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Universal periodic review

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

### Panama

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing in the languages 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-sixth session from 2 to 13 November 2020. The review of Panama was held at the 4th meeting, on 3 November 2020. The delegation of Panama was headed by the Minister of Social Development, María Inés Castillo. At its 10th meeting, held on 6 November 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Panama.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Panama: Chile, Nepal and Somalia.
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 Panama:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/PAN/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.6/36/PAN/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/36/PAN/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Panama through the troika. The 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 head of the delegation stated that capacity-building programmes and methodological manuals had been created as tools for the design of public policies, programmes and projects and had been established in the strategic plan of Panama, 2019–2024.
6. Panama had created the Council of the Future, whose mission was to think strategically from various perspectives about the global development trends that could affect the coming years, proposing innovative solutions to the main challenges identified.
7. In the context of the current health emergency caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, temporary shelters for migrants and refugee applicants had been built, which had been designed with spaces that allowed for humanitarian activities.
8. The head of the delegation noted that the country's priority had been to guarantee security on the routes used by undocumented people and to improve the minimum conditions for access to basic services at the migrant reception centres. In particular, it was very important for Panama to ensure that migrant and refugee children were fully protected in line with international human rights standards.
9. The creation of the Colmena Plan was highlighted as an initiative of the national Government that was executed inter-institutionally, within the framework of the Cabinet for Social Affairs. It was noted that the main objective of the strategy was to organize territorially the comprehensive implementation of public policy through multisectoral and articulated offers, in order to guarantee the population's right to development. The delegation indicated that the strategy had national coverage and that it was intended to reach 300 townships, which had been selected according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

10. In terms of development and support for indigenous peoples, the country had carried out the development plan for indigenous peoples, whose mission was to achieve the full and sustainable socioeconomic development of indigenous peoples, as well as the establishment of spaces for effective and democratic participation in political, social, judicial and economic life in the country.

11. Regarding the incidence of domestic violence in connection with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was reported that the Specialized Police Service on Gender-based Violence had developed various activities aimed at raising awareness among people in various communities, including several specific training sessions.

12. In terms of trafficking in persons, it was noted that the current administration had obtained significant results in the investigation and punishment of traffickers, through the National Commission against Trafficking in Persons chaired by the Ministry of Public Security.

13. The head of the delegation stressed that some achievements included the regulation of Law No. 79 of 2011, through Executive Decree No. 203 of 2016, the reactivation of official bank accounts to raise funds in support of the victims and the creation of the inter-institutional victim assistance units. In the field of investigation and prosecution, the Office of the Special Prosecutor had been established to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of transnational organized crime, in order to combat that scourge.

14. Regarding the rights of the population of people of African descent, in 2016, the National Secretariat for the Advancement of Afro-Panamanians was created, attached to the Ministry of Social Development, which was responsible for directing and executing the policy of social inclusion of people of African descent in Panama.

15. In terms of fighting in favour of gender equality, the gender parity initiative, in the framework of the National Council for Gender Parity, was highlighted. The initiative was a high-level public-private collaboration model, which sought to increase the labour participation of women, reduce salary gaps and promote the participation of women in leadership positions.

16. Regarding the right to education, the situation experienced in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic had forced the country to develop new modalities, such as virtual education or education from home, which had turned homes into classrooms. That mechanism had allowed the continuation of learning. In that regard, the Government recognized that the greatest challenge was in reaching the vulnerable areas and remote places, which did not have access to the Internet.

17. The head of the delegation noted that education in Panama had made important advances in recent decades. Among the most significant achievements were universal coverage of primary school, the reduction of school dropout rates, a longer permanence of boys and girls in the system, which had increased literacy levels, the average years of education and the number of teachers with higher education.

18. The national strategic plan with a State vision, Panama 2030, was highlighted. Its function was to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through a participatory process through the Council of the National Agreement for Development.

19. The head of the delegation concluded by reporting that, on 10 March, Panama had ratified the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).

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

20. During the interactive dialogue, 64 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Malaysia noted that Panama had made progress in promoting the inclusion of women in the workplace and had adopted the national strategy for the prevention of violence against

children and adolescents. Malaysia welcomed the allocation of resources to support the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in activities of daily living.

22. Maldives acknowledged the commitment by Panama to advancing human rights domestically and commended the progress made since the previous universal periodic review cycle, in particular the introduction of public policies on the Sustainable Development Goals, the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the establishment of the National Council for Gender Parity.

23. Mexico acknowledged the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index and of measures to ensure safe and orderly migration. Mexico welcomed legal reforms aimed at addressing corruption, ensuring transparency and accountability and combating violence against women, as well as the establishment of the national preventive mechanism against torture.

24. Montenegro welcomed the efforts made to empower women through the development of the legislative framework and institutional capacity-building and by raising awareness. Montenegro noted the concerns of treaty bodies regarding the persistent discrimination against women with disabilities and encouraged Panama to step up its activities in that regard.

25. Myanmar commended Panama for the measures taken to strengthen its national human rights institution and for the implementation of the recommendations received during the previous cycle. Myanmar noted the efforts taken by Panama for the empowerment of women, in particular regarding support services for victims of violence.

26. Nepal took note of the efforts made by Panama to introduce the Sustainable Development Goals into its public policies. It commended Panama for implementing various programmes, such as Study Without Hunger, the NURA project and the free school meals programme, to promote universal basic education and health and to reduce school dropout rates.

27. The Netherlands commended Panama for its recent efforts to eliminate inequality and welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Gender Parity. The Netherlands noted that challenges remained, especially concerning the fair application of human rights protection mechanisms for individuals and the persistent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

28. Nicaragua welcomed the presentation by Panama of its national report.

29. Oman welcomed the broad participation process adopted for the preparation of the national report and the commitment by Panama to the promotion and protection of human rights.

