



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
30 March 2022  
English  
Original: English/French

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## Human Rights Council

Fiftieth session

13 June–8 July 2022

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

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

### Haiti

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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 fortieth session from 24 January to 11 February 2022. The review of Haiti was held at the 12th meeting, on 31 January 2022. The delegation of Haiti was headed by the Minister of Justice and Public Security, Bertho Dorcé. At its 15th meeting, held on 4 February 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Haiti.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Haiti: Netherlands, Qatar and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
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 Haiti:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Haiti 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 of Haiti stated that the national report, which had been prepared using a participatory approach, focused on the implementation of the 188 recommendations accepted in 2017. The report had been drafted by the technical secretariat of the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights, in consultation with all government bodies.
6. On 6 October 2021, the national report had been considered at a national consultation workshop organized in partnership with the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, which represents the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Haiti. Leading human rights organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of human rights had been invited to the workshop.
7. The Government had drawn up a draft national action plan for the period 2019–2022 on the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review. The plan had been approved by civil society on 13 December 2019.
8. In terms of public policy and poverty reduction, the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti for the period 2010–2030 contained several components intended to improve food security, health and education.
9. As part of the reform of judicial institutions, the Government had published a new Criminal Code and a new Code of Criminal Procedure that would come into force in 2022.
10. A draft children's code had been submitted to Parliament and would be incorporated into the Family Code provided for in the Constitution.

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

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

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

11. In order to strengthen judicial institutions, the Government had taken a number of measures, including the drafting of a new Organic Act for the Ministry of Justice and Public Security and the transformation of the Judicial Inspection Service into the Judicial Inspection Unit.
12. With regard to the independence of the judiciary, the Superior Council of the Judiciary had responsibility for the administration and oversight of the judiciary, exercised supervisory and disciplinary powers over judges and had general powers to report on the situation of the judiciary and make recommendations.
13. Prolonged pretrial detention had been a recurring problem in the justice and prison system for decades. The National Council for Legal Assistance, created pursuant to the Act of 10 September 2018, had helped to reduce prolonged pretrial detention and prison overcrowding. In application of the Act, seven legal aid offices had already been set up and were operating in 7 of the 18 jurisdictions, with the objective of facilitating access to justice for the most vulnerable persons.
14. With regard to the situation of minors in detention, boys were held in the Rehabilitation Centre for Children in Conflict with the Law, and girls were held in the Cabaret civilian prison, where they were separated from adult women.
15. New recruitment requirements had been established to strengthen the Haitian National Police. A new group of 102 Intervention and Law Enforcement Corps officers, including 12 women, had graduated from the National Police Training School on 8 January 2020, and 67 new commissioners had graduated from the National Police Academy.
16. For a long time, the Government had been making every effort to combat impunity. Some unfortunate events had nevertheless occurred in the country between 2017 and 2021, causing loss of life and displacing people. Most of these events had occurred in Lilavois, Grand Ravine, La Saline, Bel-Air, Carrefour Feuilles and Delmas 32. The Haitian National Police had already arrested several people in connection with the assassination of the President, Jovenel Moïse, at his private residence by a group of foreign mercenaries during the night of 6 to 7 July, 2021.
17. As part of efforts to improve education, the Ten-Year Education and Training Plan had been adopted for the period 2020–2030, with the primary objective of achieving universal primary education. Three years had been added to the basic education cycle, extending it from six to nine years, so that children would now receive nine years of free basic education.
18. With regard to the right to health, the sector's main policy objectives for the coming years were reflected in the adoption of the National Health Policy and the Health Master Plan 2021–2031.
19. The Government had always sought to tackle the scourge of trafficking in persons. In that regard, on 26 July 2019, the Government had adopted the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour and approved a list of types of work that were hazardous for children.
20. The Government had adopted an action plan to combat trafficking in persons for the period 2017–2022. In May 2021, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica had signed a tripartite agreement to end trafficking in persons in the three countries.
21. In 2018, the Government had submitted to Parliament a preliminary draft framework act on the prevention, punishment and elimination of violence against women and girls.
22. The Government had made great efforts to promote and protect children's rights. A number of children had been placed in children's homes or foster families, supported to return to their biological family or to their extended family, or had been adopted.
23. In order to eliminate child labour, the Government, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), had been running a project to combat child domestic labour since 2017. The project involved 16 municipalities in three departments of the country.
24. The Government was very sensitive to the needs of persons with reduced mobility. On 27 August 2020, it had published a decree regulating the status, organization and operation of the National Solidarity Fund for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities.

25. In order to improve registration and identification procedures, the Government had opened new registration centres to issue identity documents.
26. Haiti had ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2017 and had also created a Clean Cities platform. The Act of 9 August 2017 had formalized the creation of the National Solid Waste Management Service.
27. In Haiti, independent institutions were established in accordance with the Constitution and were regulated by law. Such institutions included the Office for the Protection of Citizens, which was an independent national human rights institution. The Government consulted the Office and took its human rights recommendations into account.
28. The already complicated economic situation had been aggravated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, frequent floods, the assassination of the President and the earthquake of 14 August 2021, which had devastated part of the Grand Sud region.
29. These circumstances had delayed many activities that would have contributed to improving the living conditions of the population. However, the Government was willing to continue its efforts and was more determined than ever to improve the situation and enhance respect for human rights throughout the country.

