



General Assembly

Distr.: General
24 December 2024

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-eighth session

24 February–4 April 2025

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Nicaragua

* 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 forty-seventh session from 4 to 15 November 2024. The review of Nicaragua was held at the 15th meeting, on 13 November 2024. The delegation of Nicaragua was headed by the Attorney-General, Wendy Morales Urbina. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 November 2024, the Working Group adopted the report on Nicaragua.

2. On 10 January 2024, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Nicaragua: Finland, Morocco and Paraguay.

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 Nicaragua:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Nicaragua 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 Nicaragua stated that the national report had been prepared by an Intergovernmental Commission, which had included representatives of all the branches of government, and had been validated by various national stakeholders. The constructive recommendations made during the previous review cycle had enabled Nicaragua to make progress in the restitution of human rights.

6. The national poverty reduction and human development plan continued to direct resources towards economic growth, public goods and services, achieving better production, boosting trade and markets, developing the family economy, tackling the effects of climate change, deepening gender equality, promoting inclusive and safe cities, and developing the Caribbean coast.

7. As a result of sound and responsible economic policies, the economy of Nicaragua had grown by 10.3 per cent in 2021 and by 3.8 per cent in 2022, and social spending had increased by 62.5 per cent between 2019 and 2023. In 2023, the gross domestic product growth rate had been 4.6 per cent, the unemployment rate had been low, at 3.4 per cent per year, and there had been a year-on-year reduction in the domestic inflation rate to 5.6 per cent.

8. Nicaragua had adapted its policies concerning economic, social and cultural rights to reflect reality, prioritizing climate adaptation, disaster management, human development and

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/47/NIC/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/47/NIC/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/47/NIC/3](#).

social programmes such as Patio Saludable (Healthy Yard) to guarantee a better quality of life and poverty reduction. The average legal minimum wage for all economic sectors had increased by 37.6 per cent between 2019 and 2024, and the number of workers registered in the social security system had increased by 11 per cent. There had been a 7.2 per cent increase in the number of employers active in the system.

9. The delegation stated that, as the family was the nucleus of society, families were supported by a broad and specialized legal framework. Between 2019 and 2024, the rights of 113,734 children and adolescents had been restored in matters related to food, care and upbringing, and communication and visitation.

10. Free access to health services was guaranteed in the country's 76 hospitals, 141 health centres, 1,370 health points, 181 maternity centres, 99 homes for persons with special needs and 14 specialized centres. Four departmental hospitals, one primary hospital and one medical equipment maintenance centre were currently under construction. Between 2019 and 2023, the maternal mortality rate had decreased from 31.1 per 100,000 live births to 28.1 per 100,000 live births. In the same period, the infant mortality rate had fallen from 12.7 to 12.1 per 1,000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate had dropped from 8.6 to 7.1 per 1,000 live births and chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age had fallen by 3.6 per cent.

11. The right to free, comprehensive, inclusive, multicultural and quality education was guaranteed. The primary school enrolment rate was over 90 per cent and the number of technological centres had increased from 45 to 62, offering 70 technical programmes and more than 600 training courses. Education for students with disabilities had been strengthened, with 26 special education schools and 50 integrated classrooms. Furthermore, the Educational Resource Centre for Blind Persons adapted and reproduced educational material in Braille, relief and audio formats. Moreover, eight hospital classrooms provided an education for children and adolescents who were hospitalized for long periods due to chronic illness.

12. Nicaragua had ranked sixth in the 2024 Gender Equity Index prepared by the World Economic Forum, and second for the number of women ministers and third in women's participation in the National Assembly in the 2024 women in politics map developed by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The representation of women in politics in 2024 was 59 per cent in the executive branch, 60 per cent in the elections authority, 55 per cent in the legislative branch, 60 per cent in the High Council of the Controller General of the Republic, 50 per cent in the Central American Parliament and 54 per cent in municipal government.

13. Urban drinking water coverage had increased from 92.5 per cent to 95 per cent, while urban sewage system coverage had increased from 47.1 per cent to 53 per cent.

14. National electricity coverage as of June 2024 was 99.49 per cent. Mobile telephone coverage was currently 85 per cent and fixed broadband Internet service was available in 78 per cent of municipal capitals.

15. As of February 2024, the national road network had included 5,370 km of paved roads in good condition. A total of 2,621 new streets had been built under the Calles para el Pueblo (Streets for the People) programme and 2,036 km of roads had been built under the Productive Roads Plan.

16. In order to ensure the right to decent housing, an annual average of 8,239 houses had been built over the previous 17 years of Sandinista government, four times more than during the period of neoliberal governments.

17. As of March 2024, Nicaragua had issued 278,481 new property titles during the period under review, benefiting 1,308,277 people, 55 per cent of whom were women. Since 2007, a total of 693,647 property titles had been issued, benefiting 3.2 million people. Moreover, 23 Indigenous territories and two additional areas had been titled, amounting to 38,426 km² or 31.64 per cent of the national territory.

18. Nicaragua had been implementing several transformative policies and actions, including the Caribbean Coast and Upper Wangki Bocay Development Strategy

(2019–2029). In 2023, it had formulated the National Policy to Prevent Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

19. The delegation stated that Nicaragua was the safest country in Central America and the third least violent country in Latin America. The Sovereign and Public Safety Strategy had prevented drug trafficking cartels and gangs from establishing themselves in the country. Nicaragua had the lowest homicide rate in the region, half of the Central American average, at 7.2 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Furthermore, the military was implementing the “Containment Wall” strategy for tackling drug trafficking, organized crime and related activities.

20. In 2022, Nicaragua had adopted a new National Strategic Plan for prevention, care, investigation, prosecution and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons for the period 2023–2027, building on the 2018–2022 plan.

21. Discrimination on the grounds of “sexual choice” was punished and hate crimes carried the maximum penalty of life imprisonment with possibility of review. The National Prison Service and the National Police had specialized protocols to safeguard the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

22. Regarding the right to freedom of expression, civil society organizations were able to carry out their work without violating the national legal order. The independence and pluralism of the media was respected, in accordance with the Constitution. In Nicaragua, there were 294 radio stations, 26 free-to-air television stations, mainly managed by private entities, with the exception of the two State-owned media outlets.

23. To guarantee the right to elect and be elected, in keeping with the principle of gender parity, several legislative reforms had been carried out during the period under review. They included: (a) the establishment of appeal procedures in the electoral process; (b) the introduction of a ban on foreign financing of political parties, alliances of parties and candidates; (c) the introduction of procedures for changing political affiliation; (d) the introduction of measures to strengthen coordination among the Supreme Electoral Council, municipal registries, municipal authorities and the Registry of Persons; and (e) the use of new technologies to streamline and modernize electoral procedures.