30. Pakistan noted the establishment of a national standing committee to monitor the implementation of international human rights obligations and acknowledged the steps taken by Panama to focus on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and integrate it into policies aimed at achieving national development goals.

31. Paraguay welcomed the visits carried out by the national preventive mechanism against torture to places where persons were deprived of their liberty. Paraguay expressed concern about the reports of persistently high rates of violence against women, noting that specialized prosecution units to combat such violence had not yet been established.

32. Peru acknowledged the progress achieved by Panama, including the creation of the national preventive mechanism against torture and the adoption of the plan for the comprehensive development of the indigenous peoples of Panama.

33. The Philippines acknowledged the efforts made by the Government to strengthen legislation and institutions to meet the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda. It welcomed the specific measures taken by Panama to realize economic, social and cultural rights, especially in the areas of health, education, employment and the protection of vulnerable groups.

34. Portugal requested information on measures adopted to strengthen the awareness and skills of law enforcement officers to address gender-based violence. Portugal also inquired

about the current situation with regard to the recognition of same-sex marriage, following the decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

35. The Russian Federation noted the efforts made to implement the recommendations received during the previous review cycle. It noted significant progress in the achievement of gender equality, in particular regarding the level of employment among women and the participation of women in political and public life.

36. Senegal noted the adoption of Act No. 7 of 2018 on measures to prevent, prohibit and punish discriminatory acts, including racism, and the ratification of international human rights instruments. Senegal expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Panama to increase investment in infrastructure and improve access to safe drinking water.

37. Slovenia commended Panama on the establishment of a national preventive mechanism against torture. It noted however that Act No. 7 of 2018 did not expressly provide protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

38. Somalia welcomed the cooperation of Panama with international monitoring mechanisms, its commitment towards the realization of the 2030 Agenda through new policies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the measures to fight extreme poverty in vulnerable regions and the implementation of the Beehive Plan.

39. Spain welcomed the progress made by Panama in human rights and in cooperation with treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders.

40. Timor-Leste noted the establishment of the national preventive mechanism against torture, attached to the Office of the Ombudsman, and the adoption of the national plan for the comprehensive development of the indigenous peoples of Panama.

41. Togo welcomed efforts made by Panama to report to treaty bodies, the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the creation of the national preventive mechanism against torture.

42. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index, the assistance to people living in poverty, including the Beehive Plan to combat inequality and extreme poverty, the work done for indigenous peoples and people of African descent and the legal measures to allow for updating policies on climate change, biodiversity and water resources management.

43. Tunisia commended Panama on the laws and measures taken to promote gender equality, protect children, promote the social integration of indigenous peoples, prevent racial and ethnic discrimination, combat extreme poverty and support education and health care, as part of the 2030 Agenda.

44. Ukraine appreciated the steps taken to combat femicide and eliminate violence against women, but it urged Panama to make further efforts to tackle the sexual exploitation of children and the involvement of children in armed conflict. It asked about the human rights protection of sailors on some Panamanian ships who were stranded worldwide due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

45. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the national preventive mechanism against torture and the adversarial judicial system. It urged Panama to boost judicial system resources to ensure the impartiality of justice, uphold media freedom and journalists' rights and repeal laws criminalizing defamation.

46. The United States of America commended the continued human rights commitment of Panama but stressed that improvements could be made with regard to prison conditions and forced child labour.

47. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the measures adopted by Panama to combat ethnic and racial discrimination and to prevent discrimination, and the Study without Hunger programme. It stressed the need to address the existing human rights challenges.

48. Afghanistan welcomed the national preventive mechanism, Executive Decree No. 613 of 2018, allowing asylum on humanitarian grounds, and the national strategic plan and State

vision, Panama 2030. It remained concerned about the slow progress in education coverage and the high percentage of asylum claims declared inadmissible.

49. Angola welcomed the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index by Panama, with a view to responding more effectively to poverty, and the solutions provided to vulnerable people in humanitarian contexts in the region.

50. Argentina welcomed the establishment of the national preventive mechanism against torture in Panama.

51. Armenia welcomed the gender parity initiative and the creation of the Institute of Demographic Studies of the Electoral Tribunal. It appreciated the establishment of a national preventive mechanism against torture and encouraged Panama to investigate promptly and impartially all allegations of torture or ill-treatment.

52. The delegation of Panama referred to the implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and that the country had been the thirty-fifth State to deposit an instrument of ratification of the Amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression.

53. Regarding the situation of the rights of people with disabilities, it was reported that, through Law No. 9 of 2016, the State had ratified the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled. Through Law No. 15 of 2016, on equal opportunities, the basis had been established for the introduction of profound changes in the model of care for the Panamanian population with disabilities, which meant a break with the practices dominant until then, in particular in relation to physical accessibility.

54. The delegation of Panama reported that the country had accepted and presented the second voluntary national report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

55. The creation of the Unit for the Identification and Attention of Victims of Trafficking in Persons and Administration of Funds for Victims of Trafficking, as a substantiating body in the investigation and care phase, was reported. It was the national entity in charge of the identification and primary care of possible victims of trafficking in persons.

56. Regarding the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, transgender and intersex persons, it was indicated that the national Government continued working on those administrative, legal and other issues that impeded the full enjoyment of their rights, in conjunction with the Inter-American System for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in order to evaluate the necessary changes and adjustments.

57. In terms of gender equality, the delegation stated that, through Law No. 56 of 2017, Panama had recognized the right of women to participate in decision-making in public and private entities, by establishing the obligation to have a minimum of 30 per cent women on the boards of directors, governing bodies or similar bodies within the institutions.

