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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review<sup>\*</sup>, <sup>\*\*</sup>

### Jamaica

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\* Agreement was reached to publish the present document after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

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



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fiftieth session from 3 to 14 November 2025. The review of Jamaica was held at the 13th meeting, on 11 November 2025. The delegation of Jamaica was headed by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Delroy Chuck, KC, MP. At its 15th meeting, held on 14 November 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Jamaica.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Jamaica: Costa Rica, Maldives and Morocco.

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 Jamaica:

(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, Canada, Costa Rica, on behalf of the 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, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Jamaica 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 Jamaica welcomed the opportunity to present the national report, in particular in the aftermath of the passage of Hurricane Melissa, which had caused widespread damage, loss of life and livelihoods and the displacement of persons, even as Jamaica was still recovering from the devastation caused by Hurricane Beryl in July 2024. The latter had generated a loss of 1.1 per cent of the country's gross domestic product of Jamaica. The Government had declared the entire island a disaster area under the Disaster Risk Management Act, enabling emergency protocols to be implemented and international support to be mobilized. Weather systems such as Hurricane Melissa could easily affect hard-won gains. Before that hurricane, Jamaica had significantly reduced its debt, its crime rate by more than 50 per cent and poverty by 50.8 per cent. It had also seen an historically low unemployment rate of 3.3 per cent.

6. The delegation highlighted the establishment of the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights in 2018. The Committee facilitated dialogue between a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society representatives, on the implementation of the obligations of Jamaica under various human rights treaties.

7. While a dedicated national human rights institution had yet to be established, the Office of the Public Defender played a critical role, combining the functions of ombudsman with a mandate to protect and enforce the constitutional rights of citizens. The model under consideration for the national human rights institution was intended to consolidate, strengthen and expand the mandates of existing entities.

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/50/JAM/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/50/JAM/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/50/JAM/3](#).

8. Since the previous review, Jamaica had established the Ministry of Legal and Constitutional Affairs, now the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, to give dedicated attention to human rights matters.

9. Jamaica was party to seven of the nine core international human rights instruments. It had also: ratified the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189); acceded to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; signed the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement); and ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

10. Jamaica had long maintained a de facto moratorium on the application of the death penalty and had not conducted any executions since 1988. However, no decision had been taken to formally abolish the death penalty.

11. Jamaica had adopted the National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence, reaffirming its commitment as a member of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. It had also implemented: the Gender Ambassadors Programme; the Health and Family Life Education Curriculum; the Positive Behaviour Management Standard Operating Procedures Manual, to guide the responses to disruptive behaviour and work towards rehabilitation of juveniles in correctional facilities; and the Safe Schools Programme, under which school resource officers were deployed.

12. Judicial training was conducted on the use and application of the Child Justice Guidelines of the Office of the Children's Advocate, which promoted child-appropriate justice within the system. In addition, services were provided to children in conflict with the law and the Child Diversion Programme provided a rights-based framework to divert children in conflict with the law away from the formal justice system into rehabilitative and community-based programmes. The programme sought to deter at-risk children from 12 to 17 years of age from participating in gangs and other self-destructive, violent activities and mobilized court and court-adjacent services to deliver counselling, restorative justice, drug treatment and community-based rehabilitation.

13. Jamaica highlighted the collaboration of the National Task Force for Trafficking in Persons and the Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons to combat trafficking in children. Key outcomes of such collaboration included the development of a referral mechanism for child trafficking cases and the Standard Operating Procedure for Child Victims and Survivors of Trafficking, and the introduction of the Jamaica Child Trafficking Screening Tool to assist front-line personnel in identifying child trafficking victims. The Child Protection and Family Services Agency utilized child-friendly spaces to receive reports of child trafficking.

14. Under the National Action Plan on Child Labour, data were collected on child labour for the formulation and implementation of policies and measures to combat the practice and for the removal and rehabilitation of children who had been found to be engaged in unlawful or hazardous labour.

15. Jamaica had revised its National Policy for Senior Citizens in 2021 to create a responsive framework for older persons, empowering them to lead productive and fulfilling lives, combat issues related to ageism and eliminate age discrimination. In addition, a special committee of the Senate had been established to review a proposal for the promulgation of eldercare legislation.

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

16. During the interactive dialogue, 84 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

17. Germany commended Jamaica for its legislative progress on gender equality and protecting women and children from violence through the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act and the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act.

18. Ghana commended Jamaica for its Just Transition Programme and acknowledged the Education Regulations and the Child Care and Protection Act.
19. Guyana commended Jamaica for its disaster preparedness and its updated 2023 climate policy and highlighted the climate vulnerabilities of small island developing States.
20. Haiti acknowledged the establishment of the Ministry for Legal and Constitutional Affairs, the Disabilities Act, the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act, the entry into force of the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act, and the efforts to reduce poverty and strengthen social justice. Haiti welcomed the national strategy on climate change, the progress made in combating trafficking in persons and the efforts to establish a national human rights institution.
21. Iceland made recommendations.
22. Indonesia commended Jamaica for its efforts to strengthen climate resilience and to enhance social protection, reduce poverty and improve education and healthcare.
23. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the measures taken by Jamaica to advance the promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
24. Iraq made recommendations.
25. Ireland welcomed the progress of Jamaica in combating violence against women, while expressing concern about the retention of the death penalty and its failure to accede to key human rights instruments aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
26. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act and the entry into force of the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act. It noted that no progress had been made towards the ratification of several key human rights instruments or the abolition of the death penalty.
27. Jordan appreciated efforts to address the social and economic impact of climate change and promote the protection of children from the risks of exploitation and trafficking in persons.
28. Kiribati noted the growing challenges of climate change and natural hazards for small island developing States.
29. Lesotho commended Jamaica for its Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2022–2025 and the National Policy and Plan of Action to prevent trafficking in persons.
30. Malawi commended Jamaica for the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
31. Malaysia commended Jamaica for its initiatives to promote and protect human rights.
32. Maldives welcomed the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights and its updated Climate Change Policy Framework and the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.
33. The Marshall Islands welcomed the strengthening of the Climate Change Policy Framework by Jamaica to include women, children and persons with disabilities, and the adoption of the Just Transition Programme on climate change.
34. Mauritius commended Jamaica for its policies to advance women's rights, including the adoption of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.
35. Mexico recognized the efforts to address gender violence through the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act and the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence.
36. Montenegro noted the efforts of Jamaica to combat trafficking in persons and the appointment of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons. It encouraged Jamaica to enhance early identification and assistance for victims. It welcomed the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence 2017–2027 and urged Jamaica to align national legal norms and practices with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities and the jurisprudence of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