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

30. During the interactive dialogue, 82 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
31. Germany commended the Haitian authorities for their efforts to safeguard the health and the lives of citizens. Nevertheless, it remained alarmed at the widespread impunity, notably for cases of sexual and gender-based violence.
32. Iceland welcomed the delegation and the national report.
33. India noted with appreciation the adoption of the Ten-Year Education and Training Programme, the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.
34. While taking note of the progress made concerning several human rights, Indonesia considered that further efforts were needed to address instability and security in Haiti. Law enforcement and anti-corruption measures should be further improved.
35. Iraq welcomed the national legislation and plans announced by Haiti, which would improve respect for several human rights.
36. Ireland acknowledged the initial progress made to address prolonged pretrial detention, while remaining concerned about the unstable security situation in Haiti and by reports of numerous grave human rights violations.
37. Italy noted the efforts Haiti had made to guarantee the right to education for all and recognized the challenges it had faced in the past year. However, Italy was concerned at the deterioration in the human rights situation.
38. Japan appreciated the positive steps Haiti had taken to promote and protect children's rights, including the extension of free education from six to nine years.
39. Kyrgyzstan noted with appreciation the adoption in 2019 of the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour and the creation of the list of hazardous work for children.
40. Lebanon welcomed the efforts of Haiti to achieve food security and to increase employment among young people. It commended the adoption of the Legal Aid Act and encouraged the implementation of the national education programme.
41. Libya thanked Haiti for its efforts to promote and protect human rights, as reflected in its national legislation and policies, despite the challenges it faced. It noted the ratification of several international instruments.

42. Luxembourg expressed concern about impunity, access to justice and sexual violence against women and girls.
43. Madagascar welcomed the efforts of Haiti to protect women's rights. Nevertheless, it was concerned about the high rate of pretrial detention of women and encouraged Haiti to initiate criminal justice reform to address prison overcrowding.
44. Malaysia commended the development of policies to eliminate gender-based violence and improve the rights of the child. It welcomed the tripartite agreement Haiti had signed with the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.
45. Maldives positively noted the passing of a bill on the prevention, punishment and elimination of violence against women and girls and the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.
46. The Marshall Islands welcomed the national plan for the elimination of cholera and the efforts of Haiti to promote environmental protection.
47. Mauritania commended Haiti on its Ten-Year Education and Training Programme and its efforts to increase access to health services by doubling the number of nurses and doctors.
48. Mauritius praised the quality of the national report submitted by Haiti and its efforts to increase the availability of free basic education, despite the difficult political circumstances.
49. Mexico recognized the reforms made to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to harmonize them with international human rights instruments.
50. Montenegro encouraged Haiti to put into practice policies to curb existing stereotypes and to systematically combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination.
51. Morocco commended Haiti for establishing a national action plan for the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations and welcomed its regular submission of reports on the implementation of ratified conventions.
52. Namibia recalled the negative impact climate change had had on the enjoyment of human rights by all persons in Haiti and called on all States, especially top global emitters, to do better in combating that phenomenon.
53. Nepal noted the establishment in Haiti of the departmental food and nutrition security plans for the period 2015–2025 and the implementation of the third National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls for the period 2017–2027. It expressed appreciation for the implementation of the national plan for the elimination of cholera and encouraged Haiti to continue implementing effective policies to reduce open defecation and increase access to improved water sources.
54. The Netherlands expressed concern about widespread violence against women and girls in Haiti and the low participation of women in political life. It encouraged the Government of Haiti to continue efforts aimed at improving the overall human rights situation.
55. The Niger welcomed the action taken by Haiti to mitigate the consequences of climate change and natural disasters, notably awareness-raising campaigns and emergency measures taken in affected departments.
56. Norway expressed its condolences for the assassination of the President of Haiti, Jovenel Moïse, and the earthquake that had taken place in Haiti in August 2021. Norway also highlighted the significant obstacles to gender equality and women's rights in the country.
57. Pakistan expressed appreciation for the commitment of Haiti to counter the socioeconomic impacts arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change and acknowledged the country's efforts to strengthen the national human rights framework.
58. Panama made recommendations.
59. Paraguay expressed concern about the increasing homicide and kidnapping rates in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and requested additional information on progress in the investigations into the death of Jovenel Moïse.

60. Peru acknowledged the implementation of the national plan for the elimination of cholera.
61. The Philippines welcomed the steps taken to improve social protection and to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
62. Portugal noted with satisfaction the preparation of a national action plan for the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations.
63. Qatar stated that, despite the numerous challenges it faced, Haiti had managed to fulfil its human rights obligations, especially regarding economic, social and cultural rights. Qatar noted the adoption of the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour.
64. The Russian Federation stated that, despite some progress, the human rights situation in Haiti was still complex. While the Government was making a number of efforts to overcome the negative trends in the human rights field, they were not sufficient.
65. Senegal welcomed the cooperation of Haiti with the treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms.
66. Serbia commended all the measures the authorities had taken to respond to the universal periodic review recommendations.
67. Singapore recognized the steps Haiti had taken to address important social and development issues, such as poverty reduction, food security and access to education. Singapore also recognized the efforts Haiti had made to improve women's rights and to undertake judicial reform, including through public awareness-raising campaigns.
68. Slovenia noted that weak domestic institutions hindered the capacity of Haiti to promote and protect human rights. Institutional fragility was prevalent in the absence of a fully functioning parliament and judicial authority. The earthquake in August 2021 had been a vital reminder of the need for the country to focus on climate change adaptation.
69. South Africa welcomed the progress Haiti had made in the field of human rights since the previous review cycle.
70. The delegation of Haiti reiterated that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court had been signed by Haiti in 1999 and that the new Criminal Code, which would enter into force in 2022, recognized crimes against humanity and contained punitive provisions in that regard.
71. With regard to labour performed by minors under 15 years of age, the Act of 11 September 2017 on the organization and regulation of work set the minimum age for employment at 16 years.
72. The death penalty had already been abolished and, pursuant to article 1 of the Decree of 23 August 1985, had been replaced with imprisonment.
73. The Constitution also provided for the adoption of legislation to regulate the recognition and functioning of religious groups. Applications for registration were addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, which was responsible for the management of religious affairs in Haiti. There were no longer any tensions between the various religious leaders and their followers.
74. Like most countries, Haiti had adopted measures to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19. Following the registration of the first case on 19 March 2020, a health emergency had been declared throughout the country. A scientific task force and a multisectoral pandemic management committee had been set up. At the end of its mandate, the committee had been replaced by the National Coronavirus Response Task Force, which had the same mission.
75. Haiti had published the Health Master Plan 2021–2031, the main objective of which was to guarantee universal access to good quality health-care services through an efficient health system.
76. Spain reiterated the recommendations it had made in the previous universal periodic review.

