United Nations A/HRC/62/8

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 April 2026

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Sixty-second session
15 June–10 July 2026
Agenda item 6
Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Rwanda

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

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fifty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2026. The review of Rwanda was held at the 5th meeting, on 21 January 2026. The delegation of Rwanda was headed by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Emmanuel Ugirashebuja. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Rwanda.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Rwanda: China, Ecuador and Malawi.

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 Rwanda:

(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 Belgium, 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, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Rwanda through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that Rwanda attached great importance to the universal periodic review mechanism as it helped States to assess progress, identify gaps, strengthen institutions and ultimately deliver better outcomes for their people.

6. The national report had been prepared through an inclusive and consultative process coordinated by the Ministry of Justice through the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up.

7. In the areas of civil and political rights, governance and justice, Rwanda had focused on strengthening constitutional guarantees, including the freedoms of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly, the freedom of the press, civic participation, access to information, accountability and the effectiveness of justice institutions, in a manner that safeguarded social cohesion and stability.

8. Awareness-raising campaigns had been conducted on access to justice and on the political party regulations. Citizen engagement channels had been expanded through toll-free telephone lines, digital platforms, suggestion boxes and community forums, and promoted responsible use of information and communication technologies and social media, consistent with the protection of others and social cohesion.

9. Revision of the media law was ongoing, in consultation with journalists' associations, civil society organizations and legal professionals. Rwanda had acceded to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and the Additional Protocol thereto, concerning the

[1] A/HRC/WG.6/51/RWA/1.
[2] A/HRC/WG.6/51/RWA/2.
[3] A/HRC/WG.6/51/RWA/3.

Criminalisation of Acts of a Racist and Xenophobic Nature Committed through Computer Systems. Media professionalism had been strengthened through capacity-building and the training of journalists. During the reporting period, the Rwanda Media Commission, the National Commission for Human Rights, the Rwanda Governance Board, the Legal Aid Forum and the Rwanda Journalists Association had conducted 39 public awareness campaigns on media freedom.

10. In July 2024, inspections of places of worship had been conducted to address concerns about unsafe infrastructure, illegal operations and harmful practices. The inspections had led to the temporary closure of approximately 8,000 prayer houses, the revocation of the legal personality of 21 faith-based organizations and the permanent closure of 43 unregistered faith-based organizations operating 189 unauthorized prayer houses. The prayer houses might be reopened once they complied with the relevant requirements.

11. Law No. 058/2024 governing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had been enacted to harmonize the legal framework, strengthen accountability and streamline registration of non-governmental organizations. As at 10 January 2026, 394 such organizations had submitted applications for registration and 133 had been registered. The remaining applications remained under consideration as they were incomplete. No applications had been denied. The law provided for a 24-month compliance period, with the grace period ending in July 2026.

12. In July 2021, the Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement had been established to consolidate the mandates on unity, reconciliation, genocide prevention, survivor support and civic education. The National Policy of Unity and Reconciliation had continued to be implemented and a national unity barometer was being developed to update indicators on trust, fairness, inclusiveness and social cohesion.

13. Policy reforms and practical tools had been introduced to improve efficiency and reduce barriers to access to justice, including in rural areas. The adoption of the national Alternative Dispute Resolution Policy and the Criminal Justice Policy had institutionalized mediation, conciliation, arbitration and plea bargaining to promote timely and fair dispute resolution. An Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre had been opened in Kigali.

14. Rwanda had continued to strengthen protection in areas of heightened vulnerability, including through intensified action to combat trafficking in persons. Awareness-raising campaigns had been conducted and 31 persons from key institutions had been trained on victim identification, investigation and referrals. Rehabilitation and reintegration of victims had been expanded through the Halfway Social Reintegration Centre and supported by strengthened oversight by the National Commission for Human Rights and the Rwanda Investigation Bureau desk dedicated to investigating complaints concerning missing persons.

15. Rwanda had taken a people-centred approach to ensuring economic, social and cultural rights. It had focused on the realization of an adequate standard of living, access to decent work, health, education and social protection, and the development of resilience to climate-related and other shocks. Job creation had been prioritized and had led to the creation of new off-farm jobs. Land services had been expanded through the introduction of digital tools. Access to electricity for households had increased through the expansion of grids and off-grid solar solutions. There had also been an increase in mobile phone ownership.

16. The healthcare system had continued to be strengthened through the expansion of specialized services, including the Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project, which had reduced chronic malnutrition among children under 5 years of age. Notable progress had been achieved in reducing under-5 mortality and strong strides had been made in delivering maternal health. In 2023, the 4x4 Health Workforce Reform had been launched to quadruple the number of health professionals in four years. Out of 54 hospitals, 27 had achieved level II accreditation and the Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority had been assessed to have reached maturity level 3 by the World Health Organization.

17. Focus had continued to be placed on the rights to food, water and sanitation and had led to an increase in food security and access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.

18. Climate adaptation and mitigation had continued to be integrated into law and policy. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2023, Rwanda had launched its national

carbon market framework under article 6 of the Paris Agreement and had introduced its Green Taxonomy. Over the past decade, the Rwanda Green Fund had supported 46 projects, created 176,000 green jobs and enabled 120,000 people to adapt to climate change.

19. The national poverty rate had declined from 39.8 per cent in 2017 to 27.4 per cent in 2024. Some 1.5 million people had been lifted out of poverty, while extreme poverty had fallen from 11.3 per cent to 5.4 per cent in the same period. Under the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme, 1,244,545 beneficiaries from vulnerable households had received monthly, non-contributory, unconditional cash transfers.