37. Mozambique made recommendations.
38. Namibia welcomed the ratification of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.
39. Nepal noted the legislative and institutional reforms undertaken to implement the recommendations from the previous universal periodic review and progress made in advancing gender equality and accessing quality education.
40. The Kingdom of the Netherlands noted that the Offences against the Person Act contained provisions criminalizing homosexuality, although no one had been convicted under that law recently.
41. New Zealand commended Jamaica for its Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence.
42. Nigeria commended Jamaica for its efforts to address climate change and environmental vulnerabilities. It also commended Jamaica for its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to strengthen accountability in the justice sector.
43. Norway welcomed efforts to strengthen legal protections against gender-based violence, but expressed concern about gaps in law enforcement and access to justice.
44. Paraguay encouraged Jamaica to redouble its efforts to address remaining challenges with a human rights-based approach.
45. Peru made recommendations.
46. Jamaica highlighted the Disabilities Act, 2014, which had come into effect in 2022, and the Disabilities Regulations, 2021, which incorporated the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The law was further supported by the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities. In 2023, the Jamaica Council for Persons with Disabilities had introduced a national accessibility checklist to remove all forms of barriers encountered by persons with disabilities in both private and public spaces. In addition, Jamaica was to undertake a national census to provide disaggregated data on persons with disabilities, with a view to developing evidence-based laws, policies and programmes.
47. The National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence 2017–2027, led by the Bureau of Gender Affairs, had provided community awareness-raising, trained first responders and strengthened coordination among key partners. Jamaica had also strengthened its legislative framework by enacting the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act, 2021, which provided protection from harassment in workplaces, educational institutions and public spaces. Moreover, the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act broadened access to protection orders and increased penalties for breaches of a protection order.
48. The Ministry of Health and Wellness was reviewing the national sexual and reproductive health policy to strengthen its integration across the health system, promote education on and awareness of sexual and reproductive health and ensure that services were delivered in a safe, equitable and rights-based manner.
49. Jamaica reaffirmed its support for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. To further strengthen migration governance, it had adopted the National Policy on International Migration and Development, which provided a strategic framework for managing migration in a manner that balanced development priorities with human rights protections. In addition, the technical working group on voluntary and involuntary return migrants had been reactivated to develop a comprehensive plan of action.
50. The Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms (Constitutional Amendment) Act, 2011, guaranteed freedom from discrimination on the grounds of race, place of origin, class, colour, political opinions or being male or female.
51. Jamaica highlighted the Learning and Investment for Transformation Programme and Community Action for Rewarding Engagement Initiative, the Human Employment and

Resource Training/National Service Training Agency Trust, the Building Opportunities for Outstanding STEM Talent Programme and the artificial intelligence workforce-readiness strategy.

52. The Philippines applauded efforts to integrate human rights into climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and to combat trafficking in persons.

53. Portugal praised the enactment of the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act.

54. The Russian Federation noted the fall in unemployment, poverty and crime rates and the efforts of Jamaica to increase spending on education, social security and healthcare.

55. Samoa underscored the importance of international cooperation with Jamaica, the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the adoption of the Just Transition Programme.

56. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of human rights legislation, active cooperation with the treaty bodies and efforts to combat social inequalities.

57. Sierra Leone commended Jamaica for the adoption of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and noted its position in the Freedom in the World reports issued by Freedom House.

58. Singapore welcomed the progress made in promoting sustainable economic and social development and noted the commendable efforts in reducing poverty rates and protecting vulnerable groups.

59. Italy commended Jamaica for the adoption of the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act, aimed at providing greater protection to victims of domestic violence.

60. South Africa commended Jamaica for its progress made in combating trafficking in persons, strengthening child protection and improving access to justice.

61. Spain welcomed the moratorium on executions since 1988 and expressed its solidarity with Jamaica in facing the consequences of Hurricane Melissa.

62. Sri Lanka welcomed reforms undertaken, such as Vision 2030 Jamaica, the National Poverty Reduction Programme and the Primary Healthcare Reform aiming to reduce poverty and create a healthy society.

63. The Sudan welcomed the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and long-term development initiatives to promote social development, improve health and combat poverty.

64. Suriname commended Jamaica for its efforts to reduce gender-based violence, the appointment of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons and the launch of the related national policy and national action plan.

65. Switzerland made recommendations.

66. Thailand commended Jamaica for its progress on gender equality, inclusion and social protection. It acknowledged the Disabilities Act and the National Correction Services Policy and welcomed efforts on HIV intervention, public health and education.

67. Togo welcomed the strengthening of firearms regulation and the inclusion of socioeconomic aspects in the implementation of the right to development.

68. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed the strengthening of the legislative and policy framework relating to climate change and resilience, firearm regulation, child protection, gender equality and poverty reduction.

69. Tunisia commended Jamaica for the steps taken to follow up and implement the recommendations from the previous review, which were reflected in the improvement of development indicators.

70. Uganda commended Jamaica for its participation in the review despite Hurricane Melissa.

71. Ukraine commended Jamaica for its efforts to advance the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level.
72. The United Kingdom welcomed the progress made in access to justice. It noted the remaining challenges to modernize key legislative frameworks and ensure equal protections were in place for all citizens.
73. Uruguay made recommendations.
74. Vanuatu acknowledged the leadership shown by Jamaica in integrating human rights into climate and development policies, including the updated Climate Change Policy Framework.
75. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the progress of Jamaica regarding human rights and urged the authorities to continue strengthening their efforts to ensure access to those rights for all sectors of society.
76. Viet Nam acknowledged the progress of Jamaica in reforming the justice sector, strengthening social protection and integrating climate resilience into national development strategies.
77. Zimbabwe commended Jamaica for ratifying the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled and noted ongoing constitutional reforms.
78. Armenia welcomed efforts to align the climate action of Jamaica with the sustainable development goals, including by updating the related 2023 policy framework and adopting a strategy and action plan.
79. Australia welcomed the progress of Jamaica on democratic governance and crime reduction. It remained concerned about gender-based violence and discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons.
80. The Bahamas welcomed the progress on child protection, gender equality, poverty reduction and social welfare.
81. Bangladesh commended Jamaica for its efforts to advance access to education and healthcare, women's empowerment, climate adaptation and poverty reduction.
82. Belgium noted the implementation by Jamaica of the Programme for the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality.
83. Botswana commended Jamaica for the National Plan of Action for an Integrated Response to Children and Violence. It highlighted the remaining challenges in protecting women's rights.
84. Brazil welcomed actions taken to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and address climate change. It urged Jamaica to adopt recent amendments to the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act and review the Sexual Offences Act to end marital rape.
85. Cabo Verde commended Jamaica for its significant achievement in reducing poverty. It expressed concern about discrimination against minority populations, particularly the Rastafari and Maroon communities, and the persistent underrepresentation of women in political and public life.
86. Canada noted the enactment of the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act and strengthened protection for victims under the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act.
87. Jamaica highlighted key legislative instruments adopted to strengthen its national security architecture, such as the Criminal Justice (Suppression of Criminal Organizations) Act, 2014 (amended 2021), which provided a framework for investigating and prosecuting gang-related offences, strengthening trial processes, expanding the range of offences and criminalizing the use of property for criminal activities. In addition, the Firearms (Prohibition, Restriction and Regulation) Act, 2022, imposed stricter penalties for illegal firearms and the Bail Act, 2023, strengthened pretrial risk assessments, in particular for

violent and repeat offenders. There had been a 51 per cent reduction in murders between January 2022 and January 2025.

88. With respect to the use of states of public emergencies, Jamaica indicated that they were grounded in the provisions of the Emergency Powers Act (as amended) and regulations. Every time a set of Emergency Power Regulations was employed, an Emergency Powers Review Tribunal was constituted, comprising senior attorneys and a Supreme Court or Court of Appeal judge. Detainees could invoke the Supreme Court's constitutional jurisdiction or could make an application of habeas corpus for judicial review or for a declaration of rights.

89. The delegation of Jamaica reaffirmed its commitment to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and underlined the extension of the national plan of action against trafficking in persons (2018–2021) to ensure continuity and operational effectiveness. In addition, training had been integrated into the curriculum of the National Police College of Jamaica. Specialized programmes were also conducted through the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre and extended to customs, immigration, defence, labour and health officials, and judges and prosecutors. The Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons strengthened the national response through online learning tools, public information resources and collaboration with regional partners.

90. Chile congratulated Jamaica for advancements made in protection against violence and the adoption of the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act.

91. China noted the progress of Jamaica in Vision 2030, legal reforms and cooperation with the United Nations, and urged it to enhance protection for persons with disabilities, women and girls.

92. Colombia expressed its solidarity with Jamaica following the devastating impact of Hurricane Melissa.

93. The Congo encouraged Jamaica to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

94. Costa Rica acknowledged the improved national response to HIV/AIDS and the recent firearms regulations to strengthen citizen security.

95. Cuba expressed solidarity with Jamaica for the damage caused by Hurricane Melissa and welcomed the commitment of Jamaica to human rights.

96. Cyprus offered assistance after the passage of Hurricane Melissa and commended Jamaica for its progress in combating crime and violence against women and ensuring gender equality.

97. Dominica commended Jamaica for its commitment to human rights despite the challenges posed by natural disasters, such as Hurricane Melissa, and the climate crisis.

98. The Dominican Republic recalled the impact of climate change on human rights and welcomed policies on climate change and gender equality, the Disabilities Act and measures combating gender-based violence.

99. Jamaica reported that it had expanded free justice services, launched public awareness campaigns and community outreach programmes and held justice fairs and legal aid mobile clinics. It had also made progress in reducing the backlog of cases and had plans to implement an integrated case management system and transition to a paperless, electronic court process to make justice more accessible and efficient.

100. The delegation underlined the National Correctional Services Policy, which emphasized rehabilitation and reintegration and promoted systemic reform across the correctional system. To address overcrowding, Jamaica had reclassified and transferred eligible offenders to medium- and low-security institutions and enacted the Bail Act, 2023, allowing pre-charge bail to further reduce unnecessary pretrial detention and improve correctional efficiency.