58. It was also pointed out that, through an executive decree of 28 June 2019, the public policy table to define the comprehensive care system, in order to debate and propose concerted measures to improve the social organization of care in Panama, had been created.

59. Regarding the participation of indigenous women, in 2018, the Indigenous Women's Advisory Committee had been created, within the framework of the National Council for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and the development plan for indigenous peoples.

60. The delegation of Panama indicated that access to drinking water for human consumption was a national priority, and it was under the protection of that principle that the Panama Canal Authority had undertaken its resource management operations. Work was being carried out on the execution of the water resources programme, through which water sustainability and the continuity of access to water would be guaranteed for the next 50 years.

61. Australia welcomed the reforms undertaken by Panama to improve its human rights framework since its previous review, including efforts made to strengthen its democratic, electoral and judicial institutions through the establishment of the Office of the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor.

62. Azerbaijan welcomed the progress in the implementation of the recommendations from the previous cycle and praised the efforts of Panama in combating inequality and extreme poverty. Azerbaijan also highlighted the adoption of the national strategic plan and State vision, Panama 2030, for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

63. The Bahamas noted improvements in the political participation of women and encouraged Panama to continue efforts in that area, in particular with respect to women who are vulnerable to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. The Bahamas also noted the efforts to address environmental challenges and commended the intention to host the Our Ocean Conference in 2021.

64. Barbados commended the engagement of Panama in the universal periodic review process and stressed that its close cooperation with international monitoring mechanisms demonstrated a firm commitment to meeting its human rights obligations.

65. Belgium congratulated the Government on its awareness-raising campaigns to prevent adolescent pregnancy, but noted that, despite that initiative, the high prevalence of teen pregnancy remained a cause of concern in the country.

66. Botswana was pleased by the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index, the plans for the reduction of maternal mortality and child malnutrition and the policy aimed at preventing sexually transmitted infections. While acknowledging the measures taken, Botswana noted that challenges regarding racism, trafficking in persons and domestic violence remained.

67. Brazil congratulated Panama for the measures taken to reduce poverty and social inequality and highlighted the negotiations between Brazil and Panama on technical cooperation regarding inclusion policies. Brazil welcomed the creation of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture and encouraged Panama to strengthen protections for migrants and refugees.

68. Burkina Faso welcomed the adoption of Law No. 7 of 2018, aimed at combating discrimination, as well as the national strategy for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents. Burkina Faso encouraged Panama to continue awareness-raising campaigns on violence against women and girls, in particular regarding femicide.

69. Canada welcomed the steps taken by Panama to implement the recommendations received in previous universal periodic review cycles. Canada highlighted the adoption of Law No. 56 of 2017, which established a minimum quota of 30 per cent of women on State boards by 2020, and encouraged the Government to continue working to achieve that goal.

70. Chile acknowledged the progress made regarding the political and economic participation of women, as well as regarding the prevention of violence against them. Chile congratulated Panama for the implementation of an accusatory criminal justice system throughout the country and for legislative reforms aimed at addressing new environmental challenges.

71. China commended Panama for its active implementation of the 2030 Agenda. China also commended the efforts made by Panama aimed at fostering economic and social development, combating trafficking in persons and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

72. Colombia thanked Panama for the presentation of its national report and welcomed the efforts made for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

73. Cuba welcomed the country's commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism and wished Panama a successful implementation of the accepted recommendations.

74. Denmark noted the adoption by Panama of the national plan for the comprehensive development of indigenous peoples, 2018, but remained concerned about the inadequate protection of indigenous people's territories and their limited inclusion in decision-making processes. It also stressed the need to protect and promote human rights for all, including those of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities.

75. The Dominican Republic valued the adoption by Panama of the national plan for water security, Water for All 2050, which included the goals of achieving universal access to quality water and inclusive socioeconomic growth. It recognized the advances of Panama in providing access to health services.
76. Ecuador recognized the progress made by Panama towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through a participatory process and welcomed the ratification of the Escazú Agreement.
77. Estonia commended Panama on the creation of the National Council for Gender Parity and the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index. It noted with appreciation the ratification of the Escazú Agreement.
78. Fiji congratulated Panama on the achievements in the implementation of the recommendations from its previous universal periodic review cycles. It commended the country's efforts to adapt its environmental laws to address new environmental challenges and to update its policies on climate change, biodiversity and water resources management.
79. France encouraged Panama to take the measures necessary to consolidate the democratic system and to guarantee the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
80. Georgia took note with satisfaction of the measures taken by Panama to implement the recommendations of the previous universal periodic review cycle. It welcomed the establishment of the national preventive mechanism against torture attached to the Office of the Ombudsman.
81. El Salvador commended Panama on the permanent invitation it maintained to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. It welcomed the actions taken to protect the rights of people with disabilities, the initiatives to promote gender parity and the campaigns aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women.
82. Germany commended Panama for its efforts to end gender inequalities, with special regard given to the gender-specific needs of women, including in the area of education. Germany remained concerned about prison overcrowding and encouraged Panama to engage more actively in the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
83. Greece welcomed the actions undertaken by Panama to meet the targets established in the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the adoption of the Multidimensional Poverty Index. On the issue of fighting discrimination against women, Greece welcomed the establishment of the National Council for Gender Parity. Regarding children's rights, Greece commended Panama on the progress made on a number of issues, such as the age of marriage, child labour and criminal responsibility.
84. Haiti took note of the efforts undertaken by Panama in guaranteeing the right to work, the empowerment of women and the fight against trafficking in persons.
85. Honduras congratulated Panama on its progress and the results obtained from the implementation of the recommendations received in the previous universal periodic review cycles, in particular in the adoption of the programme to realize the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
86. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Panama, its national report and, in particular, its efforts aimed at advocating for equal pay and contribution to the Equal Pay International Coalition.
87. India noted the national strategic plan and State vision, Panama 2030, for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. India commended the proactive action aimed at protecting the rights of indigenous people and appreciated the efforts made towards achieving the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda.
88. Indonesia noted efforts made in promoting gender equality and equity between women and men, namely, the promotion of the inclusion of women in the workplace and the reduction of the gender pay gap. It commended the establishment of an independent national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

89. Iraq appreciated the efforts undertaken by Panama to increase the participation of women in the public and private spheres. Iraq welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism prohibiting torture in Panama.