24. In 2021, the people of Nicaragua had elected Daniel Ortega Saavedra as President of the Republic and Rosario Murillo as Vice-President following four orderly and peaceful elections. Moreover, 90 deputies and alternates had been elected to the National Assembly and 20 deputies and alternates had been elected to the Central American Parliament. The elections had been monitored by 232 observers from 27 accredited countries, 1,300 national observers and more than 7,700 electoral procurators. In 2022, 153 men and women mayors had been elected, and in the 2024 regional elections, 180 members had been elected to the Councils of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean coast.

25. Since 2007, the Government had pursued its foreign and international cooperation policy on the basis of the principles of freedom, independence, sovereignty, national security, self-determination, dignity, respect, unity and solidarity, with all the peoples and governments of the world. The Government promoted and defended respect for the principles governing international law and compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. That involved respecting the sovereign equality of States and refraining from interference in internal affairs, from the use of force or the threat of the use of force and from the imposition of unilateral or illegal coercive measures.

26. The delegation reaffirmed the Government’s political will and genuine commitment to continue to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by the entire population of Nicaragua, based on principles of Christianity, socialism and solidarity. National peace and stability, which were the basis for the gradual advancement of all human rights, had been achieved for the people of Nicaragua thanks to the joint efforts of all sectors that loved the Nicaraguan nation.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 88 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
28. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the progress made in advancing women's rights and welcomed the improvement of health infrastructure.
29. Latvia commended efforts to achieve gender equality, while remaining concerned about the suppression of the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, and about arbitrary detentions and deprivation of nationality.
30. Lebanon congratulated Nicaragua for its good track record in promoting women's political participation and its investment in school infrastructure.
31. Liechtenstein made recommendations.
32. Lithuania regretted that, since the previous review cycle, restrictions on civic space and the repression of journalists, members of Catholic Church and other groups in society had intensified.
33. Luxembourg made recommendations.
34. Malaysia welcomed the implementation of the national poverty reduction and human development plan, which had helped to improve Nicaraguans' quality of life.
35. Maldives commended the progress made in guaranteeing the right to free, comprehensive and inclusive education.
36. Mexico commended the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) and the progress made towards gender parity in the executive and legislative branches.
37. Montenegro regretted that Nicaragua had maintained its decision to cease cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, creating a protection gap in the country.
38. Nepal welcomed the progress made on gender equality and took positive note of the adoption in 2022 of the National Climate Change Policy.
39. The Kingdom of the Netherlands was concerned by the worsening human rights situation, in particular the shrinking of civic space through the closure of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the confiscation of their assets.
40. New Zealand acknowledged the participation of Nicaragua in the universal periodic review and urged it to cooperate with other international and regional human rights mechanisms.
41. The Niger welcomed the approach to HIV/AIDS and other measures to ensure economic and social development.
42. Norway welcomed the participation of Nicaragua in the universal periodic review process, while remaining concerned about the human rights situation in the country.
43. Oman commended the efforts to support economic growth and improve the quality of life of citizens, especially through the national poverty reduction and human development plan.
44. Panama made recommendations.
45. Paraguay highlighted the importance of transparent and good faith cooperation with human rights mechanisms. It expressed concern about the democratic backsliding, the persistent human rights crisis, the deterioration of the rule of law, restrictions on civic space, the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers.
46. Peru made recommendations.

47. The Philippines lauded the developments on gender equality and positively noted the increase in social spending on education, health and housing.
48. Poland noted the measures taken for women victims of violence and the establishment of new courts to address violence and family law. It called on Nicaragua to introduce policies to prevent femicides.
49. Portugal welcomed the adoption of the Education Plan 2014–2021 and the investment in school infrastructure.
50. The Republic of Korea acknowledged the increase in health spending. It expressed concern about cases of arbitrary detention and the denial of legal personality for civil society organizations.
51. Romania encouraged Nicaragua to cooperate meaningfully with regional and international human rights monitoring mechanisms.
52. The Russian Federation noted steps to protect the rights of vulnerable groups and opposed the use of unilateral coercive measures against Nicaragua.
53. Saudi Arabia welcomed the adoption of the 2022–2026 Education Plan to ensure free, equitable, multicultural and high-quality education at all levels.
54. Singapore commended the efforts made by Nicaragua to implement the Family Code, to educate parents and caregivers and to implement the National Special Assistance Programme for Older Persons.
55. Slovakia expressed concern about ongoing serious human rights violations and emphasized that most recommendations from the third review cycle remained valid.
56. Slovenia expressed concern about repression and the non-cooperation of Nicaragua with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
57. Spain expressed concern about the deteriorating human rights situation, including the repression of the opposition, the media and civil society, the erosion of the rule of law, the deprivation of nationality and violations of freedom of religion.
58. Sri Lanka commended Nicaragua for its progress in developing healthcare infrastructure to increase the coverage of health services.
59. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made for the protection of human rights.
60. The Sudan commended the steps taken to achieve social rights in education and health and the implementation of the national poverty reduction and human development plan.
61. Switzerland made recommendations.
62. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the efforts made to achieve social development and to strengthen family rights through successful national programmes.
63. Togo commended the implementation of responsible economy policies that promoted poverty reduction.
64. Türkiye noted positively that Nicaragua ranked third in the world among the countries with the highest presence of women in the parliament and second with the presence of women in the cabinet.
65. Ukraine regretted that Nicaragua refused to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms and that it continued to employ repressive policies to silence dissent and suppress legitimate public demands. Nicaragua continued to violate international law by unlawfully operating the so-called “honorary consulate of Nicaragua” in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant General Assembly resolutions.
66. During the statement of Ukraine, Nicaragua made a point of order, asking for the appropriate use of terminology when referring to Nicaragua.

67. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded States of their responsibility to prepare and deliver statements as part of the interactive dialogue and that the delivery of statements on the premises of the United Nations did not imply any official decision on the part of the United Nations.
68. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about deteriorating human rights, citing church closures, harassment, civic space restrictions, media repression and intimidation of exiled Nicaraguans.
69. The United Republic of Tanzania noted efforts to reduce extreme poverty, guarantee a safe work environment and improve healthcare and access to education.
70. The United States of America expressed concern about the ongoing failure to respect human rights and the lack of meaningful progress in implementing the recommendations from the previous review cycle that Nicaragua had accepted.
71. Viet Nam commended Nicaragua for its progress in addressing illiteracy among rural populations, its healthcare investments and its initiatives for gender equality and women's empowerment.
72. Zimbabwe commended the efforts to implement recommendations from the previous review and to strengthen human rights protections and the well-being of Nicaraguans, despite the challenges posed by unilateral coercive measures.
73. Algeria welcomed the initiatives to strengthen social protection, healthcare and education and noted the efforts to combat poverty.
74. Argentina expressed concern about the violation of human rights since 2018, documented in the successive reports of OHCHR and the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua.
75. Australia was concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation, including reprisals against Indigenous leaders and women's rights organizations.
76. Austria was troubled by the persecution of persons perceived as opponents and violations of the right to a fair trial. It urged Nicaragua to ensure the right to freedom of expression.
77. Azerbaijan applauded the progress made in gender equality and women's empowerment, as reflected in the 2024 women in politics map.
78. Belarus noted the significant progress made in protecting human rights and ensuring social well-being and stability, despite the large-scale sanctions against Nicaragua.
79. Belgium welcomed the efforts made by Nicaragua since its previous review, while noting that serious human rights concerns remained.
80. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the progress made to empower women, combat poverty and improve education and food and nutrition security.
81. Brazil stressed the need to respect freedom of thought and to punish those responsible for all types of violence. It urged Nicaragua to maintain its cooperation and dialogue with the Human Rights Council.
82. Bulgaria acknowledged the efforts made to combat poverty and ensure food security, while remaining concerned about continuing human rights violations.
83. Burkina Faso commended the commitment to improve the living conditions of Nicaraguans in a sustainable manner.
84. Burundi congratulated Nicaragua on its ranking in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment and the measures taken to promote economic and social progress.
85. Canada was concerned by the lack of information regarding various individuals in detention. It encouraged Nicaragua to allow them family visits and access to legal counsel of their choosing to verify their condition.