101. The national legislative and policy framework governing the use of force by law enforcement officials was consistent with the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and

Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. The Human Rights, Use of Force and Firearm Policy of the Jamaica Constabulary Force reflected those international norms and had been reinforced by continuous training and updated operational guidelines. Jamaica had also integrated the United Nations Human Rights Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement into its practices.

102. To ensure the effective and independent investigation of law enforcement personnel, Jamaica had strengthened the mandate and clarified the operational framework of the Independent Commission of Investigations to investigate allegations of misconduct by members of the security forces and other agents of the State.

103. Ecuador expressed solidarity with Jamaica following the passage of Hurricane Melissa and welcomed the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2022–2025.

104. El Salvador offered its cooperation after the recent weather events and welcomed the implementation of the National Poverty Reduction Policy.

105. Eritrea recognized the vulnerability of Jamaica to climate change. It commended Jamaica for its efforts on climate action, decent work, emissions control and environmental protection, and poverty eradication.

106. Estonia welcomed progress in expanding protection against gender-based violence and encouraged Jamaica to further address gender inequalities.

107. Eswatini commended Jamaica for its ratification of international instruments and its commitment to global disarmament and non-proliferation efforts.

108. Ethiopia commended Jamaica for its continued efforts to strengthen the constitutional and legislative framework for the promotion and protection of human rights.

109. Fiji noted the challenges faced by Jamaica as a small island developing State. It welcomed the continued commitment of Jamaica to promoting and protecting human rights.

110. France acknowledged the efforts of Jamaica in the rule of law in organizing free elections and ensuring the freedom of the press.

111. The Gambia noted the ongoing constitutional reform process, the adoption of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and the modernization of the justice system.

112. Georgia appreciated the progress made by Jamaica in eliminating poverty, adopting the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and establishing a network of climate change focal points.

113. India noted the establishment of the Ministry of Legal and Constitutional Affairs and the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights. It commended Jamaica for its efforts to advance gender equality and to protect vulnerable groups through legislative reforms.

114. In closing, Jamaica stated that it continued along the pathway to comprehensive legal reform for the protection of human rights. The recommendations from the universal periodic review would be disseminated to the respective agencies of Government, and there would be subsequent engagement with relevant stakeholders.

115. The delegation expressed profound appreciation for all the aid, resources and facilities extended by Member States and international agencies to address the consequences of Hurricane Melissa.

116. Jamaica reiterated its call for technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen its national implementation framework for the promotion and protection of human rights.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

117. The following recommendations will be examined by Jamaica, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the sixty-first session of the Human Rights Council:

117.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ecuador) (Ghana) (Malawi) (Tunisia);

117.2 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Eswatini) (Namibia) (Senegal);

117.3 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Estonia) (Italy) (New Zealand) (Norway);

117.4 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as soon as possible (Uruguay);

117.5 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);

117.6 Consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sri Lanka);

117.7 Take steps towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Marshall Islands);

117.8 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and its Optional Protocol (Togo);

117.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

117.10 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia) (France) (Montenegro) (New Zealand) (Norway) (Portugal) (Togo);

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

117.12 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);

117.13 Ratify the remaining core human rights instruments, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 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 (Slovenia);

117.14 Ratify both 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 (Ireland);

117.15 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile);

117.16 Ratify 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, in order to fully harmonize its international obligations with the general framework of international human rights law (Spain);**

**117.17 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Fiji);**

**117.18 Consider ratifying 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, to reinforce Jamaica's international commitment (Bangladesh);**

**117.19 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and other international instruments yet to be ratified (Kiribati);**

**117.20 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to reinforce international human rights commitments (Nigeria);**

**117.21 Maintain the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and take steps towards formal abolition by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);**

**117.22 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in line with recommendations made in previous review cycles (Paraguay);**

**117.23 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil);**

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

**117.25 Consider ratifying all core international human rights treaties (Gambia);**

**117.26 Consider ratification of key international human rights instruments still pending, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mozambique);**

**117.27 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus);**

**117.28 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Eswatini) (Namibia);**

**117.29 Ratify the Escazú Agreement (Mauritius);**

**117.30 Consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Malawi);**

**117.31 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Colombia);**

- 117.32 Issue a standing invitation to accept all visits by United Nations human rights special procedures (Marshall Islands);
- 117.33 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation in terms of respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 117.34 Continue to improve the legislative framework, policies and strategies related to human rights protection, especially by incorporating perspectives on gender equality and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities into the legal framework (China);
- 117.35 Adopt the necessary legislative measures to decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex and to prohibit discrimination in all its forms, including on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);
- 117.36 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults, notably by repealing the Offences against the Person Act (Switzerland);
- 117.37 Repeal the articles of the Offences against the Person Act that criminalize sexual relations between people of the same sex (Mexico);
- 117.38 Repeal provisions in the Offences against the Person Act prohibiting same-sex relations between consenting adults and take measures to combat discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons (Ireland);
- 117.39 Advance the necessary reforms to eliminate provisions of the Offences against the Person Act that criminalize sexual relations between persons of the same sex (Colombia);
- 117.40 Repeal provisions in the Offences against the Person Act 1864 prohibiting same-sex sexual activity (New Zealand);
- 117.41 Amend the Offences against the Person Act to decriminalize adult consensual same-sex relations in line with international human rights standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.42 Repeal all legal provisions that criminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults by 2030 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 117.43 Criminalize marital rape (Iceland);
- 117.44 Review the Sexual Offences Act with a view to classifying marital rape as a crime, regardless of the circumstances in which it is committed (Mexico);
- 117.45 Amend the Sexual Offences Act 2009 to criminalize marital rape in all circumstances (New Zealand);
- 117.46 Amend the Domestic Violence Act 1995 to explicitly include psychological, emotional and economic abuse (New Zealand);
- 117.47 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Ireland);
- 117.48 Establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nigeria);
- 117.49 Establish an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Gambia);
- 117.50 Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 117.51 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Montenegro);
- 117.52 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);