77. Switzerland was concerned about the prolonged political instability, violence, corruption and weak rule of law and their impact on the provision of basic services and respect for human rights.
78. Thailand appreciated the efforts Haiti had made to promote access to basic education for all. While taking note of the laws and policies in place to address child labour and exploitation, Thailand was concerned that they did not clearly ensure the prohibition of all forms of work for children under the age of 15.
79. Timor-Leste noted with appreciation that a new criminal code and a code of criminal procedure would come into force in 2022. Timor-Leste welcomed the ongoing reform of judicial institutions and encouraged the Government of Haiti to speed up the adoption of the child protection code.
80. Togo positively noted the progress Haiti had made since its previous universal periodic review, despite the many challenges it had faced.
81. Tunisia welcomed the fact that Haiti had harmonized its laws with international human rights instruments and had ratified several international conventions. It encouraged Haiti to reform the judicial and prison systems and to address corruption and impunity.
82. Ukraine commended the steps outlined in the national report of Haiti and expressed the hope that those measures would continue to be implemented.
83. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remained concerned by the deteriorating security situation in Haiti and the particular health and economic vulnerabilities women and children continued to face, which had been acutely magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic.
84. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged several positive developments, including the ratification of international instruments and the adoption of national programmes. It appreciated the measures Haiti had taken in the education sector to improve learning conditions and increase access to education.
85. The United States of America extended condolences to the victims of the fuel tanker explosion and the natural disasters that had affected Haiti. It remained concerned at killings and kidnappings by gangs, unlawful pretrial detention and the poorly functioning judiciary.
86. Uruguay positively noted the efforts made by Haiti, in particular the steps it had taken to reform the judiciary.
87. Vanuatu recognized the efforts Haiti had made to overcome the obstacles it faced in safeguarding human rights, noting the constitutional difficulties following the assassination of Jovenel Moïse and the massive earthquake in August 2021.
88. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Haiti for developing a national action plan to implement universal periodic review recommendations, establishing construction programmes in the housing sector and implementing social security programmes for youth employment and cash and food transfers.
89. Viet Nam commended the measures Haiti had taken to promote and protect human rights and its implementation of the recommendations it had accepted during the second review cycle.
90. Argentina commended Haiti for its efforts to implement the recommendations from the second review cycle. Argentina recognized the unusually difficult political, economic and social circumstances facing the Government and the Haitian people.
91. Australia acknowledged the impact that COVID-19, the assassination of Jovenel Moïse and earthquakes had had on the situation in Haiti. Australia noted the importance of strengthening the rule of law, democratic institutions and accountability mechanisms in order to protect human rights.
92. The Bahamas commended Haiti on the initiatives it had taken to improve food security and combat trafficking in persons. The Bahamas recognized the efforts Haiti had made to improve the human rights situation, despite the challenges it had faced, including a presidential assassination, deadly natural disasters and COVID-19.

93. Bangladesh appreciated the continued efforts Haiti had made to promote and protect human rights, despite the multiple challenges it faced.
94. Barbados noted that Haiti had faced several emergency situations, as well as security and institutional issues. It expressed the concern that in the current situation, the fundamental human rights of the Haitian people might be compromised.
95. Belgium expressed its solidarity with the Haitian people and its extreme concern about the effects of political instability, massive erosion of the rule of law and endemic gang violence.
96. Benin congratulated Haiti on the progress it had made, particularly its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the optional protocols thereto and its development of a plan to combat violence against women.
97. Botswana welcomed the initiatives Haiti had taken to strengthen the laws on sexual assault, while remaining concerned about the level of gender-based violence. It was also concerned that pretrial detainees faced inhumane conditions, ill-treatment and torture.
98. Brazil welcomed the policies Haiti had introduced to increase women's participation at all levels of national life and its adoption in 2018 of the Legal Aid Act to improve access to justice.
99. Bulgaria welcomed the fact that the Government was conducting training programmes on human rights, including on non-discrimination. It encouraged Haiti to proceed with the endorsement of its national human rights action plan.
100. Burkina Faso noted that Haiti had made some progress, particularly in terms of the National Strategy and Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. It was concerned about the persistence of challenges that compromised the full enjoyment of human rights by the Haitian people.
101. Canada noted the efforts of Haiti to ensure care for minors in detention and to combat child domestic work. It underlined the progress that had been made on drafting a framework law on the prevention, punishment and elimination of violence against women and girls, and reiterated the need to relaunch actions in that direction.
102. The delegation of Haiti noted that the mission of the National Council for Legal Assistance was to provide assistance to persons who could not afford a lawyer and to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.
103. In the courts, 72 judges had been appointed, including 48 in district courts and 2 children's judges. In addition, 40 student clerks, including 8 women, had been trained at the Legal Service Training College. They were gradually being appointed.
104. With regard to freedom of expression, journalists must not be subject to any authorization or censorship, except in the event of war. The Government viewed human rights organizations as indispensable partners in cultivating an atmosphere of learning and continual dialogue.
105. The issue of birth registration had also been an ongoing priority for the Government. An order issued on 15 November 2019 had established a period of five years, from the date of publication of the order, for any person without a birth certificate to have their civil status regularized. In addition, a pilot programme called "Kontem mwen konte" had been tested in Bassin-Bleu with the aim of vaccinating children, giving them a unique national identification number valid for life and issuing birth certificates to those who did not have one.
106. With regard to impunity, the Government had an obligation to protect victims. This obligation included not only rehabilitation and victims' right to reparation, but also the prosecution of the perpetrators. When a complaint was filed with the judicial bodies, every step in the proceedings was respected so as not to undermine the rights of the litigants.
107. Haitian law did not discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons.

108. Insecurity and indiscriminate terrorism greatly disrupted daily life and caused grief to Haitian families. In the south, the area hit by the earthquake of 14 August 2021, 4 of 10 departments remained cut off from the rest of the country. In this context, the High Council of the National Police had carried out several operations to combat armed gangs. The most recent, Operation Mache pran yo, had been launched by the National Police on 19 September 2021.