90. Ireland commended the progress made in the area of gender equality, including the expansion of the geographical reach of the National Institute for Women and the development of programmes to promote entrepreneurship among women. Ireland expressed concerns however over the high rates of violence against women and children.

91. Israel congratulated Panama on its remarkable progress since the previous review cycle in the fight for eliminating trafficking in persons. Israel commended the progress made in preventing and punishing trafficking offences, in particular in reforming the relevant institutional framework and improving the care and attention given to trafficking victims.

92. Italy considered favourably the adoption of legislation and national policies to prevent discrimination against persons belonging to vulnerable groups and violence against children, to promote gender equality and to assist women who are victims of violence and trafficking victims, while stressing the importance of concrete and effective implementation.

93. Japan highly appreciated the positive steps taken by Panama to protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples, with the support of the international community, including the adoption of the comprehensive development plan for the indigenous peoples of Panama.

94. Regarding support to indigenous populations, the delegation of Panama reported that, even with all the difficulties presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the pilot programme, Study without Hunger, had been implemented in the indigenous regions, as part of the Government's commitment to the development of that population.

95. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the presence of government authorities in indigenous areas had been strengthened and they had been supplying large bags of food, in addition to digital vouchers through the Panama Solidario Programme.

96. It was indicated that the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Panama had been a matter of national interest. In terms of refuge, Panama was home to about 17,000 people seeking international protection. In that regard, inter-institutional registration and documentation tours had been carried out jointly by the Electoral Tribunal and the National Migration Service, with the support of the National Border Service, as well as the accompaniment of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and civil society.

97. In 2016, two important laws had been enacted that had placed Panama as one of the few countries that had legislated on certain issues, namely, Law No. 17 of 2016, which established the protection of the knowledge of traditional indigenous medicine, and Law No. 37 of 2016, which established the consultation and prior, free and informed consent of indigenous peoples. Through Law No. 9 of 2015, Panama had declared 5 September of each year Indigenous Women's Day.

98. The delegation of Panama expressed its firm commitment to working with the National Council for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and implementing the development plan. Significant efforts had been made to establish an institutional space within the Cabinet for Social Affairs, in order to align the policies and public investments of sectoral ministries.

99. The comprehensive development plan for indigenous peoples would serve to improve the quality of life of indigenous peoples in various areas, such as the economic, social, educational, cultural and health spheres.

100. It was noted that Panama had achieved the rate of 35 per cent of sanctioned persons deprived of liberty, which was positive, in order to be able to separate people in preventive detention from those convicted, among other separations established by law.

101. In addition, 77 per cent of the female prison population had participated in some programme of resocialization and social-labour reintegration, which had included formal education, higher education and courses delivered by the National Institute of Professional Training and Capacity-building for Human Development.

102. As a result of the health crisis, humanitarian measures had been intensified and promoted by the national Government, offering the benefit of sentence reductions to 387 persons deprived of liberty (284 men and 103 women). House arrest had also been granted to 751 persons deprived of liberty, further to prior coordination with the competent authorities and various agreements with the countries concerned which had been analysed in order to achieve repatriation.

103. The head of the delegation concluded by expressing her gratitude to the Member States and observers for the enriching interactive dialogue, with open and constructive criteria for consideration and their interest in the promotion and protection of human rights in Panama.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

104.1 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in order to achieve progress on Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10 and 16 and target 5.4 (Paraguay);**

104.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Philippines);**

104.3 **Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);**

104.4 **Consider ratifying human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Ecuador);**

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

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

104.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**

104.8 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**

104.9 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

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

104.11 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

104.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro);**

- 104.13 Consider ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization, with a view to strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples, especially in relation to their lands and territories, including for the Naso people (Peru);
- 104.14 Proceed with the ratification of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Togo);
- 104.15 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 104.16 Consider the possibility of ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization and adopting the necessary measures to carry out free, prior and informed consultations through appropriate procedures whenever legislative or administrative measures are envisaged that are likely to affect indigenous peoples directly (Mexico);
- 104.17 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Belgium);
- 104.18 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Denmark);
- 104.19 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), of the International Labour Organization (Honduras);
- 104.20 Adopt an open, merit-based process for selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 104.21 Continue efforts to submit periodic reports on human rights to the treaty bodies, in order to fulfil international obligations in that context (Iraq);
- 104.22 Concretely align the national legislation with international standards by recognizing the competences of the human rights treaty bodies to consider individual complaints (Italy);
- 104.23 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation of, reporting on and follow-up to recommendations on human rights and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for that purpose, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 104.24 Take measures to ensure the efficient and independent functioning of all governance oversight bodies, including the national human rights ombudsman, the transparency and access to information authority and the office of the Attorney General (Canada);
- 104.25 Continue making the necessary institutional adjustments to comply with international obligations in the area of human rights and international humanitarian law, with special emphasis on persons with disabilities, Afro-descendants, indigenous people, women, boys and girls (Colombia);
- 104.26 Take effective measures to combat multiple and intersectional discrimination, especially against women, indigenous peoples and people of African descent with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 104.27 Strengthen efforts to increase the coverage and quality of educational services at all levels, including through strengthening a non-discrimination framework (Afghanistan);
- 104.28 Enhance efforts to adopt further policies to combat racial and ethnic discrimination (Greece);
- 104.29 Adopt legislation prohibiting discrimination in all its forms, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);