86. Chile invited Nicaragua to cooperate constructively with the United Nations mechanisms. It expressed concern about the serious and systematic violations and abuses of human rights.
87. China commended the efforts made to eradicate poverty, drive economic growth, strengthen infrastructure and refine the legal and policy frameworks.
88. Colombia expressed concern about the deterioration of the human rights situation in Nicaragua and reiterated its willingness to act as a mediator and to continue working for democracy on the continent.
89. Costa Rica made recommendations.
90. Croatia noted the commitment of Nicaragua to combating poverty, while voicing concern about the overall situation of human rights there.
91. Cuba highlighted the results achieved in combating poverty. It considered that the illegal unilateral coercive measures imposed on Nicaragua constituted a major violation of the rights of its population and must therefore cease.
92. Czechia noted with concern that its recommendations from the previous review cycles had yet to be implemented.
93. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Nicaragua for its efforts to promote human rights through its national poverty reduction and human development plan.
94. Denmark was concerned about the shrinking of civic space, including the recent banning of more than 1,500 NGOs.
95. Ecuador expressed concern about the human rights situation, including the shrinking of civic space, the lack of democratic guarantees and the potential commission of crimes against humanity.
96. Egypt welcomed the positive steps taken to enhance the enjoyment of human rights by all citizens, especially the national poverty reduction and human development plan.
97. Eritrea commended the advances in health infrastructure and accessibility and applauded the achievements in gender policies, which had led to international recognition.
98. Estonia noted the progress in combating poverty and promoting women's rights, while condemning acts of harassment, repression and censorship against dissenting voices.
99. Ethiopia commended the continued efforts to implement the recommendations from previous review cycles.
100. Finland thanked Nicaragua for its involvement in the universal periodic review process.
101. The Gambia commended efforts to enhance access to public services, particularly investments in food security, climate resilience and education.
102. Georgia expressed concern about the human rights situation, the continuous refusal of Nicaragua to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms and its lack of engagement with regional instruments.
103. Germany expressed concern about widespread human rights violations, particularly regarding civil and political freedoms, and the human rights situation of Indigenous communities.
104. Greece noted efforts to improve access to and the coverage and quality of education, especially in rural areas.
105. Honduras acknowledged the implementation of the national poverty reduction and human development plan and the measures taken to uphold the right to health.
106. Iceland made recommendations.
107. India welcomed the efforts to promote and protect human rights by increasing social spending to improve the living conditions of the population.

108. Indonesia commended Nicaragua for advancing socioeconomic development and expressed hope for continued improvements in education, especially in rural areas.
109. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the commitment to safeguarding human rights amid challenges such as foreign political pressure and unlawful sanctions.
110. Iraq appreciated efforts to strengthen the position of the family as the basic nucleus of society.
111. Ireland expressed concern about the human rights situation and urged Nicaragua to resolve political differences through inclusive dialogue and to ensure free elections.
112. Israel noted with concern the ongoing human rights violations in Nicaragua, including the persecution of political opponents, journalists and religious leaders.
113. Italy made recommendations.
114. Jordan noted with appreciation the steps taken to implement the recommendations made during the third review cycle.
115. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the implementation of national plans to promote and protect human rights and regretted the imposition of illegal unilateral coercive measures.
116. France was concerned by the continued deterioration of the human rights situation in Nicaragua since 2018.
117. Qatar appreciated the social programmes to support families and to enhance economic capabilities.
118. The delegation of Nicaragua reiterated its gratitude to the States that had made constructive recommendations. It reaffirmed its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights, and above all, promoting the well-being of the Nicaraguan people and preserving peace in the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

119. **The response of Nicaragua to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-eighth session:**

- 119.1 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia) (Liechtenstein);**
- 119.2 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**
- 119.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Georgia) (Iceland) (Montenegro);**
- 119.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, develop protocols to combat sexual violence and promote progress in the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, including the possibility of decriminalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest, severe fetal malformation, or threats to the life and/or health of the mother (Mexico);**
- 119.5 **Envisage the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Niger);**
- 119.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);**
- 119.7 **Uphold its international obligations under the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and repeal Law No. 1145 regulating the loss of Nicaraguan nationality, which contradicts them (Montenegro);**

- 119.8 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);
- 119.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Croatia);
- 119.10 Resume cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, including OHCHR (Latvia);
- 119.11 Resume cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the mechanisms of this Council, allowing investigations into human rights violations (Argentina);
- 119.12 Renew cooperation with OHCHR and grant access to international human rights mechanisms (Austria);
- 119.13 Fully cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms and OHCHR, including by allowing OHCHR and the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua access to Nicaragua (Denmark);
- 119.14 Re-establish full cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms such as OHCHR and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, including by granting them again unrestricted access to the country and facilitating their work in the discharge of their mandate (Belgium);
- 119.15 Allow international human rights bodies, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua and relevant special procedures, unhindered access to Nicaragua (Croatia);
- 119.16 Ensure that international human rights bodies can return to and operate in Nicaragua, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, restoring dialogue and cooperation on human rights issues (Italy);
- 119.17 Restore full cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including country visits (Czechia);
- 119.18 Continue to cooperate with regional and international human rights mechanisms and collaborate with representatives of the special procedures (Mexico);
- 119.19 Reinstatement cooperation with regional and international human rights mechanisms, allowing special procedure mandate holders to carry out independent investigations (Ecuador);
- 119.20 Ensure effective cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms and allow their representatives access to the country (Bulgaria);
- 119.21 Guarantee access to the country for regional and international human rights mechanisms, including access to places of deprivation of liberty (France);
- 119.22 Resume active cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and regional bodies to close the protection gap and ensure accountability for human rights violations (Costa Rica);
- 119.23 Collaborate with the mechanisms of the international human rights system, including treaty bodies, special procedures, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua (Paraguay);
- 119.24 Cooperate with international and regional human rights mechanisms, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Peru);