- 117.53 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Cabo Verde);
- 117.54 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Lesotho);
- 117.55 Expedite the establishment of a national human rights institution for the promotion and protection of human rights across all sectors (Fiji);
- 117.56 Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);
- 117.57 Accelerate its efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution (Mauritius);
- 117.58 Accelerate the process of creating a national human rights institution (Congo);
- 117.59 Adopt measures to accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ecuador);
- 117.60 Continue efforts to further strengthen its national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Ukraine);
- 117.61 Take the initiative to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with Paris Principles (Bangladesh);
- 117.62 Create a national human rights institution with adequate resources, independence and powers in accordance with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 117.63 Establish an independent national human rights institution with a mandate to monitor, investigate and address violations (Canada);
- 117.64 Continue strengthening its national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up to recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 117.65 Consider evaluating the establishment of a broad legal definition of discrimination in its domestic legislation, which prohibits discrimination against women, as well as other intersectional forms of discrimination (Peru);
- 117.66 Introduce a comprehensive definition of racial discrimination in the framework of the ongoing constitutional reform process (Italy);
- 117.67 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit all forms of discrimination, including against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 117.68 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression (Norway);
- 117.69 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation protecting marginalized groups, including LGBTQI+ persons, and repeal provisions criminalizing consensual same-sex practices between adults (Canada);
- 117.70 Strengthen existing mechanisms to prevent and investigate incidents of racial discrimination, and evaluate the adoption of standards and policies that contribute to the fight against all forms of racial discrimination (Peru);
- 117.71 Take steps to enact and accelerate adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation in line with Jamaica's international commitments (Lesotho);
- 117.72 Adopt and implement comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and explicitly prohibit discrimination based on HIV status and the unauthorized disclosure of health information (Portugal);

- 117.73 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to prohibit all forms of discrimination (Uruguay);**
- 117.74 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes a clear definition of racial discrimination and addresses both direct and indirect discrimination in both public and private spheres (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 117.75 **Ensure, in law and in practice, the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and ethnic and religious minorities (Russian Federation);**
- 117.76 **Take additional steps to promote equality and combat all forms of discrimination (Ukraine);**
- 117.77 **Continue reforms in combating racial discrimination in order to better protect the rights of the most vulnerable populations (Senegal);**
- 117.78 **Take the necessary legislative and institutional measures to combat all forms of racial discrimination (Tunisia);**
- 117.79 **Facilitate access to justice for victims of racial discrimination by amending the Offences against the Person Act to include racially motivated violence (Cabo Verde);**
- 117.80 **Continue efforts to combat racism and xenophobia, prosecute perpetrators and provide assistance to victims (Iraq);**
- 117.81 **Adopt effective legislative measures that strengthen protection against discrimination and violence for all people, with a special focus on the LGBTIQ+ community (Chile);**
- 117.82 **Redouble efforts to strengthen legislation and institutional mechanisms aimed at ensuring the full implementation of public policies to combat discrimination against women and girls (Ecuador);**
- 117.83 **Adopt a moratorium on executions with a view to the definitive abolition of the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);**
- 117.84 **Formalize its de facto moratorium on the death penalty by acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 117.85 **Establish a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Marshall Islands);**
- 117.86 **Introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 117.87 **Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its definitive abolition, and replace it with just, proportionate punishments that comply with international human rights standards (Uruguay);**
- 117.88 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Cyprus);**
- 117.89 **Promote a broad and inclusive national consultation on the possible abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);**
- 117.90 **Review and amend legislation to ensure that the conditions of women in detention are in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and that all reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment in detention facilities are effectively investigated and perpetrators are prosecuted and justice delivered (Kiribati);**

- 117.91 Enhance efforts to improve detention conditions in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the Bangkok Rules (Thailand);
- 117.92 Enhance police training and oversight to ensure compliance with domestic and international human rights standards (Norway);
- 117.93 Strengthen independent investigative and accountability mechanisms of the security services to address the sharp rise in fatal shooting incidents that they are involved in, including by mandating that law enforcement wear body-worn cameras during operations and by surrendering camera footage to oversight bodies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.94 Intensify efforts to prevent the involvement of minors in armed violence by strengthening the control of illicit small arms and low-calibre weapons, by developing community-based youth programmes in violence-affected areas, and by integrating firearms trafficking prevention into national strategies for crime reduction and youth development (Switzerland);
- 117.95 Strengthen measures to address high levels of crime and violence, while ensuring that security operations fully align with human rights standards (South Africa);
- 117.96 Restrict the use of states of public emergency, avoiding their routine application against crime due to their incompatibility with the Constitution and international human rights treaties (Chile);
- 117.97 Adopt legislative and administrative measures to enhance access to justice and social protection, especially for women, children and marginalized communities (Lesotho);
- 117.98 Continue its efforts to expand access to justice, particularly through mobile legal clinics and modernization of correctional infrastructure (India);
- 117.99 Continue to take measures aimed at improving the situation in the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);
- 117.100 Enhance human rights education and training for the judiciary and law enforcement with special focus on the rights of children in conflict with the law (Philippines);
- 117.101 Reform school regulations to eliminate all discriminatory grounds based on religious beliefs from the education system, including cultural and religious expressions through hair (Costa Rica);
- 117.102 Enhance access to justice, education and healthcare for all segments of the population (Ukraine);
- 117.103 Advance the necessary reforms to repeal all exceptions to the minimum age of 18 for marriage, for both women and men (Colombia);
- 117.104 Amend the Marriage Act to set the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years for both women and men without exceptions (Estonia);
- 117.105 Take concrete steps to eliminate any legislative and procedural barriers that prevent mothers from accessing child maintenance benefits (Kiribati);
- 117.106 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, and improve protection and assistance for women and girl victims of trafficking (Gambia);
- 117.107 Implement further measures to combat human trafficking, including trafficking in children (Georgia);
- 117.108 Strengthen measures to combat child abuse and human trafficking, including prosecution under the appropriate anti-trafficking laws and provision of adequate victim support services (Canada);