109. To address gender issues, the Government had taken numerous measures including the strengthening of the Ministry for the Status of Women and Women's Rights by establishing several key structures, the implementation of a third national plan to combat violence for the period 2017–2027, and the preparation of a bill on the punishment, prevention and elimination of violence against women.

110. With regard to measures for persons with disabilities, the Office of Management and Human Resources had organized a competitive recruitment exercise following which 50 young persons with disabilities had entered the civil service. Inspectors from the Labour Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour had conducted training sessions for employers and senior managers in the textile sector. A module on accessibility and universal design had been added to the civil engineering and architecture programmes at the State University of Haiti.

111. A series of measures had been taken by the Government to protect children, including the closure of 167 orphanages following the most recent evaluation of residential centres, the placing on probation of 94 other orphanages pending their closure in the near future, and the placing on probation of another 304, out of a total of 754, on account of violence towards children. The authorities had also organized a campaign to raise awareness of child abuse and trafficking and give children a role in combating them.

112. Chile reiterated the need to find a solution to the crisis through dialogue, democracy and national unity, and committed to assisting the Haitian electoral process.

113. China noted that in recent years, Haiti had suffered from a poor security situation, violent crime, social unrest, rampant human trafficking, high poverty levels, discrimination against women and girls and widespread child labour.

114. Colombia condemned the assassination of Jovenel Moïse and encouraged Haiti to adopt the national human rights action plan.

115. Costa Rica welcomed the forthcoming entry into force of the new criminal code and the code of criminal procedure and the efforts of Haiti to strengthen its judicial institutions.

116. Cuba expressed its condolences to the victims of the recent earthquake and confirmed the availability of a Cuban medical team to assist Haiti.

117. Cyprus acknowledged the vulnerability of Haiti and commended the Haitian people for their resilience. It noted the urgent need for a comprehensive and inclusive disaster risk reduction plan in the wake of the recent earthquake.

118. Czechia commended Haiti on its efforts to improve the legislative framework, particularly in the field of criminal law. Czechia recognized the challenges posed by the natural disasters that affected the country, while regretting that its previous recommendations had remained unaddressed.

119. Denmark offered the assistance of the Convention against Torture Initiative to contribute to progress towards the ratification by Haiti of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

120. Djibouti commended Haiti for its promotion of women's rights through the preparation of a draft framework law on the prevention, punishment and elimination of violence against women and girls and the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls.

121. The Dominican Republic recognized the efforts made by Haiti in the face of the multiple challenges that the Haitian people had had to face in its historical evolution.

122. Ecuador thanked Haiti for the presentation of its national report and highlighted the adoption of the Ten-Year Education and Training Programme.
123. Egypt commended the cooperation of Haiti with the international human rights mechanisms. It noted the National Plan to Combat Violence against Women and Girls and the Ten-Year Education and Training Programme.
124. Fiji noted the human rights challenges Haiti faced, including the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters. It commended Haiti for its resilience and commitment to promoting and protecting human rights.
125. Finland noted the recent natural disasters that Haiti had faced.
126. France was concerned by the deterioration of the situation in Haiti. It called upon the authorities to work for the restoration of the rule of law to establish an environment conducive to the holding of general elections.
127. Gabon noted the improvement of prison conditions and the fight against impunity and corruption in the country. It welcomed the cooperation of Haiti with the United Nations human rights mechanisms in terms of its ratification of several international human rights instruments.
128. Georgia commended Haiti for its new criminal code and code of criminal procedure. Georgia noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Haiti through the implementation of programmes aimed at improving food security.
129. The delegation of Haiti thanked all the contributing delegations for having raised a range of issues that were of concern to the Haitian people and the Government. The rule of law, security, sustainable development, the fight against poverty, the fight against impunity, corruption and children's rights were among the top priorities of Haiti.
130. The delegation would meet with relevant sectors in the country, including civil society actors, to determine its position on the various recommendations.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

131. **The following recommendations will be examined by Haiti, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fiftieth session of the Human Rights Council:**
- 131.1 **Abolish 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 (Iceland);**
- 131.2 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**
- 131.3 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);**
- 131.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**
- 131.5 **Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular the one aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**
- 131.6 **Abolish 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 (Finland);**

- 131.7 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);**
- 131.8 **Take all necessary measures in the fight against gender-based violence, including by involving communities and by signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Netherlands);**
- 131.9 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Benin) (Burkina Faso) (Denmark) (Fiji) (Ireland) (Lebanon) (Madagascar) (Marshall Islands) (Norway) (Peru) (Switzerland);**
- 131.10 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, signed in 2013, and enhance efforts to guarantee a proportionate use of force by security forces, to prevent torture and other ill-treatment and to ensure accountability (Italy);**
- 131.11 **Ratify 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 (Chile) (Japan) (Luxembourg) (Paraguay) (Vanuatu);**
- 131.12 **Promote the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**
- 131.13 **Consider adopting the necessary measures with a view to ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 131.14 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);**
- 131.15 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia);**
- 131.16 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mauritania);**
- 131.17 **Continue efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco) (Tunisia);**
- 131.18 **Accelerate efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus);**
- 131.19 **Proceed with the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gabon);**
- 131.20 **Continue the process of ratification of the main international human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy);**
- 131.21 **Continue efforts to ensure effective implementation of ratified human rights treaties (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 131.22 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives);**
- 131.23 **Pursue efforts in the fight against impunity with the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and institutional reforms**

ensuring the complete independence of the judiciary from the executive branch (Marshall Islands);

131.24 Complete the ratification of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius);

131.25 Finalize the procedure for the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960 (Senegal);

131.26 Finalize the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960 (Montenegro);

131.27 Continue efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

131.28 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger) (Senegal);

131.29 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Colombia);

131.30 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Argentina);

131.31 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and enshrine gender equality, including by accelerating regulatory measures to criminalize all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and harassment (Australia);