- 119.25 Cooperate with international and regional human rights mechanisms (Ukraine);
- 119.26 Fully cooperate with the United Nations human rights mechanisms by allowing them access to the country to monitor the human rights situation on the ground (Republic of Korea);
- 119.27 Enhance cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms and treaty monitoring bodies (Lebanon);
- 119.28 Fully cooperate with United Nations treaty bodies and grant unfettered access to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council that have requested an official visit (Portugal);
- 119.29 Cooperate with OHCHR to formulate a programme of capacity-building and technical assistance activities for the implementation of accepted universal periodic review recommendations (Panama);
- 119.30 Maintain efforts in promoting and protecting human rights in accordance with the authorities' international obligations (Türkiye);
- 119.31 Continue dialogue and collaboration with United Nations mechanisms to ensure alignment with international human rights standards (Indonesia);
- 119.32 Cooperate constructively with international and regional human rights mechanisms, particularly OHCHR and the special procedures of the Council (Gambia);
- 119.33 Engage with all relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms in a cooperative manner (Georgia);
- 119.34 Fully cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, as well as the treaty bodies (Liechtenstein);
- 119.35 Fully cooperate with the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua established by the Human Rights Council, other United Nations mechanisms and the treaty bodies and implement their recommendations (Slovakia);
- 119.36 Resume cooperation with and fulfil the recommendations issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations treaty bodies, the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (Finland);
- 119.37 Continue to strengthen public policies and the legal framework to promote the democratic rule of law and peaceful coexistence (Togo);
- 119.38 Continue to strengthen the institutional framework related to the promotion and protection of human rights (Sudan);
- 119.39 Align domestic legislation with international human rights norms and standards (Georgia);
- 119.40 Revoke or amend domestic legislation that is not line with its international human rights obligations, including Law No. 1040 on foreign agents and General Law No. 1115 on the regulation and control of non-profit organizations (Denmark);
- 119.41 Continue to explore a human rights development path suited to its national realities (China);
- 119.42 Ensure that the Office of the Human Rights Advocate complies with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and is able to carry out its mandate effectively and independently (Liechtenstein);

- 119.43 Strengthen measures to enhance the effectiveness and independence of the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 119.44 Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles, including improving monitoring activities and implementing its recommendations (Indonesia);
- 119.45 Continue efforts to support national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);
- 119.46 Continue consistent work to ensure the rights and freedoms of children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities (Russian Federation);
- 119.47 Develop an implementation plan for the recommendations received in the universal periodic review cycle, as well as those made by the treaty bodies and those contained in the reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua (Paraguay);
- 119.48 Continue efforts in the implementation of laws, policies and programmes that promote gender equality and women's participation in decision-making positions (Jordan);
- 119.49 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women and girls and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France);
- 119.50 Take further measures to ensure the effective functioning of the National Commission for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and empower it to develop and carry out a national policy to combat racism and racial discrimination (Greece);
- 119.51 Continue its efforts for the effective functioning of the National Commission for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 119.52 Continue to make efforts to enhance political participation for all citizens and achieve equal opportunities for all to access public and government jobs and participate in the decision-making process (Egypt);
- 119.53 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to protect persons of diverse sexual orientation or gender identities and expressions or sexual characteristics from all forms of discrimination (Iceland);
- 119.54 Continue mainstreaming the equity and complementarity model across all participating areas, including policies and strategic guidelines with a gender and human rights focus (Azerbaijan);
- 119.55 Immediately cease the systematic persecution of real or perceived opponents and release all persons arbitrarily detained (Luxembourg);
- 119.56 Cease harassment and arbitrary detention of persons perceived as opponents of the Government and release all remaining political prisoners (Austria);
- 119.57 Respect Nicaraguans' constitutional rights to personal liberty and protection from arbitrary detention and torture by immediately releasing all political prisoners, ceasing arbitrary detentions and abiding by United Nations standards for the treatment of prisoners (Canada);
- 119.58 Release all arbitrarily detained persons, allowing communication and visits by lawyers and relatives to all detainees (Italy);
- 119.59 Release all individuals arbitrarily deprived of their liberty for exercising their right to freedom of expression, and ensure that any person deprived of liberty benefits from due process (Ireland);

- 119.60 Release all persons arbitrarily detained and end all forms of persecution, ill-treatment and torture, both physical and psychological, based upon a person's political identity (Peru);
- 119.61 Take immediate measures to release all individuals arbitrarily detained, including members of the political opposition, and repeal legislation which allows for the loss of nationality in this context (Portugal);
- 119.62 Release arbitrarily detained prisoners of conscience and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- 119.63 Reverse laws pertaining to the denationalisation of individuals, restore nationality to all those who have been arbitrarily deprived of it, and ensure support for affected persons to reclaim their full rights as citizens (Ireland);
- 119.64 Cease all forms of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of political prisoners (Luxembourg);
- 119.65 Strengthen measures to end and prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment during detention, and to ensure access to food, medical care and family visits (Austria);
- 119.66 Ensure that all security forces act in accordance with the principles of legitimate, proportionate and necessary use of force in the context of protests, and do not infringe on freedom of expression, consistent with article 54 of the Nicaraguan Constitution (New Zealand);
- 119.67 Take measures to prevent possible violations of international human rights law committed by foreign military personnel (Lithuania);
- 119.68 Continue its commendable efforts in upholding its responsibilities as a third State against internationally wrongful acts, particularly in preventing genocide, as demonstrated by its case against Germany before the International Court of Justice (State of Palestine);
- 119.69 Align counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights norms and standards to prevent any unjustified or disproportionate infringement on the freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Lithuania);
- 119.70 Amend Law No. 977 and ensure that counter-terrorism legislation is not used to limit the enjoyment of civil and political rights, including unjustified or disproportionate interference in the freedom of expression, of the media and of human rights defenders (Costa Rica);
- 119.71 Implement the necessary institutional reforms to ensure free, transparent and genuine general elections in 2026 (Paraguay);
- 119.72 Implement all necessary measures to re-establish the rule of law and guarantee free and transparent elections in 2026 (Argentina);
- 119.73 Implement legislative and institutional reforms and public policy measures in order to guarantee the respect for the rule of law and democratic principles and to ensure fair and transparent elections (Romania);
- 119.74 Conduct free and transparent elections in 2026, ensuring the participation of independent national and international electoral observers, in accordance with articles 2, 5 and 51 of the Constitution (Australia);
- 119.75 Reinstate legal status to civil society organizations that had it revoked and return their assets (Germany);
- 119.76 Reinstate the legal status of forcibly dissolved civil society organizations and ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders (Ireland);