- 104.30 **Adopt legal measures that prevent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);**
- 104.31 **Adopt, in consultation with civil society organizations, comprehensive legislation and policies against discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 104.32 **Adopt legislation to prohibit all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity, and adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights and security of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex populations, including in the area of civil unions (Mexico);**
- 104.33 **Take the necessary measures towards the adoption of specific legislation to explicitly outlaw discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, which includes sanction mechanisms for the perpetrators of such discrimination (Argentina);**
- 104.34 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);**
- 104.35 **Prohibit discrimination based on sex, gender identity or sexual orientation in all aspects of social life (Canada);**
- 104.36 **Adopt legislation prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity and take measures to promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and prevent all forms of discrimination (Chile);**
- 104.37 **Include in its legislation an explicit prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Denmark);**
- 104.38 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that addresses direct and indirect discrimination and encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 104.39 **Adopt specific legislation to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and ensure accountability for those practising such discrimination (Ireland);**
- 104.40 **Adopt legislation for prohibiting discrimination in all its forms, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Israel);**
- 104.41 **Fully implement Law No. 7 of 2018 aimed at combating any form of discrimination, including against women, children and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Italy);**
- 104.42 **Commit to ensuring respect for the right to equality and non-discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Israel);**
- 104.43 **Combat the arbitrary treatment of, as well as physical and psychological violence against, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by members of the security forces, adopt legislation to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and punish those who practise such discrimination (Germany);**
- 104.44 **Adopt comprehensive mechanisms, including a monitoring process, to ensure the full implementation of Law No. 7 of 2018 and explicitly extend the law to cover the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, to prevent discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals (Netherlands);**
- 104.45 **Guarantee the protection and promotion of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and take all measures to guarantee**

their inclusion without discrimination in society, including in the labour market and in access to health care (France);

104.46 Pass and implement laws that would recognize same-sex partnerships and define the right and obligations of cohabiting couples in same-sex unions (Iceland);

104.47 Continue to take steps for the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals in the public policy sphere, with the aim of ensuring sustainable development in the country (Pakistan);

104.48 Conduct environmental impact assessments of projects and guarantee the public disclosure of the results of those assessments (Maldives);

104.49 Maintain the commitment to adapt environmental laws to address new environmental challenges and to develop an institutional framework with a view to updating its policies on climate change, biodiversity and water resources management (Barbados);

104.50 Continue to intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);

104.51 Continue strengthening public policies for the development of the country (Nicaragua);

104.52 Guarantee the rights of people of African descent, notably against racial profiling from the police (Somalia);

104.53 Improve the conditions of detention facilities (Somalia);

104.54 Continue to improve the penitentiary system, taking additional measures to address overcrowding and unsatisfactory sanitation conditions in prisons and the lack of medical assistance for inmates (Russian Federation);

104.55 Promote urgent action to address the regrettable conditions of imprisonment and overcrowding in prisons, by applying alternative measures to deprivation of liberty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

104.56 Continue to improve living conditions for prisoners, including by reducing overcrowding, and ensure compliance with article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Australia);

104.57 Take the necessary measures to reduce the use of pretrial detention and improve the conditions of detention in the country's prisons (France);

104.58 Take measures to address prison overcrowding, including by offering alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service, weekend arrest or house arrest (Germany);

104.59 Continue to improve the condition of its prisons in order to ensure the basic rights of prisoners, in particular in the context of the pandemic (Indonesia);

104.60 Take further steps to ensure that all allegations of torture or ill-treatment are investigated promptly and impartially (Timor-Leste);

104.61 Proceed to the adoption of protocols aimed at preventing racial profiling, in particular of people of African descent, by security forces (Togo);

104.62 Enact reforms to decrease corruption, improve transparency and accountability and hold to account those security forces responsible for abuses (United States of America);

104.63 Punish police repression during demonstrations, promptly and effectively investigate complaints of excessive use of force by law enforcement,

**prosecute the perpetrators and compensate the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

**104.64 Carry out impartial investigations into pending cases of enforced disappearance, prosecute and punish perpetrators and compensate the families of the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

**104.65 Step up efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination against people of African descent, including through investigating racial profiling by security forces (Botswana);**

**104.66 Adopt protocols aimed at preventing racial profiling by members of the security forces (Burkina Faso);**

**104.67 Take the necessary measures to impose a legal requirement for the public disclosure of the ultimate beneficial ownership of foreign nationals and share information upon request with countries on beneficial owners who are nationals of the requesting country (Pakistan);**

**104.68 Guarantee access to justice for women and children (Ukraine);**

**104.69 Confront corruption by criminalizing tax evasion and assistance to tax evasion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

**104.70 Intensify the fight against money-laundering by continuing the necessary reforms aimed at strengthening cooperation in the field of exchange of information with States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Angola);**

**104.71 Implement further reforms to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law (Australia);**

**104.72 Adopt legislation and allocate resources to ensure the full independence of the judiciary and the legal profession in accordance with international standards (Canada);**

**104.73 Strengthen the institutional human rights framework, including by ensuring the independence of the judiciary (Estonia);**

**104.74 Take all measures to make effective the recently adopted reforms related to the judicial system (France);**

**104.75 Continue to pursue the autonomy of the people and people's access to justice (Nicaragua);**

**104.76 Promote freedom of expression, including for members of the media and civil society, by enacting laws that prohibit the use of lawsuits to deter whistle-blowers from revealing wrongdoing (United States of America);**