131.32 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Benin);

131.33 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark);

131.34 Ratify the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Denmark);

131.35 Ensure the safety of people against the violence of criminal groups and fight against impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations, by credibly investigating the massacres in Grande Ravine, La Saline and Bel-Air, and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

131.36 Continue its efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in consultation with relevant stakeholders (Singapore);

131.37 Adopt a normative framework to protect human rights defenders, investigate the threats and attacks they suffer in the exercise of their functions and send a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures (France);

131.38 Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Finland) (Costa Rica);

131.39 Consider extending an open and standing invitation to all human rights mechanisms, as recommended during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review (Paraguay);

- 131.40 Support the establishment of a stand-alone Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Haiti to safeguard continued collaboration with State authorities on human rights issues (Paraguay);
- 131.41 Support the establishment of a stand-alone Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Haiti to safeguard continued collaboration with State authorities on human rights issues, in line with the observations of the Secretary-General (Panama);
- 131.42 Seek the international community's support to minimize its resource shortage and enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Bangladesh);
- 131.43 Seek international assistance to support efforts to address security concerns, like the presence of armed gangs, which undermine the enjoyment of human rights (Barbados);
- 131.44 Strengthen coordination mechanisms so that international cooperation has an effective impact in the areas of internal security, the protection of human rights and democratic political stability (Chile);
- 131.45 Meet its obligations under the strategic plan of action that Haiti adopted in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the human rights mechanisms (Libya);
- 131.46 Elaborate a long-term development plan to achieve the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Barbados);
- 131.47 Continue to take determined measures to improve national legislation in the area of protecting rights and fundamental freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 131.48 Further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights (Barbados);
- 131.49 Continue its efforts towards adopting the national action plan on human rights (Malaysia);
- 131.50 Adopt and develop a national action plan on human rights with the support of international organizations (Mauritius);
- 131.51 Accelerate the adoption of the national action plan on human rights for 2019–2022 (Niger);
- 131.52 Continue its efforts towards the finalization of the national action plan on human rights (Pakistan);
- 131.53 Approve the national action plan on human rights (Ukraine);
- 131.54 Accelerate the internal procedures for the approval of the national action plan on human rights (Ecuador);
- 131.55 Update and adopt the national human rights action plan, pending approval since 2019 (Togo);
- 131.56 Adopt the national action plan for the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations swiftly and effectively implement it, in cooperation with civil society and the Office of the Ombudsman (Portugal);
- 131.57 Consider strengthening the national human rights institutional framework, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);
- 131.58 Reject the Senate bill on homosexual persons that marginalizes and discriminates against LGBTI+ persons (Iceland);
- 131.59 Develop a national action plan to combat hate crimes, xenophobia, discrimination and other related intolerance (Namibia);

- 131.60 Ensure equal protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons under Haitian law and guarantee appropriate State protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender organizations and public events (Czechia);
- 131.61 Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and decriminalize same-sex relationships (Luxembourg);
- 131.62 Request technical assistance and international cooperation to prepare and implement a plan for comprehensive and sustainable development that includes disarmament and pacification, public infrastructure, financing protection of the environment and its ecosystems, and adaptation to climate change (Panama);
- 131.63 Address disaster risk reduction and climate change by developing and adopting targeted laws, policies and implementation of mitigation and adaptation strategies (Maldives);
- 131.64 Intensify efforts to develop and strengthen the necessary legislative frameworks that address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);
- 131.65 Include the human right to a healthy environment at the constitutional level and introduce measures to reduce disaster risk and climate change (Costa Rica);
- 131.66 Prioritize policies aimed at disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (Nepal);
- 131.67 Increase efforts for disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change (Georgia);
- 131.68 Seek international assistance and support in mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters (Pakistan);
- 131.69 Continue its efforts to combat the adverse impact of climate change and natural disasters with greater support from the international community (Bangladesh);
- 131.70 Implement policies on climate change, disaster risk reduction and recovery from the recent earthquake with international cooperation to supplement national resources (Vanuatu);
- 131.71 Continue with efforts to deal with COVID-19 induced socioeconomic challenges, strengthen social protection systems and tap into financing opportunities for progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 131.72 Continue its efforts to promote security and stability in order to facilitate the enjoyment of human rights by its people (Viet Nam);
- 131.73 Investigate cases of extrajudicial arrests, unlawful detentions and arbitrary executions of peaceful protesters (Cyprus);
- 131.74 Combat violent crimes and improve public security (China);
- 131.75 Adopt a plan or a strategy to combat hate crimes (Iraq);
- 131.76 Develop plans and strategies to ensure the well-being of its population in emergency situations (Cuba);
- 131.77 Continue efforts to restore the security and authority of the State throughout the territory of Haiti (Benin);
- 131.78 Adopt a holistic approach to address gang violence within the framework of the national strategy for community violence reduction, in particular to strengthen the National Police, dismantle gangs and prevent the

**emergence of new armed groups, and improve border controls to combat trafficking in weapons and ammunition (Panama);**

**131.79 Pursue efforts to implement additional measures to combat violence in organized gangs and insecurity, in particular by providing the police with adequate resources (Djibouti);**

**131.80 Take immediate measures to restore a climate of security allowing Haitians to benefit from their fundamental rights, including their rights to health, work and education (Canada);**

**131.81 Pursue national efforts to combat corruption and impunity (Egypt);**

**131.82 Implement concrete measures to strengthen the rule of law and the judicial system (Ecuador);**

**131.83 Strengthen measures to improve democratic governance, the rule of law and the separation of powers (Costa Rica);**

**131.84 Pursue a path to free, fair and credible elections and ensure enabling conditions for their conduct (Bahamas);**

**131.85 Adopt policies and measures to return to normal democratic practices, strengthen the rule of law, and allow State institutions to operate impartially and free from political interference (Australia);**

**131.86 Take the necessary steps to proceed with free and fair legislative and presidential elections to restore the necessary democratic legitimacy to Haiti's institutions (Slovenia);**