- 119.77 Continue to strengthen its public policies and legal framework to promote the democratic State based on the rule of law and safeguard peace, stability and peaceful coexistence (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 119.78 Strengthen the adoption of measures, including legislative measures, aimed at promoting and strengthening the democratic State based on the rule of law (Honduras);
- 119.79 Strengthen its public policies and legal framework to promote the democratic State based on the rule of law, to safeguard the stability and peaceful coexistence of its people (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.80 Adopt effective measures to guarantee the independence, transparency and impartiality of the justice system and uphold international obligations with respect to fair trial guarantees (Liechtenstein);
- 119.81 Take effective measures to ensure the independence and impartiality of the justice system and of the police and the prosecutorial and electoral authorities (Paraguay);
- 119.82 Uphold its international obligations concerning fair trial guarantees and adopt effective measures to restore the rule of law (Ukraine);
- 119.83 Respect international obligations regarding fair trial guarantees and take effective measures to ensure the separation of powers and the restoration of the rule of law (Luxembourg);
- 119.84 Remove all legislative provisions that exonerate perpetrators of human rights violations committed since April 2018 and provide reparations to all victims (Luxembourg);
- 119.85 Take the necessary measures to remove the obstacles leading to impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations, including by revoking the Amnesty Law No. 996 on crimes committed during the 2018 protests (Switzerland);
- 119.86 Eradicate practices of torture and ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty, paying special attention to those detained for political reasons, and guarantee their full access to health, food and family visits, in accordance with the standards of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);
- 119.87 Take all necessary measures to eradicate the practices of torture and ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty and guarantee that all detained persons have full access to healthcare, food and family visits (Switzerland);
- 119.88 Investigate reports of torture and ill-treatment, including sexual and gender-based violence, of persons deprived of liberty and guarantee the physical integrity of all persons in detention centres (Colombia);
- 119.89 Combat torture and ill-treatment by allowing independent inspections of detention facilities and ensuring that any use of torture is investigated and prosecuted, in accordance with international standards (Costa Rica);
- 119.90 Undertake thorough, independent and transparent investigations of documented violations, abuses and crimes, to hold perpetrators accountable, including under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Croatia);
- 119.91 Cease all forms of arbitrary detention, unfair trials, use of force against peaceful protesters, and denial of basic rights to those opposing the Government (Ukraine);
- 119.92 Dismantle and disarm pro-government armed groups involved in attacks against demonstrators and instances of illegal detention (Ukraine);

- 119.93 **Guarantee for every accused person a fair, speedy and public trial and release all individuals who have been arbitrarily detained (Slovakia);**
- 119.94 **Release all political prisoners immediately and without condition, and amend the special Law No. 1145 relating to Nicaraguan nationality (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 119.95 **Release all arbitrarily detained political prisoners, opponents, critics and religious leaders (Estonia);**
- 119.96 **Release all political prisoners, including those under house arrest, and return citizenship and property rights to those who have been deported and expropriated (Germany);**
- 119.97 **Address concerns regarding this year's reform to the Criminal Code, which allows the prosecution and confiscation of the assets of exiled Nicaraguans or foreigners accused of crimes against the State (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 119.98 **Ensure a thorough and transparent accountability process, with access to justice and reparation for victims of human rights violations (Chile);**
- 119.99 **Intensify efforts to protect and promote freedom of association, expression and religion (Lebanon);**
- 119.100 **Revoke the Regulation of Foreign Agents, which limits the work of civil society, political organizations and media outlets (Lithuania);**
- 119.101 **Re-establish civic and democratic space by revoking all legislation made public after 2018 and the reform of constitutional article 21 used to criminalize and denationalize Nicaraguans who criticize the current regime (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 119.102 **Ensure that journalists, political opponents, human rights defenders and civil society can operate safely and freely, without fear of reprisals, threats, attacks, harassment or unjust prosecution, in accordance with articles 30, 49 and 50 of the Nicaraguan Constitution (Norway);**
- 119.103 **Guarantee the exercise of the freedoms of peaceful assembly, expression and association and put an end to repression and persecution against individuals and organizations (Paraguay);**
- 119.104 **Stop actions that limit the country's civic and democratic space, as well as harassment and intimidation against people considered to be political opponents, including ceasing attacks against members of the Catholic Church (Peru);**
- 119.105 **Adapt internal regulations based upon international human rights norms and standards, including by amending regulations that limit the right of citizens to stand for election and to participate in public affairs without discrimination and adopting the necessary measures for full participation in political life (Peru);**
- 119.106 **Withdraw the series of laws that directly affected the fundamental rights of citizens, including freedom of expression and freedom of association (Poland);**
- 119.107 **Eliminate acts of harassment, threats, aggressions, persecution, and criminalization against human rights defenders, independent journalists and political opponents (Poland);**
- 119.108 **Reinstate civic space by restoring the legal personality and assets of the organizations that had been dissolved, protecting their freedoms of operation, and refrain from arbitrarily revoking the legal personality of other organizations and media outlets (Poland);**

119.109 Restore the legal personality and assets of media outlets and NGOs which have been dissolved, including those affiliated with the Catholic Church, and take concrete steps to protect the rights to freedom of expression, of association and of religion (Portugal);

119.110 Ensure a safe and democratic civic space where civil society can exercise the rights to freedom of expression and association (Republic of Korea);

119.111 Take adequate measures to protect freedom of religion, including by refraining from arbitrary detention of religious leaders and restoring the legal status of religious associations (Republic of Korea);

119.112 Cease the systematic persecution of actual or alleged opponents, human rights defenders, independent media and civil society organizations' representatives, including through the stripping of nationality, forced deportations and the prohibition of family reunifications, and release all arbitrarily detained individuals in the context of the political crisis or for exercising their right to freedom of expression (Romania);

119.113 Protect the rights of all individuals to the freedoms of expression and association and repeal the restrictive laws that are in violation of the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and freedom of movement, as they are protected under international law (Slovakia);

119.114 Fully respect the freedom of religion or belief and end the persecution of the Catholic Church and its members (Slovakia);

119.115 Protect human rights defenders, journalists and media workers and fully guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly by complying with its commitments under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovenia);

119.116 Urgently implement all necessary actions to ensure the full exercise of the constitutionally recognized freedoms of association, assembly, demonstration and expression, including the immediate cessation of arbitrary detentions and the excessive use of force by security forces (Spain);

119.117 Adopt immediate measures to guarantee the right to participate in ideological, religious and worship activities in public and private spheres without facing criminalization (Spain);

119.118 Restore the civic space in accordance with international law and articles 49 and 55 of the Constitution by repealing the laws that restrict the activities of individuals and groups with dissenting opinions, by re-establishing the legal personality of dissolved organizations, and by refraining from arbitrarily revoking the legal personality of organizations and media outlets (Switzerland);

119.119 Ensure that religious and non-religious individuals can share information and materials about their beliefs without interference or threat to their safety (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

119.120 Release individuals arbitrarily detained for exercising freedoms of expression, religion or belief, association, or peaceful assembly (United States of America);

119.121 Cease unjust closure of civil society organizations and allow the more than 5,300 NGOs, numerous independent media outlets, faith-based organizations, and at least 27 universities shuttered since 2018 to operate without fear of reprisal (United States of America);

119.122 Cease restrictions on press freedom and harassment of journalists and media workers and investigate all such attacks and intimidation thoroughly and impartially (United States of America);