**104.77 Ensure the investigation of and guarantee accountability for attacks, reprisals and violence against journalists and human rights defenders (Brazil);**

**104.78 Continue making efforts aimed at the balanced participation of women and men in politics (Colombia);**

**104.79 Encourage greater participation of persons with disabilities in public life and guarantee the full exercise of their political rights (Peru);**

**104.80 Continue to ensure the full participation of young people in decision-making processes, including in the design and implementation of programmes, policies and strategies that improve their leadership and their contribution to peace, stability, security and sustainable development (Fiji);**

**104.81 Fully decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**

**104.82 Provide an enabling and safe environment for free and pluralistic media and full access to information (Estonia);**

- 104.83 **Guarantee freedom of the press, in particular by putting an end to political pressure on the media and attacks against journalists (France);**
- 104.84 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent and combat the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls, with special focus on victimization related to armed groups (Ukraine);**
- 104.85 **Devote further resources to proactively investigating reports of forced adult and child labour in the construction, mining and agriculture sectors and bringing those responsible to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 104.86 **Undertake legislative adjustments to criminalize trafficking in persons in accordance with national standards and strengthen the capacity of the National Commission against Trafficking in Persons to ensure the effectiveness of the mechanism for referring victims to the relevant services, in line with the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 8 and others (Paraguay);**
- 104.87 **Amend the definition of trafficking in persons to include force, fraud and coercion, while removing the requirement of movement from the statutory definition under the criminal code (United States of America);**
- 104.88 **Introduce into legislation a definition of trafficking in persons that is in line with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Bahamas);**
- 104.89 **Strengthen and ensure the effective implementation of the protocol for the detection, identification, assistance and protection of trafficking victims in Panama to complement the work of the National Commission against Trafficking in Persons (Botswana);**
- 104.90 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and strengthen the protection of victims (Dominican Republic);**
- 104.91 **Continue its ocean and maritime cooperation aimed at strengthening the respect of human rights in the maritime sector, including abolishing trafficking in persons, slavery and other human rights abuses in the seafood and fisheries sector (Indonesia);**
- 104.92 **Continue strengthening its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and protecting the rights of victims (Nepal);**
- 104.93 **Strengthen the implementation of Executive Decree No. 53 of 2002, including through increased public awareness, to ensure that, in practice, employers do not discriminate against women for reasons of pregnancy or the intention to become pregnant (Bahamas);**
- 104.94 **Continue the social programmes aimed at the sectors of the population in greatest need in order to improve the professional and work capacities of women (Georgia);**
- 104.95 **Take the necessary measures to ensure equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (India);**
- 104.96 **Intensify efforts to eliminate the wage gap between women and men in the public and private sectors (Iraq);**
- 104.97 **Continue to address the high unemployment rate among women by increasing employment opportunities and reducing poverty (Japan);**
- 104.98 **Undertake more efforts to prevent poverty among persons with disabilities by implementing an inclusive social system that also provides retirement schemes or other financial support (Malaysia);**

- 104.99 Continue to adopt and implement programmes aimed at reducing poverty among the most vulnerable groups of the population in order to improve their living conditions (Russian Federation);
- 104.100 Adopt all appropriate measures so that indigenous and rural peoples have access to safe drinking water and sanitation and include a gender perspective and the participation of women in the management of water resources (Spain);
- 104.101 Adopt an inclusive social system that provides financial support for persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- 104.102 Pursue the efforts made to promote and protect the economic, social and cultural rights of all Panamanians, as part of the commitment to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Tunisia);
- 104.103 Continue with the implementation of its poverty reduction efforts across the country, in particular in rural areas (Azerbaijan);
- 104.104 Redouble its efforts to improve the provision of public services, including through measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability in public services delivery (Azerbaijan);
- 104.105 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and improve the living standard of its people so as to provide a solid basis for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people (China);
- 104.106 Continue to strengthen integration and cooperation among all sectors of society in order to move forward in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Oman);
- 104.107 Continue efforts to improve the health-care system by prioritizing maternal and newborn health care (Senegal);
- 104.108 Redouble efforts towards the reduction of adolescent pregnancy, especially for girls between 10 and 14 years of age, through the implementation of a strengthened programme of comprehensive sexuality education (Belgium);
- 104.109 Strengthen the scope and impact of primary care and comprehensive health programmes and provide free services for additional illnesses and populations (Cuba);
- 104.110 Continue efforts to further increase the percentage of births in medical institutions, as well as the early birth registration of newborns (Cuba);
- 104.111 Continue the implementation of actions aimed at guaranteeing universal and quality access to health care (Dominican Republic);
- 104.112 Ensure access for women and girls to sexual and reproductive rights and health, including by decriminalizing abortion (France);
- 104.113 Take measures to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health care for all people, including the removal of legal obstacles and the development and implementation of policies, good practices and normative frameworks that respect a person's dignity, integrity and right to bodily autonomy (Mexico);
- 104.114 Take concrete and necessary measures to promote diversified and healthy diets and active lifestyles, by improving food education, especially in Afro-Panamanian communities, as a follow-up to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 90.47, 90.49 and 90.50 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/30/7) (Haiti);
- 104.115 Guarantee universal access to effective health care for all people (Japan);
- 104.116 Continue promoting health care in the area of prevention and strengthening the education system (Nicaragua);