**131.87 Adopt measures to deal with corruption and to strengthen investigative capacity and judicial independence (Mexico);**

**131.88 Take all the necessary measures to promote transparency and increase efforts to combat corruption (Indonesia);**

**131.89 Enable impartial investigations of allegations of human rights violations, including those where State authorities are alleged to be complicit (Ireland);**

**131.90 Take effective measures to restore the rule of law and to end violence and impunity (Bahamas);**

**131.91 Put in place governance frameworks aimed at ending impunity and ensuring access to justice for all, in order to address the root causes of instability in the country (Luxembourg);**

**131.92 Ensure free and fair elections held peacefully at regular intervals at all levels, in accordance with international standards (Czechia);**

**131.93 Continue to build political consensus with a view to establishing an independent electoral council (Mexico);**

**131.94 Ensure that there are sufficient numbers of properly trained police officers in prisons and detention facilities, and bring prison conditions in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

**131.95 Consider reforms to the criminal procedure system, in order to reduce the periods of preventive detention and the processing times of criminal cases (Chile);**

**131.96 Ensure the effective implementation of the penal reform, in particular by applying the alternative measures to detention that it foresees (France);**

**131.97 Adopt the necessary measures to improve conditions in detention centres and ensure access to basic services, as well as preventing, investigating and punishing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Mexico);**

- 131.98 **Take effective measures, including of a legislative nature, to combat human rights violations committed by representatives of law enforcement agencies (Russian Federation);**
- 131.99 **Redouble efforts, including by further supporting the National Police, to coordinate and implement initiatives to improve public security (Togo);**
- 131.100 **Continue police reform in line with modern policing principles and standards (Ukraine);**
- 131.101 **Guarantee the independence of the judiciary by adopting a transparent system for the appointment, promotion and sanctioning of judges (France);**
- 131.102 **Continue and intensify judicial reforms to fight against impunity and prolonged pretrial detention in order to guarantee the proper functioning of justice (Djibouti);**
- 131.103 **Regulate its efforts to ensure the proper functioning of the judiciary, including the renewal of judges' terms of office, investigations into cases of impunity and attacks and killings of lawyers, journalists and human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**
- 131.104 **Accelerate the processing of cases of individuals in prolonged pretrial detention, and minimize cases of arbitrary detention (Canada);**
- 131.105 **Increase its efforts to guarantee the independence of the judicial system by providing its actors with tools enabling them to complete prosecutions relating to acts of corruption and human rights violations, in particular those relating to the assassinations of the President, Jovenel Moïse, and the President of the Bar Association, Monferrier Dorval (Canada);**
- 131.106 **Improve detention conditions and reduce the number of people in pretrial detention (Brazil);**
- 131.107 **Make collaborative efforts with stakeholders to modernize the justice system in line with international standards for judicial systems (Botswana);**
- 131.108 **Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights throughout the territory by consolidating the judicial system and supporting the presence of the National Police of Haiti, trained in human rights, in particular to counter the presence of criminal gangs (Belgium);**
- 131.109 **Step up efforts in the fight against impunity by conducting independent and transparent investigations at all levels and in all areas, and by prosecuting alleged perpetrators, regardless of their affiliation (Belgium);**
- 131.110 **Allocate appropriate resources to the judicial system and complete trials in reasonable time frames, impartially and free from political interference (Australia);**
- 131.111 **Strengthen the rule of law by curbing crime that ordinary people face and ensure that those responsible for the heinous assassination of the President are brought to justice expeditiously (Vanuatu);**
- 131.112 **Bring perpetrators of crime to justice, including those responsible for the assassination of President Moïse and for the Bel-Air, Cité Soleil, Grande Ravine and La Saline attacks (United States of America);**
- 131.113 **Ensure accountability for human rights abuses, strengthen the rule of law and break the pervasive cycle of impunity (United States of America);**
- 131.114 **Allocate additional resources to increase case processing and reduce the length of pretrial detention (United States of America);**
- 131.115 **Take measures to address detention conditions and overcrowding in pretrial detention facilities (Ukraine);**

- 131.116 Strengthen the rule of law, in particular the judiciary and the General Inspectorate of the National Police, in order to ensure that cases of criminal violence, including by the security forces, are subject to investigations and prosecutions (Switzerland);
- 131.117 Undertake the necessary comprehensive reforms to strengthen the effectiveness, efficiency and independence of the justice system (Peru);
- 131.118 Provide greater budgetary resources for the judiciary and develop plans and regulations aimed at strengthening the judicial system, ensuring access to justice and creating the conditions to expedite the review of pretrial detention cases (Paraguay);
- 131.119 Ensure the rule of law, improved accountability, access to justice and equal treatment before the law (Norway);
- 131.120 Continue efforts to combat impunity (Niger);
- 131.121 Ensure that the judiciary is provided with adequate resources and able to operate free from political interference (Netherlands);
- 131.122 Take adequate measures to reform the judiciary and ensure its independence (Libya);
- 131.123 Improve the judiciary and the justice system by strengthening the investigative capacity and implementing measures to ensure the proper investigation and prosecution of criminal cases, thereby combating impunity and addressing challenges to public safety (Japan);
- 131.124 Complete the necessary reforms of the criminal and criminal procedure codes and the improvement of the legal aid system, in order to help limit prolonged pretrial detention (Ireland);
- 131.125 Take the necessary measures to improve the capacity of, and respect for human rights by, law enforcement and the judiciary, including through training on human rights (Indonesia);
- 131.126 Ensure sufficient human resources in the judicial system to enable it to operate independently and guarantee the right to a fair trial (Germany);
- 131.127 Ensure sufficient budgetary means to maintain adequate human resources in the Haitian National Police (Germany);
- 131.128 Improve detention conditions and provide health-care services to detainees (Iraq);
- 131.129 Reduce pretrial detention periods and ensure that minors have separate spaces within detention centres (Spain);
- 131.130 Adopt adequate measures to ensure the safety of journalists, human rights defenders and other citizens from attacks, threats and intimidation (Japan);
- 131.131 Ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and activists can carry out their activities free from coercion, intimidation, reprisals and harassment (Canada);
- 131.132 Provide protection to human rights defenders and journalists working on human rights issues, and effectively prosecute and provide reparation for the attacks and threats they suffer, guaranteeing a safe and conducive environment for the exercise of their important work (Spain);
- 131.133 Ensure, through an appropriate legal framework, the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and representatives of civil society (Luxembourg);