- 117.109 Strengthen further the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases by increasing resources and improving inter-agency coordination (Nigeria);
- 117.110 Ensure that all judges and prosecutors receive comprehensive training to impose stringent and proportionate penalties on convicted human traffickers, thereby reinforcing accountability and deterrence within the justice system (Malaysia);
- 117.111 Strengthen the protection of labour rights by ensuring fair wages, safe working conditions and effective mechanisms to address workplace discrimination and exploitation (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 117.112 Step up efforts to ensure non-discrimination in the labour market and reduce the gender pay gap (Nepal);
- 117.113 Strengthen the enforcement and accountability measures in the informal economy (Sierra Leone);
- 117.114 Further strengthen and expand social protection programmes and policies that cater to vulnerable groups (Dominica);
- 117.115 Strengthen the social programmes implemented to guarantee the human rights of its population, with special emphasis on p with disabilities, older adults, children and adolescents (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 117.116 Intensify poverty reduction policies and expand access to essential basic services (Mozambique);
- 117.117 Continue to provide adequate and sustained funding to the initiatives to reduce poverty and its targeted programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty to ensure long-term impact, particularly for people in vulnerable situations (Eritrea);
- 117.118 Ensure access to adequate medical care and adequate support through poverty alleviation and social protection programmes, especially for groups in vulnerable situations (India);
- 117.119 Continue its poverty reduction efforts and intensify efforts in promoting the economic empowerment of women (Singapore);
- 117.120 Continue efforts to address issues related to development, poverty reduction, the elimination of discrimination and the improvement of employment rates, and to ensure the protection of economic, social and cultural rights (China);
- 117.121 Expand the coverage and sustainability of the school feeding programme (Cuba);
- 117.122 Implement fully the National School Nutrition Policy (Guyana);
- 117.123 Continue to improve people's well-being and promote and protect human rights in areas such as health, education, healthcare and water resources (China);
- 117.124 Continue supporting multisectoral governance of public health and human rights, particularly through targeted interventions to combat stigma and discrimination (Ethiopia);
- 117.125 Expand community-based mobile health clinics and preventive health outreach in underserved parishes, prioritizing maternal, child and non-communicable disease services (Malaysia);
- 117.126 Continue ensuring non-discrimination in healthcare and services for people living with HIV (Thailand);

- 117.127 Continue expanding the coverage and sustainability of health services related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and mental health, and strengthening community participation and public education, especially in rural areas (Cuba);
- 117.128 Step up efforts to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity and the incidence of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Philippines);
- 117.129 Enhance mental health and psychosocial services, including at the primary-care level, with a view to improving access for vulnerable groups, and develop public education campaigns to reduce related stigma (The Bahamas);
- 117.130 Strengthen maternal and reproductive health services and cervical cancer screening (Costa Rica);
- 117.131 Advance its primary healthcare reforms and ensure its aim of modernizing healthcare delivery is achieved (Zimbabwe);
- 117.132 Legalize abortion at least in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman and severe fetal impairment and decriminalize it in all other cases (Belgium);
- 117.133 Decriminalize and legalize abortion (Iceland);
- 117.134 Promote continuity and safe access to education during recovery, drawing on existing programmes with international cooperation as appropriate (Maldives);
- 117.135 Redouble efforts to enshrine the right to education for all people in both the Constitution and legislation, and guarantee at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Paraguay);
- 117.136 Consider amending laws to guarantee 12 years of free compulsory education and define the duration of free pre-primary education (Sierra Leone);
- 117.137 Guarantee 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Dominican Republic);
- 117.138 Guarantee the right to education for all in law, including 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Gambia);
- 117.139 Enshrine in its legislation the right to education for all people, guaranteeing free access to primary and secondary education (Ecuador);
- 117.140 Expand access to vocational and technical education in secondary education (Portugal);
- 117.141 Redouble its efforts to guarantee access to free education for all children up to secondary level (Congo);
- 117.142 Strengthen the implementation of the National Education Strategic Plan, prioritizing equitable access to education in rural areas and the inclusion of digital technologies (El Salvador);
- 117.143 Further widen access to quality education and digital learning tools for children and youth, including those in rural or low-income communities (Viet Nam);
- 117.144 Ensure that climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures remain inclusive, with particular attention to women, children and persons with disabilities (Indonesia);
- 117.145 Intensify efforts in strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as in building resilience in coastal settlements (Singapore);
- 117.146 Strengthen environmental protection and climate change adaptation policies (Mozambique);
- 117.147 Advance climate action and support affected communities in designing and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures (Nepal);