119.123 Halt the abhorrent use of transnational repression targeting political opponents, former political prisoners outside the country, and activists abroad (United States of America);

119.124 Cease judicial and police harassment of critical voices and peaceful protests and release all those arbitrarily detained (Argentina);

119.125 Reinstate as a matter of urgency legal status to civil society organizations, religious and other associations, and return all seized property, in accordance with articles 44, 49 and 50 of the Constitution (Australia);

119.126 End the systematic persecution of actual or alleged opponents and release all students, human rights defenders, journalists, Indigenous and religious leaders, political opponents, and other individuals arbitrarily detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Belgium);

119.127 Repeal any legislative or administrative measures to close down, raid or silence the legitimate activities of civil society organizations and to strip citizens of statehood, consistent with article 46 of the Nicaraguan Constitution (New Zealand);

119.128 Guarantee the freedom of the media by allowing journalists, media workers and other communication professionals to carry out the full extent of their informative work, the security of their assets and investments, and an enabling environment where they can work without fear of reprisals (Belgium);

119.129 Revoke laws and policies that restrict civic space and the right to participate in public and political life, including reviewing the cancellation of the legal status of civil society organizations, media outlets and religious entities (Brazil);

119.130 Allow individuals to exercise their rights related to freedom of expression and information, as protected by articles 30 and 66 of the Nicaraguan Constitution, by ending the persecution of journalists and media workers (Canada);

119.131 Repeal laws that arbitrarily restrict rights, particularly those affecting a due criminal process, the functioning of civil organizations, the right of association and assembly, and the freedom of expression and of the media (Chile);

119.132 Repeal the rules aimed at limiting civic space and re-establish the legal personality of civil society organizations that have been closed down (Colombia);

119.133 Modify or repeal laws that severely limit the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly, opinion and expression, such as Law No. 1040 on restrictions on NGOs and Law No. 1060 on pretrial detention (Costa Rica);

119.134 Guarantee of the exercise of religious freedoms, the sanctioning of any attack or intimidation against religious leaders, and the urgent restoration of the legal status of religious associations (Croatia);

119.135 Guarantee the freedoms of expression, of peaceful assembly and of association, without fear of reprisals or unjust prosecution, including for religious leaders and faith-based groups (Czechia);

119.136 Cease restrictions of civic space and persecution of human rights defenders, journalists or political opponents, and immediately release all persons arbitrarily detained (Czechia);

119.137 Immediately release arbitrarily detained human rights defenders (Ecuador);

119.138 Repeal or amend laws restricting access to the use of the Internet (Estonia);

- 119.139 Take measures to guarantee the freedoms of opinion and expression, including by bringing relevant legislation into line with international standards (Estonia);
- 119.140 Immediately restore the legal status of civil society organizations that have been closed and allow them to carry out their work without fear of harassment and reprisals (Estonia);
- 119.141 Respect and guarantee the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (Finland);
- 119.142 Ensure freedom of expression for all, guarantee the press an enabling environment where they are able to carry out their work to the full extent, and remove any obstacles inhibiting the free practice of their profession (Finland);
- 119.143 Reinstate civic space by restoring the legal personality and assets of the organizations that had been dissolved and protecting their freedom of operation (Liechtenstein);
- 119.144 Halt immediately violations and abuses of the rights of Nicaraguans because of their political identity (Georgia);
- 119.145 Cease all reprisals against Nicaraguans for exercising the freedoms of expression, opinion, assembly and association (Germany);
- 119.146 Ensure that civic space is fully respected and that the freedom of operation of civil society organizations is protected (Greece);
- 119.147 Uphold its international human rights obligations with respect to freedom of expression, including press freedom, freedom of association and assembly, and freedom of religion or belief (Ireland);
- 119.148 Take the necessary measures to guarantee safe and unrestrained freedom of expression and opinion for all (Israel);
- 119.149 Urgently restore the rights of all those arbitrarily deprived of their Nicaraguan nationality and expelled from the country (Italy);
- 119.150 Ensure that the national legislation regarding civil society organizations, religious organizations and opposition parties is compliant with international rights standards and the principle of non-discrimination, and does not curtail fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of association, expression and religion (Italy);
- 119.151 Take measures to guarantee civil and political rights as well as public freedoms, in particular the freedoms of expression and opinion (France);
- 119.152 Release all arbitrarily detained political opponents and critics, including journalists (Lithuania);
- 119.153 Immediately restore citizenship of the 451 Nicaraguans arbitrarily stripped of their citizenship and assets (Canada);
- 119.154 Restore nationality to the persons who have arbitrarily been deprived of it, and ensure their safe return to Nicaragua (Finland);
- 119.155 Restore the right to nationality of those Nicaraguan citizens arbitrarily stripped of their citizenship, in line with Nicaragua's international obligations (Spain);
- 119.156 Guarantee the protection of the right to nationality and to restore the status of all those who were arbitrarily deprived of their citizenship (Slovakia);
- 119.157 Protect the right to nationality in compliance with international commitments by amending or repealing special Law No. 1145 (Czechia);
- 119.158 Continue with the implementation of the public policy on strengthening Nicaraguan families and preventing violence (Qatar);

- 119.159 Continue with the implementation of the public policy on strengthening Nicaraguan families and preventing violence (Cuba);
- 119.160 Persist in its efforts to strengthen the family (Singapore);
- 119.161 Set the minimum age for marriage at 18, with no exceptions (Iceland);
- 119.162 Amend the Family Code to recognize the rights of same-sex couples, ensuring equal legal protections and the right to family life (Iceland);
- 119.163 Continue implementing measures to combat human trafficking, including through the National Strategic Plan for prevention, care, investigation, prosecution and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons for the period 2023–2027, adopted in 2022 (Belarus);
- 119.164 Strengthen labour policies that protect rights and support social development while enhancing socioeconomic programmes to boost productivity and the economy (State of Palestine);
- 119.165 Improve labour protections for African migrants by ensuring that labour laws are enforced, particularly in informal sectors, to prevent exploitation, provide fair wages, and guarantee safe working conditions (Gambia);
- 119.166 Continue to strengthen professional skills to promote decent work (Togo);
- 119.167 Develop further professional skills to support the creation of decent jobs (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 119.168 Strengthen technical and vocational education to promote inclusive integration into the labour market (Viet Nam);
- 119.169 Take measures to ensure equitable, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to quality technical and vocational education (Zimbabwe);
- 119.170 Continue its efforts to promote decent work and social security, and reduce the gender pay gap (Nepal);
- 119.171 Continue efforts to ensure better social protection for marginalized groups (Algeria);
- 119.172 Continue implementing policies and strategies that increase social security coverage with particular focus on workers and their families (Ethiopia);
- 119.173 Strengthen the social security system that guarantees social protection coverage for all workers and their families (India);
- 119.174 Redouble efforts to increase drinking water coverage in rural areas (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 119.175 Intensify efforts to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation in urban and rural areas (Zimbabwe);
- 119.176 Continue its work to guarantee access to basic services for its population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 119.177 Continue the important work to improve the living standards of citizens, expand the number of social benefits and ensure the participation of women in the work of all government bodies (Russian Federation);
- 119.178 Strengthen the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy with the implementation of supply programmes, paying special attention to people with scarce resources (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.179 Continue to grow the economy to further improve people's living standards (China);