- 131.134 Intensify measures to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, the fight against organized crime, the prosecution of crime, and the implementation of assistance programmes for victims (Dominican Republic);
- 131.135 Combat vigorously human trafficking and eradicate discrimination and violence against women and girls (China);
- 131.136 Continue to fund and tighten measures around anti-trafficking laws, including by establishing and implementing clear national guidelines for first responders on identifying and screening victims, to protect victims from being physically, emotionally or sexually exploited (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.137 Further strengthen investigation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);
- 131.138 Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to combat impunity for this crime (Peru);
- 131.139 Take urgent steps to combat child labour and slavery, and ensure that all children can go to school safely (Norway);
- 131.140 Continue efforts aimed at fulfilling rights through the provisions set forth in articles 16 and 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights relating to civil registration and population identification and registration procedures (Dominican Republic);
- 131.141 Improve its system of civil registry (Timor-Leste);
- 131.142 Pursue the efforts made in providing access to basic services, especially access to drinking water (Lebanon);
- 131.143 Take further measures to make progress in the rate of access to safe drinking water services (Qatar);
- 131.144 Advance, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6, the institutional reform of the water and sanitation sector, in particular by strengthening the capacities of decentralized institutions and improving access to water in remote areas (Switzerland);
- 131.145 Strengthen efforts related to the development of economic programmes and plans to combat poverty (Mauritania);
- 131.146 Continue to put in place the necessary measures and strengthen its efforts in order to ensure that all the population has access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (Portugal);
- 131.147 Continue with initiatives to improve the welfare of teachers (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 131.148 Take measures to guarantee the access of internally displaced persons to basic services (Argentina);
- 131.149 Adopt effective measures to reduce poverty and meet the fundamental living needs of the people (China);
- 131.150 Strengthen national actions and policies aimed at combating poverty (Cuba);
- 131.151 Continue strengthening social health and nutrition programmes in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 131.152 Continue efforts to reform the health and education sectors, improve decent housing across the country and remove all obstacles to access to quality services for all components of society (Libya);
- 131.153 Continue taking effective measures to reduce poverty and combat sexual and other forms of violence (Nepal);

- 131.154 **Seek the international community's support to ensure universal access to COVID-19 vaccines for its people and mitigate the socioeconomic implications of the pandemic (Bangladesh);**
- 131.155 **Continue to strengthen efforts to improve access to health care for all, including access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and information (Fiji);**
- 131.156 **Adopt all necessary measures, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and to ensure equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning for all persons (Portugal);**
- 131.157 **Continue with measures for promoting gender equality and combating gender-based violence, including by ensuring access to safe reproductive health services (India);**
- 131.158 **Intensify efforts to guarantee the right to health and improve access to health services for the population, especially for women, children and the elderly (Dominican Republic);**
- 131.159 **Continue efforts to expand access to and the quality of health-care services, with emphasis on actions to reduce maternal and infant mortality (Cuba);**
- 131.160 **Continue efforts to strengthen the public health-care system and increase access to health-care services, particularly for women, children and the elderly (Qatar);**
- 131.161 **Broaden access to modern contraceptive methods in line with the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development, and to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (Iceland);**
- 131.162 **Consider further measures for the promotion and protection of children's rights by ensuring access to education and increasing the legal age of marriage for boys and girls to 18 years or more (India);**
- 131.163 **Adopt measures to promote the full enjoyment of the rights of children, including the right to education, and combat child labour (Italy);**
- 131.164 **Take measures to reduce the rate of illiteracy and to ensure that all children, including girls and those living in rural and remote areas, have access to education without discrimination (Portugal);**
- 131.165 **Continue to work towards ensuring 12 years of free and quality primary and secondary education for all children (Thailand);**
- 131.166 **Step up its efforts to prevent child labour by establishing a clear minimum age for admission to work and ensure that all children are entitled to their right to education (Thailand);**
- 131.167 **Preserve efforts to strengthen and expand the coverage of the public education system (Uruguay);**
- 131.168 **Consider reforming the National Police of Haiti, including strengthening human rights training in police academies, to better train and equip it to ensure public safety (Brazil);**
- 131.169 **Increase resources to ensure the education of children with disabilities with a focus on reception conditions and integration into the school system (Bulgaria);**
- 131.170 **Ensure the right to education of children, especially girls (China);**
- 131.171 **Increase school enrolment (Cyprus);**

- 131.172 Ensure follow-up to achieve the primary objective of the Ten-Year Education and Training Programme for the period 2020–2030, namely basic education for all (Georgia);
- 131.173 Pursue ongoing judicial reform efforts to strengthen the protection of women (Georgia);
- 131.174 Promote the review of the Civil Code to repeal discriminatory provisions against women and girls, harmonizing its provisions with the new criminal code that will enter into force in June 2022 (Uruguay);
- 131.175 Address the scourge of violence in order to improve public safety (Ukraine);
- 131.176 Continue efforts to empower women and prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (Tunisia);
- 131.177 Ensure the integration of gender-sensitive, inclusive and participatory approaches in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation planning processes (Philippines);
- 131.178 Step up efforts to promote the participation of women in public office and political affairs (Peru);
- 131.179 Take concrete steps to improve women’s participation in the parliament (Malaysia);
- 131.180 Implement the new criminal code and the new code of criminal procedure to protect the rights of women and girls (Iceland);
- 131.181 Intensify efforts to address violence against women, children and against all persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including measures to prevent violence and support survivors, as well as by removing obstacles that prevent access to justice (Fiji);
- 131.182 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Egypt);
- 131.183 Develop policies and strategies to combat hate crimes, xenophobia and discrimination, including all forms of violence against women and girls (Ecuador);
- 131.184 Take legislative measures aiming at combating sexual and sexist violence against women and girls (Cyprus);
- 131.185 Take additional measures to raise awareness about gender-based violence and to promote gender equality (Botswana);
- 131.186 In accordance with the provisions of the Haitian Criminal Code, strengthen efforts to protect women and girls against crime, including kidnapping and sexual and gender-based violence, and effectively punish perpetrators (Belgium);
- 131.187 Enact and implement laws to prohibit and prevent sexual and gender-based violence, and ensure perpetrators are brought to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 131.188 Improve access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, in line with target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular by providing appropriate training to members of the judiciary and the police, and by taking measures when they refuse to deal with complaints (Switzerland);
- 131.189 Carry out awareness-raising campaigns to fight against discriminatory gender stereotypes, especially those that encourage gender violence, within a national gender policy and an action plan with sufficient resources to fight against sexual and gender violence, guaranteeing victims effective access to justice (Spain);