- 117.148 Continue to advance and sustain climate adaptation and resilience measures, including community-based response frameworks and access to climate finance (Nigeria);
- 117.149 Strengthen early warning systems and disaster risk reduction plans, including by integrating a human rights-based approach (Samoa);
- 117.150 Enhance the climate resilience of its healthcare system and consider developing a risk assessment and strategy to address the impact of climate change on health and healthcare infrastructure (Samoa);
- 117.151 Advance a human rights-based approach to climate resilience (South Africa);
- 117.152 Expedite finalization of the Green Paper to formalize regulatory approaches to emissions control (Sri Lanka);
- 117.153 Continue national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);
- 117.154 Continue to pursue technical cooperation and capacity-building opportunities in order to strengthen climate resilience and adaptation efforts (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 117.155 Continue to adopt inclusive policies on environment and climate adaptation to address all concerns of climate change to the population (Uganda);
- 117.156 Establish a national plan aligned with the United Nations Early Warnings for All framework ensuring full coverage for coastal, rural urban and vulnerable communities (Vanuatu);
- 117.157 Continue to expand investment in climate adaptation initiatives under Vision 2030 Jamaica, including through systematic vulnerability assessments and strengthened community-based early warning systems (Viet Nam);
- 117.158 Ensure that climate action remains a cross-cutting priority in its developmental strategy (Zimbabwe);
- 117.159 Consider strengthening measures to address the specific needs of women in the context of climate change and disaster risks reduction (Armenia);
- 117.160 Continue integrating climate resilience into national budgeting and fiscal policy, including through investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and innovative financing mechanisms, and seek the cooperation of international development partners to support Jamaica's long-term recovery efforts following Hurricane Melissa (The Bahamas);
- 117.161 Consolidate the implementation of the Climate Change Policy Framework, guaranteeing the sustainable funding of programmes with a focus on gender and youth (Dominican Republic);
- 117.162 Strengthen the implementation of the Climate Change Policy Framework, promoting greater community participation in adaptation and mitigation strategies (El Salvador);
- 117.163 Urge collaboration between Jamaica and relevant bodies and development partners to ensure the full implementation of the Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (Guyana);
- 117.164 Continue integrating human rights and gender considerations into national development planning and climate change policies, including measures to protect vulnerable populations from climate-related impacts and disasters (Ethiopia);
- 117.165 Seek enhanced technical and financial support from relevant international and regional partners to strengthen recovery efforts and resilience

against climate change-induced risks, such as those experienced during the recent cyclone (Vanuatu);

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

117.167 Further strengthen the implementation of the Government's long-term National Development Plan, Vision 2030 Jamaica, through inclusive participation, measurable progress indicators, and alignment with sustainable development frameworks (Eritrea);

117.168 Urge the development partners to collaborate with Jamaica, through the varying governance structures to improve Jamaica's disaster preparedness and response systems (Guyana);

117.169 Ensure that the review of policies such as the sexual and reproductive health policy and disaster risk reduction policies consider the cross-cutting at multifaceted impacts of disasters on vulnerable populations (Fiji);

117.170 Continue to engage closely with United Nations bodies and other relevant actors to mitigate and recover from the effects of Hurricane Melissa, ensuring that assistance reaches all affected citizens (Dominica);

117.171 Urge collaboration between Jamaican relevant development partners to ensure adequate and comprehensive strategies are adopted (Guyana);

117.172 Continue efforts to empower women politically, socially and economically (Sudan);

117.173 Continue promoting training and political leadership mechanisms for young women (Cuba);

117.174 Continue efforts to facilitate a public dialogue with members of parliament and the general public about reducing maternal mortality (Belgium);

117.175 Continue measures aimed at promoting gender equality and eliminating gender-based violence (Nepal);

117.176 Continue to advance the rights of women, including by considering ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);

117.177 Strengthen measures to promote women's economic empowerment, including improved access to credit, entrepreneurship programmes and financial inclusion (Maldives);

117.178 Address women's economic vulnerabilities, including by ensuring access to finance and social protection (Thailand);

117.179 Take appropriate measures to support inclusive development by implementing policies that empower women and youth in national development efforts (Uganda);

117.180 Continue its efforts to establish mechanisms and legislation reflecting a gender perspective and the inclusiveness of community social organizations (Suriname);

117.181 Strengthen the provision of resources to the Bureau of Gender Affairs in order to enhance implementation of the National Policy for Gender Equality (Botswana);

117.182 Accelerate efforts to eliminate systemic inequalities that hinder women's full participation in leadership, employment and access to justice (Sierra Leone);

117.183 Strengthen efforts to ensure an enabling environment for the increased participation and representation of women in political and public life (Cyprus);

- 117.184 **Implement measures to promote equal participation by women and men in public and political affairs (Botswana);**
- 117.185 **Establish a parity system for popular elections in order to regulate substantive equality between women and men in political life (Costa Rica);**
- 117.186 **Promote equality between men and women and ensure women's participation in decision-making positions in political and public life (Iraq);**
- 117.187 **Strengthen the effective participation of women in political and public life, at all levels of decision-making (Dominican Republic);**
- 117.188 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination and violence against women and girls through effective implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (Georgia);**
- 117.189 **Strengthen efforts to combat gender-based violence by increasing investment in prevention initiatives, essential services for survivors, and data collection to adapt and improve services for victims (Australia);**
- 117.190 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and gender discrimination, including through education programmes (Singapore);**
- 117.191 **Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and eradicating gender-based violence, including through community campaigns in order to ensure the full protection of women and girls (El Salvador);**
- 117.192 **Ensure equitable access to justice for all victims of gender-based violence and strengthen prevention and awareness-raising initiatives among the population, with a particular focus on rural areas (Chile);**
- 117.193 **Strengthen measures to combat gender-based violence (Mozambique);**
- 117.194 **Intensify efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (South Africa);**
- 117.195 **Criminalize spousal rape and expand protections against gender-based violence and sexual harassment (Canada);**
- 117.196 **Enhance and strengthen its national legislation and ensure that all forms of violence against women and girls are addressed (Zimbabwe);**
- 117.197 **Strengthen the implementation of laws and strategies on countering gender-based violence, including by improving the capacity of law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute cases through a rights-based and victim-centred approach (Philippines);**
- 117.198 **Implement fully legislation on gender-based violence, strengthening investigative capacity and ensuring comprehensive survivor support (Norway);**
- 117.199 **Continue accelerating the effective implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (India);**
- 117.200 **Strengthen implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence (Iceland);**
- 117.201 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate gender-based violence, including by fully resourcing and implementing the National Strategic Action Plan to Eliminate Gender-based Violence 2017–2027, strengthening institutional capacity, and enhancing prevention and awareness-raising campaigns to engender behavioural change in relation to gender-based violence (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 117.202 **Expand prevention and support services to address gender-based violence and discrimination (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 117.203 **Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence and complete the legal prohibition of corporal punishment of children in all settings (Germany);**