- 119.180 Continue with the implementation of socioeconomic programmes, strengthening the productivity and economy of the Nicaraguan population (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 119.181 Continue to implement and expand socioeconomic measures, including the food and nutrition security policy, to ensure sustainable and inclusive development (Honduras);
- 119.182 Pursue actions to combat poverty and provide more support to women who wish to launch enterprises (Burundi);
- 119.183 Continue implementing effective national measures, including the national poverty reduction plan, and improve the quality of life through ongoing policies and economic initiatives leading up to 2026 (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 119.184 Strengthen further its efforts to enhance the quality of life and promote and protect the human rights of its population (India);
- 119.185 Strengthen efforts to improve the economic situation of the Republic of Nicaragua by eradicating poverty (Iraq);
- 119.186 Continue efforts to improve the delivery of public services through the digitalization of essential services in education, health, housing and community services (Malaysia);
- 119.187 Continue to implement national policies and programmes to ensure the right of citizens to adequate housing (Oman);
- 119.188 Strengthen efforts to ensure universal and quality access to health and education for all Nicaraguans (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.189 Strengthen efforts to guarantee universal and quality access to health and education for all Nicaraguans (Jordan);
- 119.190 Redouble efforts to guarantee equal access to quality education and appropriate healthcare services for all (Qatar);
- 119.191 Continue to build on the success achieved in the fields of public health and strengthening the infrastructure of hospitals and medical services (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 119.192 Continue its efforts to strengthen the health sector and improve the accessibility and quality of health services (Burkina Faso);
- 119.193 Redouble efforts to improve accessibility to health services, protection against epidemics and the quality of care for vulnerable populations (Togo);
- 119.194 Continue efforts to improve accessibility to services, health conditions, protection against epidemics and quality care for vulnerable populations (Cuba);
- 119.195 Continue investing in healthcare infrastructure to ensure equitable access to healthcare (Viet Nam);
- 119.196 Allocate sufficient resources to the health sector and adopt necessary and effective measures to guarantee the availability, accessibility and quality of healthcare services (Maldives);
- 119.197 Continue to implement national programmes to provide social services to all segments of society, especially the most needy groups, particularly in the areas of comprehensive healthcare services, education and social security (Egypt);
- 119.198 Continue strengthening efforts to ensure universal and high-quality access to both health and education for all citizens (Eritrea);
- 119.199 Revise the absolute ban on abortions and provide comprehensive education for young persons on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Czechia);

- 119.200 Continue the implementation of the 2022–2026 Education Plan in order to guarantee free, fair, multicultural and high-quality education at all levels (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 119.201 Continue to make progress in guaranteeing the right to free, comprehensive, inclusive, multicultural and quality education, including through the implementation of the 2022–2026 Education Plan (Azerbaijan);
- 119.202 Continue developing the actions of the 2022–2026 Education Plan to guarantee free, fair, multicultural and high-quality education at all levels (Cuba);
- 119.203 Continue to promote projects aimed at raising the quality of education and developing school infrastructure (Oman);
- 119.204 Continue implementing policies aimed at strengthening education and school infrastructure in its territory (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 119.205 Continue national efforts aiming to guarantee high-quality education at all levels (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 119.206 Guarantee the independence of educational institutions and ensure that students have access to their academic records, even in cases of closed universities (Chile);
- 119.207 Restore university autonomy, ensuring that academic and administrative decisions are made within universities and not imposed by government entities (Ecuador);
- 119.208 Redouble efforts to strengthen the right to education, particularly through strengthening educational infrastructure and building the capacity of teachers to improve the quality of education, especially in rural areas and with an emphasis on Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent, in line with the 2022–2026 Education Plan (Honduras);
- 119.209 Take measures to improve technical and vocational education through an equitable, inclusive and non-discriminatory approach (Sri Lanka);
- 119.210 Continue its progress in human development by focusing on poverty reduction, eradicating rural illiteracy and enhancing inclusive technical and vocational education (State of Palestine);
- 119.211 Allocate adequate resources to the health and education sectors, particularly in rural and marginalized areas, to address infrastructure and quality gaps (Indonesia);
- 119.212 Continue efforts to ensure quality education for all children, in particular by providing and codifying one year of free pre-primary education (Bulgaria);
- 119.213 Continue efforts to ensure early childhood education and education for students with disabilities (Greece);
- 119.214 Consider implementing human rights education initiatives for civil servants, law enforcement, and military personnel (Philippines);
- 119.215 Continue efforts to guarantee accessibility to education, especially in rural areas (Algeria);
- 119.216 Continue efforts to ensure free, equitable and quality education (Burundi);
- 119.217 Put an end to all attacks against universities, students and professors and to all measures affecting academic freedom and access to higher education (Romania);

119.218 Continue to implement the Education Plan 2022–2026 to eradicate illiteracy, especially in rural areas, and increase access to education services and improve the quality of education (Belarus);

119.219 Continue providing quality education and work towards further increasing the enrolment of female students (United Republic of Tanzania);

119.220 Continue measures aimed at enhancing infrastructure and equipping educational centres to expand coverage and access to quality education (Saudi Arabia);

119.221 Continue to expand access to quality education, including enhanced teacher training and targeted support programmes for at-risk students (Philippines);

119.222 Continue efforts to expand the coverage, access and quality of education, through development of infrastructure and equipment (Sri Lanka);

119.223 Persist in enhancing the infrastructure and resources of educational institutions to further improve coverage, accessibility, and the overall quality of education (Eritrea);

119.224 Continue ensuring quality technical and vocational training programmes tailored to the needs of the labour market and the most underprivileged and marginalized sections (India);

119.225 Advance technical and vocational education with an inclusive and equitable approach to promote professionalism nationwide (Islamic Republic of Iran);

119.226 Continue to strengthen the infrastructure and equipment of educational centres and to expand the coverage, access and quality of education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

119.227 Continue to strengthen the infrastructure and equipment of educational centres and to expand the coverage, access and quality of education (Jordan);

119.228 Scale up efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable communities affected by the impacts of climate change (Nepal);

119.229 Continue to organize development activities and programmes that contribute to empowering youth and adolescents and consolidate their role in building society (Oman);

119.230 Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda (Sudan);

119.231 Continue national efforts and strengthen international coordination to counter unilateral coercive measures and mitigate their adverse impact on the enjoyment of human rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);

119.232 Continue to invest in education and entrepreneurship programmes with an emphasis on women's empowerment (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

119.233 Continue investing in programmes aimed at the empowerment of women through education and entrepreneurship, especially in the areas of agribusiness and cooperatives (Malaysia);

119.234 Continue to invest in education and business development programmes with a focus on increasing opportunities for women (Belarus);