- 104.117 Continue the Government's efforts to strengthen integrated networks of health services (Oman);
- 104.118 Continue to strengthen intercultural and bilingual educational programmes to enhance the participation of indigenous children in education (Peru);
- 104.119 Redouble efforts in facilitating access to education, especially for indigenous children (Philippines);
- 104.120 Continue efforts aimed at promoting the rights of children, in particular in the area of preschool education (Armenia);
- 104.121 Undertake efforts to increase coverage of quality educational services at all levels, including for indigenous and Afro-Panamanian children, with an emphasis on working towards the provision of universal preschool education (Bahamas);
- 104.122 Address the root causes of gender discrimination and stereotypical gender roles in the field of education (Belgium);
- 104.123 Continue strengthening its public policy of preschool, primary and secondary education through the expansion of such programmes as Mi Escuela Primero or Panamá Bilingüe and by ensuring access for vulnerable populations and people living in rural or remote areas (Colombia);
- 104.124 Maintain and broaden training and community interventions on the rights of women, children and adolescents, the prevention of family violence and gender-based violence, and healthy lifestyles and related issues (Cuba);
- 104.125 Take measures to ensure that comprehensive and age-appropriate education on sexuality and reproductive health and rights is systematically integrated into school curricula (Fiji);
- 104.126 Strengthen its measures to reduce school dropout rates and low enrolment rates and enhance access to quality education by increasing budget allocation in that regard (Myanmar);
- 104.127 Take specific measures to fight against school dropout among young boys in rural areas (Angola);
- 104.128 Take further measures to pursue the reduction in the school dropout rate and to ensure access to education for all children (Japan);
- 104.129 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening inclusive education for all children (Georgia);
- 104.130 Adopt and implement curricula on age-appropriate, comprehensive sexuality education, including information about issues of violence, that is provided throughout schooling (Iceland);
- 104.131 Take efforts to improve access to education, especially during periods of remote learning, for the economically weaker sections of the population (India);
- 104.132 Carry on with the continuous improvement of the quality of all actors affecting the educational system (Oman);
- 104.133 Guarantee and increase the participation of women in public and political spheres (Malaysia);
- 104.134 Take further measures to empower women in all spheres (Azerbaijan);
- 104.135 Take additional measures to increase the participation of women, in particular in the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic response, giving priority to the needs of people in vulnerable situations (Canada);
- 104.136 Continue implementing measures for promoting the equal participation of women in political and public life (Nepal);

- 104.137 **Allocate a larger budget to the National Institute for Women, to ensure that it can carry out its mission goals and meet its objectives, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 5 and targets 1.4, 4.3 and 4.6 (Paraguay);**
- 104.138 **Consider reforms to guarantee the effectiveness of measures to combat violence against women (Peru);**
- 104.139 **Step up efforts in undertaking the prompt and impartial investigation and prosecution of cases on violence against women and children (Philippines);**
- 104.140 **Strengthen prevention measures and protection systems for crimes against women and girls, given that crimes committed against women and girls have increased compared with the total registered in 2019, in the context of the 2020 pandemic, the figures related to girls and adolescents being especially worrying (Spain);**
- 104.141 **Combat the increase in gender-based violence through legal assistance, guarantee access to justice for women and reduce impunity in those cases (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 104.142 **Continue its efforts to promote and enhance the rights of women (Armenia);**
- 104.143 **Continue to design, implement and monitor policies aimed at enhancing public safety through measures to prevent and reduce violence, especially against children and women (Barbados);**
- 104.144 **Establish an integrated system for statistics on violence against women (Brazil);**
- 104.145 **Take stronger measures to prevent sexual and sex-based violence and to improve its protocols in order to provide adequate support to victims (Canada);**
- 104.146 **Continue to address the challenges of domestic and sexual violence against women and ensure that victim support services are easily accessible by women in rural areas and indigenous communities (Myanmar);**
- 104.147 **Strengthen the protection of women against sexual and gender-based violence, including by applying the existing respective legal instruments, by prosecuting and, if convicted, punishing the perpetrators, by creating an appropriate number of accommodations for survivors of gender-based violence and by ensuring their police protection (Germany);**
- 104.148 **Continue the implementation of laws with the aim to promptly eliminate all forms of violence against women and children (Greece);**
- 104.149 **Further address violence against women from a criminal perspective, including by bolstering law enforcement and judicial prosecutions (Israel);**
- 104.150 **Adopt coordinated and adequately funded awareness-raising activities and programmes targeting men and boys aimed at changing attitudes and promoting positive norms of masculinity, including by using social media and the resources of the National Council for Gender Parity (Haiti);**
- 104.151 **Enact a comprehensive law to protect, respect and fulfil women's rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, and adopt an action plan for its implementation and monitoring (Portugal);**
- 104.152 **Adopt a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and ensure the incorporation of the resolution's provisions into domestic policies on gender equality (Ireland);**
- 104.153 **Strengthen the role of the National Institute for Women with sufficient financing and adopt legislation that prevents impunity for violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual abuse (Netherlands);**