- 131.190 Enhance measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by addressing the root causes thereof (South Africa);
- 131.191 Ensure that its national policies to address violence against women and girls are implemented and sufficiently resourced (Singapore);
- 131.192 Take effective measures, including legislative ones, on questions related to preventing and combating violence against women (Russian Federation);
- 131.193 Intensify efforts to promote gender equality and combat violence against women, including the rapid adoption and implementation of legislative and regulatory measures to protect the rights of women and girls (Norway);
- 131.194 Adopt measures to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence and abuse (Italy);
- 131.195 Create efficient remedies for female victims of sexual and domestic violence, including by establishing specialized police officers and prosecutors and by establishing adequate preventive and protective measures for victims (Germany);
- 131.196 Proceed with the adoption of the child protection code (Gabon);
- 131.197 Adopt the necessary measures to protect street children and prevent the risks of abuse and exploitation of minors (Ecuador);
- 131.198 Increase the protection of the most vulnerable groups of the population, especially children, and eliminate child labour in all areas by adopting appropriate reforms within the framework of the labour law (Czechia);
- 131.199 Amend labour legislation with a view to prohibiting child labour (Cyprus);
- 131.200 Reduce significantly the length of preventive detention and ensure that minors are separated from adults in places of deprivation of liberty (Burkina Faso);
- 131.201 Address the practices of profiteering by orphanages and “restavek” children by implementing legislation to prohibit those practices and strengthening protection for children in vulnerable situations (Bahamas);
- 131.202 Continue to improve the birth registration system, including by expanding the project that is already being implemented with the support of UNICEF (Uruguay);
- 131.203 Continue efforts to combat child labour and further strengthen child protection measures in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Tunisia);
- 131.204 Establish legislation for the protection of children, especially to provide care for child victims of domestic violence and children in street situation (Paraguay);
- 131.205 Set the age of marriage at 18 for both girls and boys (Mauritius);
- 131.206 Consider the complete abolition of child marriage by setting the minimum age of marriage for both girls and boys at 18 years of age, without exception (Marshall Islands);
- 131.207 Pursue the efforts made to protect children and adopt the child protection code (Lebanon);
- 131.208 Further continue its efforts to protect children’s rights (Kyrgyzstan);
- 131.209 Continue to implement programmes and policies to improve the socioeconomic condition and welfare of the Haitian people, particularly to empower women and children, involving possible bilateral and international cooperation (Indonesia);

131.210 **Take the necessary steps to integrate the rights of women and girls with disabilities into gender equality legislation and other relevant policies (Malaysia);**

131.211 **Legally prohibit all forms of coercive practices against adults and children with disabilities (Montenegro);**

131.212 **Integrate the rights of women and girls with disabilities into the gender equality legislation, as well as into laws and policies on disability, and conduct public awareness campaigns to modify stereotypes, prejudices and myths about women and girls with disabilities (Serbia);**

131.213 **Draft legislation criminalizing the multiple forms of discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation and disability, and develop a national action plan with sufficient resources to combat these crimes (Spain);**

131.214 **Explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination against people with disabilities in the national legislation (Ukraine);**

131.215 **Continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including by integrating the rights of women and girls with disabilities into the gender equality legislation as well as into laws and policies on disability (Viet Nam);**

131.216 **Integrate the rights of women and girls with disabilities into the legislation on equality between women and men, as well as into laws and policies on disability (Bulgaria);**

131.217 **Ensure the inclusion of children with disabilities in the national child protection strategy (Bulgaria);**

131.218 **Finalize the bill to create a disability-monitoring observatory (Gabon);**

131.219 **Establish a national strategy for combating hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination (South Africa);**

131.220 **Continue its efforts to combat discrimination (Timor-Leste);**

131.221 **Repeal any provision that could lead to statelessness, approve the draft nationality law in line with international standards, and modernize the civil registry service (Mexico).**

132. **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.**

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## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Haiti was headed by His Excellency Mr. Bertho Dorce, Minister of Justice and Public Security, and composed of the following members:

- M. Justin VIARD, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent d’Haïti auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève;
  - M. Jude Charles FAUSTIN, Secrétaire Général de la Primature;
  - Me. Jacques LAFONTANT, Commissaire du Gouvernement près le Tribunal de première instance de Port-au-Prince;
  - Me Anita Dolma, Unité Juridique de la Primature, Coordinatrice du Secrétariat technique du CIDP;
  - Me Jean Fallières BAZELAIS, Directeur General du Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique;
  - Dr Patrick ALFRED, Représentant du Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population;
  - Me Marie Myrthée THEBAUD, Représentante du Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Collectivités territoriales;
  - Me Marie Tessy ROMULUS, Représentante du Ministère à la condition féminine et aux droits des femmes;
  - M. Edward Bercy, Représentant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et des Cultes;
  - M. Schmied SAINT-PIERRE, Représentant du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail;
  - M. Max BOUTIN, Conseiller à la Mission Permanente d’Haïti auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève.
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