119.235 Consolidate economic rights and development opportunities for women (Viet Nam);

119.236 Continue efforts to implement programmes that support women's empowerment and strengthen their economic rights and development capacities (Qatar);

119.237 Strengthen efforts to advance women's participation in decision-making spaces and implementation of programmes to promote women's empowerment and their economic rights and development capacities (Sri Lanka);

119.238 Repeal all laws that discriminate against women for their political opinions and refrain from using such laws to prosecute human rights defenders, journalists and activists (Georgia);

119.239 Decriminalize abortion and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for all (Iceland);

119.240 Continue to further promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);

119.241 Continue strengthening policies that protect the rights of women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups (China);

119.242 Maintain and intensify efforts to safeguard and promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);

119.243 Continue to protect and promote women's rights, promote equality between men and women, and ensure equal opportunities for women's representation in various leadership positions (Egypt);

119.244 Take immediate measures to address gender-based violence (Latvia);

119.245 Step up efforts to prevent and ensure accountability for acts of violence against women and girls (Lebanon);

119.246 Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence, including by holding perpetrators responsible and by providing adequate support to victims (Austria);

119.247 Combat further gender-based violence, including against women's rights defenders (Germany);

119.248 Adopt a comprehensive action plan to combat all forms of violence against women and girls in the physical and digital environment that includes urgent measures to prevent femicides and sexual violence and is in line with international human rights standards (Panama);

119.249 Expand the definition of femicide to ensure it incorporates all gender-based killings of women, irrespective of the relationship between the victim and perpetrator (Iceland);

119.250 Repeal the total prohibition of abortion and the criminalization and detention of women for so-called abortion-related offences under article 143 of the Criminal Code (New Zealand);

119.251 Continue the implementation of laws, policies and programmes for the prevention and protection of children and adolescents from sexual violence (Sri Lanka);

119.252 Continue efforts to strengthen institutions for the care of older people at risk of social vulnerability (Saudi Arabia);

119.253 Continue to promote and protect the welfare of older persons (Singapore);

119.254 Continue providing assistance to older persons, including medical care (United Republic of Tanzania);

119.255 Continue to enhance frameworks and mechanisms on the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and persons of African descent (Philippines);

- 119.256 Continue to implement measures to strengthen the right to property of citizens, including Indigenous people and people of African descent (Zimbabwe);
- 119.257 Continue efforts to ensure the full participation of Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendants in public affairs, particularly Indigenous and Afrodescendent women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 119.258 Effectively and urgently prevent acts of violence against members of Indigenous Peoples, peasants and Afrodescendants (Chile);
- 119.259 Increase efforts to eradicate illiteracy among Indigenous Peoples and persons of African descent (Gambia);
- 119.260 Respect and protect the rights of persons belonging to Indigenous and Afro-Nicaraguan communities, including through protection from illegal settlements and settler violence (Germany);
- 119.261 Urgently prevent acts of violence against Indigenous people and people of African descent, and guarantee their civil and political rights (Luxembourg);
- 119.262 Empower the National Commission for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to take the necessary measures to combat racism and racial discrimination (Gambia);
- 119.263 End restrictions on political participation, particularly on Indigenous lands (Ukraine);
- 119.264 Fully implement all recommendations issued by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua, in particular those related to the protection of human rights defenders working with youth, women and girls, LGBTIQI+ and Indigenous Peoples both in the country and those living in exile (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 119.265 Take immediate steps to prevent gender-based violence and give adequate access to sexual and reproductive health, and prevent discrimination against Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendants and LGBT+ persons (Norway);
- 119.266 Develop quality technical and vocational training programmes tailored to the needs of the most underprivileged and marginalized persons and groups (Maldives);
- 119.267 Strengthen legal protections for African migrants by ensuring they have access to proper documentation, legal assistance and pathways to the regularization of their status, enabling them to access healthcare, education and legal protections without discrimination (Gambia);
- 119.268 Allow all Nicaraguans exiled since 2018 to return to their homeland (Italy);
- 119.269 Repeal the law that provides for the deprivation of nationality for citizens expressing dissenting opinions and restore nationality to all persons, including released and expelled political prisoners, who have been deprived of it for political reasons (Luxembourg);
- 119.270 Restore the nationality of all Nicaraguans arbitrarily deprived of their nationality, in accordance with article 20 of the Nicaraguan Constitution about the prohibition of deprivation of nationality by repealing special Law No. 1145 (Norway);
- 119.271 Repeal Law No. 1145 and take immediate measures to restore nationality to those who were deprived of this right and ensure that no person is deprived of his or her nationality and is at risk of becoming stateless, in compliance with its international obligations (Colombia);
- 119.272 End the practice of deprivation of nationality as a punitive measure and restore nationality to persons who have been deprived of it (Chile);

119.273 Restore nationality to persons who have been deprived of their nationality and fulfil its obligations under the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Argentina);

119.274 Restore the citizenship and assets of people stripped of their citizenship and provide guarantees for their safe return without reprisal, in accordance with articles 16 and 20 of the Constitution (Australia);

119.275 Guarantee the protection of the right to nationality and review the processes and cases of loss of nationality that led to statelessness (Mexico);

119.276 Guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to nationality and adopt measures to eradicate statelessness, in accordance with the international treaties to which Nicaragua is party, including the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Panama);

119.277 Reform or repeal legislation on the loss of Nicaraguan nationality in order to align it with regional and international obligations and commitments in this area, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil);

119.278 Comply with its obligations to ensure the enjoyment of the right to nationality and take measures to prevent and eradicate statelessness (Ecuador);

119.279 Respect its international obligations to ensure the enjoyment of the right to nationality and to take measures to prevent and eradicate statelessness (Gambia).

120. 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 Nicaragua was headed by the Attorney-General, Dr. Wendy MORALES URBINA and composed of the following members:

- Compañera Rosalía BOHÓRQUEZ PALACIOS, Representante Permanente con Rango de Embajadora de la República de Nicaragua ante la Oficina de Naciones Unidas en Ginebra;
 - Doctora Carmen Soledad RODRÍGUEZ, Procuradora Nacional de Familia de la Procuraduría General de la República (PGR);
 - Doctora Jeanette GARCÍA, Procuradora Nacional de la Propiedad de la Procuraduría General de la República (PGR);
 - Doctora María Elsa FRIXIONE, Procuradora Nacional Constitucional y de lo Contencioso Administrativo de la Procuraduría General de la República (PGR);
 - Compañera Claudia PÉREZ LÓPEZ, Ministra, Consejera de la Misión Permanente de República de Nicaragua ante la Oficina de Naciones Unidas en Ginebra;
 - Compañera Geraldine BAUTISTA CHAMORRO, Consejera de la Misión Permanente de República de Nicaragua ante la Oficina de Naciones Unidas en Ginebra;
 - Compañero Freddy RUIZ MATUZ, Agregado Comercial con rango de Consejero de la Misión Permanente de República de Nicaragua ante la OMC y ante la Oficina de Naciones Unidas en Ginebra.
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