- 117.204 **Ban corporal punishment in all settings (Estonia);**
- 117.205 **Strengthen the fight against violence against children by banning corporal punishment (France);**
- 117.206 **Promote the protection of children's rights by preventing child labour, ensuring access to quality education, and providing adequate support for vulnerable children and families (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 117.207 **Develop comprehensive national programmes that combine education, vocational training and family support to protect and empower children in areas most affected by environmental crises (Jordan);**
- 117.208 **Strengthen the integration of a child protection dimension into climate change adaptation policy to reduce the risks of child labour and trafficking (Jordan);**
- 117.209 **Consider expanding the Child Abuse Mitigation Projects to more counties (Sri Lanka);**
- 117.210 **Ensure the enforcement of the Sexual Offences Act and Child Care and Protection Act which criminalizes sexual violence and exploitation of children (Italy);**
- 117.211 **Enhance protection for children and persons with disabilities and promote inclusion of youth and marginalized communities (South Africa);**
- 117.212 **Implement measures to ensure children with disabilities access to inclusive and quality education (Thailand);**
- 117.213 **Redouble efforts and increase resources to guarantee a bare access to education, health services and employment for people with disabilities (Italy);**
- 117.214 **Strengthen action plans to ensure the accessibility and availability of healthcare services and equipment for persons with disabilities (Ghana);**
- 117.215 **Strengthen the accessibility of public services for persons with disabilities (Malaysia);**
- 117.216 **Enhance the effective implementation of the Disabilities Act to guarantee accessibility and equal participation for persons with disabilities in all spheres of life (Indonesia);**
- 117.217 **Redouble efforts aiming at strengthening mechanisms for the effective participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making processes and all matters related to ensuring their access to services and healthcare (Tunisia);**
- 117.218 **Continue its work to promote full inclusion and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities (Bangladesh);**
- 117.219 **Adopt disability-inclusive approaches in environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);**
- 117.220 **Enhance the accessibility of early warning information for persons with all types of disabilities and ensure the effective consultation and participation of persons with disabilities (Armenia);**
- 117.221 **Prohibit expressly by law the forced institutionalization of persons with disabilities and corporal punishment in all settings (Costa Rica);**
- 117.222 **Continue working towards the adoption of an action plan on access to justice for persons with disabilities, eliminating all restrictions on their effective participation in all stages of the judicial process (Cyprus);**
- 117.223 **Recognize the principle of self-determination of Indigenous Peoples and sustain an inclusive dialogue with the Maroon and Taino communities (Costa Rica);**

117.224 Continue holding dialogues with the Maroon and Taino communities, with particular emphasis on issues related to their rights to self-identification (Peru);

117.225 Reconsider its stance regarding Indigenous Peoples, based on the principle of self-identification (Colombia);

117.226 Strengthen measures to prevent and respond to violence and discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons, ensuring access to justice and effective remedies for victims (Germany);

117.227 Guarantee the rights of LGBT+ people by addressing the discrimination they face because of their sexual orientation and by decriminalizing homosexual relations (France);

117.228 Decriminalize same-sex relations (Estonia);

117.229 Decriminalize same-sex relations, by repealing provisions in the Offences against the Person Act that prohibit same-sex sexual activity, and strengthen legal and policy measures to protect LGBTQIA+ persons, including by combating hate speech and hate crimes (Brazil);

117.230 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);

117.231 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consensual adults (Uruguay);

117.232 Decriminalize same-sex conduct between consenting adults, and abolish all legal provisions discriminating against homosexual, bisexual or transsexual persons (Belgium);

117.233 Combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by decriminalising consensual same-sex practices between adults (Australia);

117.234 Ensure all forms of violence against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics are effectively prosecuted (Iceland);

117.235 Ensure that migration management fully respects international human rights obligations, including the principles of non-refoulement and prohibition of collective expulsion (Germany);

117.236 Consider adopting comprehensive national legislation on refugees in line with international obligations (Uruguay);

117.237 Adopt comprehensive legislation allowing to meet its international obligations regarding refugees and implement alternatives to the detention of immigrants both in law and in practice, resorting to detention as a last resort and for the shortest possible period (Paraguay).

118. 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 Jamaica was headed by Hon. Delroy Chuck, KC, MP the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Richard Brown, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations Office and Other International Organisations at Geneva;
  - Ms. Diahann Gordon-Harrison, Children's Advocate of Jamaica and National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons;
  - Captain Natalie James, J.P., Director, Human Rights Division, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Ms. Tyesha Turner, J.P., Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations at Geneva;
  - Ms. Shelly Ann Thompson, Assistant Attorney-General, Attorney-General's Chambers;
  - Ms. Sandy-Lue Cole-Jarrett, Senior Policy Analyst, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Mr. Peter Bailey, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations at Geneva.
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