- 104.154 Continue to promote actions for the prevention and protection of women, children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities against violence (Nicaragua);
- 104.155 Investigate the practice of female genital mutilation among indigenous populations (Burkina Faso);
- 104.156 Ensure the right to birth registration for children of all minority groups (Somalia);
- 104.157 Prohibit, through legislative and administrative provisions, the use of corporal punishment in all settings, in particular in schools and in childcare institutions (Timor-Leste);
- 104.158 Review the national family law, including to incorporate a clear prohibition of all forms of corporal punishment of children (Portugal);
- 104.159 Explicitly prohibit the use of corporal punishment in all settings through legislative and administrative provisions (Montenegro);
- 104.160 Take all the legal, administrative and institutional measures to prevent the recruitment of children by non-State armed groups and to protect them from violence (Ukraine);
- 104.161 Enhance efforts to prevent the recruitment of children by non-State armed groups and the exploitation of children in the tourism sector, by strengthening its legal and institutional preventive measures (Myanmar);
- 104.162 Step up efforts to prevent violence and sexual abuse against children and adolescents, as well as femicide (Burkina Faso);
- 104.163 Continue efforts to ensure that all children are duly registered at birth (Greece);
- 104.164 Fully protect children's rights, including by preventing child, early and forced marriages and by rising the age of criminal responsibility (Italy);
- 104.165 Take further steps to ensure the greater participation of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women, in decision-making processes in all matters affecting them (Philippines);
- 104.166 Adopt steps to improve the legislative mechanisms for the protection of indigenous peoples, including with a view to protecting their self-identity and native languages (Russian Federation);
- 104.167 Actively include indigenous women in decision-making process (Ukraine);
- 104.168 Enhance the participation of indigenous peoples in matters concerning them, including through prior consultations (Estonia);
- 104.169 Continue to undertake more efforts to protect the rights of indigenous people and enhance their well-being (India);
- 104.170 Increase efforts to ensure that the rights of indigenous persons are protected and that they have access to basic services (Italy);
- 104.171 Continue to strive towards further progress aimed at achieving full inclusion for indigenous peoples and peoples of African descent (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 104.172 Continue to implement specific measures aimed at increasing the inclusion and role of people of African descent in the administration of public life (Angola);
- 104.173 Continue adopting policies aimed at achieving the full inclusion of the Afro-descendant population, including measures to prevent racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance (Chile);

104.174 Further implement policies and measures on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and people of African descent (China);

104.175 Strengthen policies towards combating all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, especially women (India);

104.176 Adopt national policies and strategies aimed at tackling discrimination against persons with disabilities (Iraq);

104.177 Develop a national campaign to fight xenophobia and to promote awareness of the human rights of migrants, including on decent work and social protection (Portugal);

104.178 Advance the implementation of measures that ensure access to justice for migrants and refugees who are victims of crimes and that safeguard the protection of the most vulnerable groups and ensure that effort is maintained to allow access to work and professional training for asylum seekers (Spain);

104.179 Ensure that access to the territory of Panama and asylum procedures conform to international standards, prevent cases of refoulement and strengthen the asylum capacity and legal assistance for asylum seekers (Afghanistan);

104.180 Continue taking the necessary legislative, public policy and international cooperation measures to adapt migration policy to the exponential increase in migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Colombia);

104.181 Effectively include all refugees and migrants, as well as the most vulnerable groups, in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and adopt procedures to ensure their access to prevention and treatment plans (Ecuador).

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

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Panama was headed by H.E Ms. María Inés Castillo, Minister of Social Development and composed of the following members:

- **S.E. Erika Mouynes** – Viceministra de Asuntos Multilaterales y Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- **S.E. Juana López** – Viceministra de Gobierno y representante ante la Comisión Nacional permanente para el seguimiento de las recomendaciones de los mecanismos internacionales de derechos humanos;
- **H.S. Angela Russo** – Magistrada Presidenta de la Sala Civil, Vicepresidenta de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, Representante Principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Carmen Ávila** – Directora de Organismos y Conferencias Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Secretaría Técnica de la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Sharon Sinclair de Dumanoir** – Directora Nacional del Registro Civil, Tribunal Electoral, representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Virginia Barreiro** – Directora de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Elio Aparicio** – Director de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Educación, representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Bredio Mitre** – Director de Cooperación Técnica Internacional Encargado, Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral, representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Hady González** – Directora de Cooperación Técnica Internacional, Ministerio de Seguridad Pública, representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Nereida Fernández** – Jefa de Gabinete Despacho de Ministra, Ministerio de Gobierno representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Juan Manuel Castulovich** – Asesor Legal, Ministerio de la Presidencia y representante ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Luis Donadío** – Asesor Legal, Ministerio de la Presidencia y representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Cristina Quiel Canto** – Asistente de la Sala Civil de la Corte Suprema de Justicia y representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;

- **H.S. Idaira Sanjur de Chang** – Coordinadora de Proceso Judiciales, Asesoría Legal, Ministerio de Salud, representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. José Luis Vásquez** – Coordinador de la Oficina de Internacionales y Cooperación Técnica, Ministerio de Salud, representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Miguel Saavedra** – Asesor, Dirección Nacional de Asesoría Legal, Unidad de Legislación Educativa, Ministerio de Educación, representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Maruquel Castroverde** – Fiscal Superior, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos, Procuraduría General de la Nación, representante principal ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Aida Castro** – Fiscal de Circuito, Fiscalía Superior de Litigación, Procuraduría General de la Nación, representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Daniela Arias** – Jefa de Asuntos Internacionales, Servicio Nacional de Migración;
- **H.S. Yeremi Barría** – Abogada coordinadora de Proyectos Especiales y de Subregistro de la Dirección Nacional del Registro Civil, Tribunal Electoral, representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Annette Flores** – Ministerio de Trabajo y Desarrollo Laboral, representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Ahychel Elías** – Dirección de Planificación, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, representante suplente ante la Comisión Nacional Permanente para el Seguimiento de las Recomendaciones de los Mecanismos Internacionales de Derechos Humanos;
- **H.S. Osiris Vanega** – Segunda Secretaria de Carrera Diplomática y Consular, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- **H.S. Antonio Henríquez** – Tercer Secretario de Carrera Diplomática y Consular, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- **H.S. Portugal Falcón** – Analista de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

From the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva the following members:

- **S.E. Juan Alberto Castillero Correa**, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Representante Permanente;
- **H.S. Rolando L. Pinzón Fuentes**, Segundo Consejero de Carrera Diplomática y Consular;
- **H.S. Grisselle Rodríguez**, Consejera.