this to young people and adolescents (State of Palestine);
- 163.258 Take further measures to reduce maternal mortality rate (Algeria);
- 163.259 Increase systematically, the number of health facilities in rural areas (Angola);
- 163.260 Redouble efforts to improve access to health care for all citizens and other persons in Ethiopia (Barbados);
- 163.261 Continue the efforts outlined in the Health Sector Transformation Plan and the National Health Guidelines to prevent stigma and discrimination related to HIV (Dominican Republic);
- 163.262 Amend the Ethiopian National Road Map for HIV Prevention and other national health policies to include LGBTI individuals as "key populations" (Iceland);
- 163.263 Take concrete measures in order to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and the members of their families, including through awareness raising campaigns (Portugal);
- 163.264 Continue its education programmes to ensure equitable access to quality education at all levels (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 163.265 Step up efforts to improve the quality of education through developing and implementing Education Development Roadmap and other similar programs (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

- 163.266 Keep improving access to, and the quality of, education for children, particularly for those living in rural areas and those belonging to minorities, especially for girls and children with disabilities (Holy See);
- 163.267 Carry on the successful implementation of the Fifth Education Sector Development Program, including for disadvantaged groups (Hungary);
- 163.268 Continue the efforts to improve access to education for persons with disabilities, in particular children (Israel);
- 163.269 Take firm action to realize the right to available, affordable, accessible, quality and inclusive education for children and youth with disabilities and special educational needs (Finland);
- 163.270 Commit further to developments in the fields of education, women, children and persons with disabilities (Kuwait);
- 163.271 Support the comprehensive educational policy for children with disabilities (Oman);
- 163.272 Consult widely to take into account the views of all relevant stakeholders, in particular the underprivileged groups, when finalising its Education Development Roadmap (Singapore);
- 163.273 Further strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including for vulnerable groups such as women and girls (Sri Lanka);
- 163.274 Pay due attention to increasing accessibility of primary and secondary education for all females (State of Palestine);
- 163.275 Pursue efforts to develop the education sector and take measures to ensure the right of children to a safe education environment (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 163.276 Ensure the right to education for all children, including children with disabilities and refugee and internally displaced persons-children, and continue efforts to improve the quality of education (Thailand);
- 163.277 Undertake measures to increase student retention in post-primary and tertiary school levels, including by eradicating sexual violence and harassment in schools (Uganda);
- 163.278 Step up their efforts in improving access to education for minority groups and indigenous people, as well as for children in remote and rural areas (Mauritius);
- 163.279 Strengthen its efforts to ensure access of children to quality and inclusive education and consider the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan);
- 163.280 Improve access and remove barriers to education for women and girls to improve health outcomes and reduce poverty (Canada);
- 163.281 Continue to adopt positive measures to develop education to better ensure the right to education by its people (China);
- 163.282 Accelerate its efforts to tackle violence and discrimination against women and girls (Myanmar);
- 163.283 Intensify the efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (Georgia);

- 163.284 Continue measures for combatting discriminatory practices against women and girls including gender based violence (India);
- 163.285 Further strengthen efforts to promote the rights of women (Japan);
- 163.286 Strengthen legislation and its enforcement to fully outlaw all forms of gender based violence and discrimination, and conduct awareness raising and educational campaigns (Lithuania);
- 163.287 Continue enhancing programs that promote the economic and social empowerment of women (Philippines);
- 163.288 Complement the plans to support victims of violence against women by launching more awareness-raising programmes to create a culture that rejects all forms of violence against women (Singapore);
- 163.289 Promote gender equality, empowerment of women, and increasing the utilization of health services by women (South Africa);
- 163.290 Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from physical, emotional and sexual abuses and harmful practices (Sri Lanka);
- 163.291 Further protect women's rights while working to end all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, as well as promote women economic empowerment (Thailand);
- 163.292 Continue and increase efforts to ensure the access of women, including women with disabilities, to employment, education, housing, healthcare and public life (Ecuador);
- 163.293 Continue efforts to promote economic and social empowerment of women, including through their access to finance and training on entrepreneurship (Viet Nam);
- 163.294 Take further measures to ensure political, economic, legal and educational empowerment of women (Azerbaijan);
- 163.295 Promote the rights and welfare of children particularly for those vulnerable (India);
- 163.296 Continue its efforts in the protection of the right of children in order to establish effective mechanisms to monitor and investigate cases of child abuse (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 163.297 Establish legislative and other measures to protect children from abuse and violence (Kyrgyzstan);
- 163.298 Accelerate efforts to prevent child labour, child sexual violence, and trafficking in persons and ensuring legal action against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);
- 163.299 Strengthen measures to improve the human rights of children, including by combatting female genital mutilation, child marriages, and trafficking in persons (Uganda);
- 163.300 Continue its efforts to take measures to prevent violence against children and their labour exploitation in order to protect the rights of the child (Yemen);
- 163.301 Adopt rigorous measures to combat the sexual exploitation of children (Angola);

- 163.302 Develop more strategies and policies in order to pay a special attention to children in vulnerable situation, including girls who live in poverty (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 163.303 Increased efforts at addressing discrimination against women and girls, persons with disabilities and all minorities (Guyana);
- 163.304 Strengthen its efforts in the promotion and protection of the right of persons with disabilities, including the right to employment in the public sector (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 163.305 Improve the conditions of persons with disabilities (Iraq);
- 163.306 Promote access for children with disabilities to education and other basic services (Jordan);
- 163.307 Continue efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 163.308 Mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities in the national implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda's SDGs, in close cooperation and involvement with organizations of persons with disabilities (Austria);
- 163.309 Mainstream disability rights in the national implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Bahrain);
- 163.310 Expand efforts to effectively eradicate discrimination against girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic minorities, children in poverty and children living with HIV/AIDS and Noma disease (Bahrain);
- 163.311 Continue efforts to address prejudices against children with disabilities, and to ensure them equal access to social and health-care services and inclusive education (Bulgaria);
- 163.312 Eliminate all discrimination against persons with disabilities (Congo);
- 163.313 Develop a national awareness raising strategy in order to eradicate stereotypes and discrimination against persons with disabilities (Gabon);
- 163.314 Ensure legal protection for persons with disabilities and establish procedures for effective remedies (Gabon);
- 163.315 Ensure security in refugee camps and the protection of all boys and girls, especially against disappearances and all forms of violence, including sexual violence and investigate cases of disappearances of children, establish their whereabouts and punish those responsible (Argentina);
- 163.316 Continue efforts aimed at combating all forms of violence and insecurity among children-refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons (Morocco);
- 163.317 Take the AU's Year of Refugees, Returnees and IDPs and the 10th anniversary of the Kampala Convention as an opportunity to apply the relevant regional frameworks (Germany);
- 163.318 Ensure the protection of the rights of those affected by inter-communal violence, especially the estimated 3.2 million IDPs, by ensuring adherence to humanitarian principles in ongoing plans for return or relocation and by ensuring the safety and security of returning or relocating communities (Ireland);

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

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

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

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

163.323 Ensure the treatment of internally displaced persons in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 1998(Australia);

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

163.325 Continue working closely with national and international counterparts to provide care and resettlement for IDPs (Azerbaijan);

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

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

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

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

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