20. The budget allocated to the education sector had increased. Access to inclusive and quality education had continued to be expanded, including through the introduction of targeted measures to ensure girls' access to education, infrastructure development, increased staffing and strengthened technical and vocational training. There had been increases in the number of schools offering pre-primary and primary education, the number of staff trained in special needs and inclusive education, and in the school enrolment of children. The school feeding programme covered all students in public and government-aided schools.

21. Between 2021 and 2024, 820 officials and 288 justice actors had received training on children's rights. Prevention of and response to gender-based violence had continued to be strengthened, including through the increase in the number of Isange One-stop Centres, which provided medical, psychosocial, legal and investigative support. Women had also continued to be strongly represented in decision-making positions and there had been an increase in the number of women accessing financial services.

22. The enactment of Law No. 042/2024 of 19 April 2024 governing refugees and asylum-seekers had ensured the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with ratified international instruments.

23. Although Rwanda had made progress in upholding human rights, it continued to face contextual and structural challenges that had affected the pace of implementation of some recommendations from the previous review. The challenges included the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its aftershocks, which had disrupted service delivery and slowed economic growth. There had also been increased climate-related impacts and persistent social challenges, including teenage pregnancy and overcrowding in correctional facilities. However, Rwanda had remained committed to addressing those challenges through continued reforms, strategies and partnership with all stakeholders.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 100 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Mauritius noted progress made in strengthening the application of principles in relation to transparency, accountability and access to justice.

26. Mexico noted the implementation of the Health Sector Strategic Plan V.

27. Montenegro noted widespread gender-based violence, the impact of climate change and persistent social issues such as poverty, structural inequalities and discrimination.

28. Morocco noted efforts to integrate human rights in policies and programmes across various sectors.

29. Mozambique noted continued efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

30. Nepal noted efforts made in the areas of poverty reduction, food security and job creation.

31. The Kingdom of the Netherlands noted the adoption of Law No. 026/2025, which expanded access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services.

32. The Niger noted political and legal reforms which aimed to strengthen the rule of law, good governance and sustainable development.

33. Nigeria noted the commitment of Rwanda to social economic progress, notably through the national strategy for transformation.

34. Norway noted progress in ensuring gender equality, while expressing concern about restrictions on civil society, the media and political opposition.

35. Oman appreciated the achievements made, particularly in relation to education and training for young people.

36. Paraguay noted the efforts made in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review, including the establishment of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up.

37. The Philippines noted the increase in the budget of the National Commission for Human Rights.

38. Portugal noted efforts to strengthen the rule of law and access to justice.

39. Qatar noted the legal and political reforms undertaken by Rwanda to strengthen national unity and reconciliation.

40. The Republic of Korea noted efforts to establish the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up.

41. Romania noted achievements in the strengthening of the rule of law and access to justice, promoting national unity and reducing poverty.

42. The Russian Federation took positive note of the functioning of the National Commission for Human Rights and welcomed efforts to ensure gender equality.

43. Senegal noted institutional reforms to enhance the protection of human rights and welcomed progress in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

44. Sierra Leone noted steps taken to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and to improve access to justice.

45. Singapore noted the progress made to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and the commitment and actions taken to reduce poverty.

46. Slovenia expressed concern about the high prevalence of gender-based violence and about reports of harassment of journalists and human rights defenders.

47. Somalia noted efforts to improve detention conditions and strengthen the implementation of anti-trafficking laws.

48. South Africa noted efforts to increase the infrastructure budget and human resources to ensure free and equal access to education, particularly for girls.

49. South Sudan noted efforts to ensure the enjoyment of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution and relevant international instruments.

50. Spain noted the progress made in granting nationality to stateless persons and the adoption of a strategy on the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

51. The Sudan noted the adoption of policies on the rights of older persons and of persons with disabilities and on poverty eradication.

52. Sweden noted progress in strengthening education, digital access, social services and healthcare.

53. Switzerland welcomed the delegation of Rwanda.

54. Thailand noted the engagement of Rwanda with human rights mechanisms and its social reconciliation and reintegration initiatives.

55. Togo noted the efforts made by Rwanda since the previous review, including in relation to education, health, food and housing.

56. Tunisia noted the steps that had been taken to implement recommendations from the previous review and the political and legal reforms that had been introduced.

57. Türkiye noted developments in relation to women's empowerment, healthcare, education, artificial intelligence and combating child trafficking.

58. Ukraine noted efforts to improve legislative and institutional frameworks, promote the rule of law and enhance cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

59. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the leadership of Rwanda on social inclusion and gender equality, while expressing concern about restrictions on civil society and media freedom.

60. The delegation of Rwanda stated that the closure of places of worship had not been undertaken in order to target specific churches or religious groups. Some places of worship had been closed because they had been in violation of the building code and were therefore unsafe. Those closures were temporary and the affected organizations had been given the opportunity to bring the buildings into compliance with the relevant standards. Once they had done so, they would be able to apply to have their places of worship reopened.

61. Rwanda would review the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and, if it was found to be necessary, would ratify it. Rwanda was open to receiving information on specific cases in which members of the media and of civil society organizations had been targeted and would investigate them.

62. The 2024 NGO law had introduced a legal framework on and predictability concerning the requirements for NGO registration. Civic space had been expanded through practical measures such as the Joint Action Development Forum, which brought together different organizations and institutions at district and local levels to enable dialogue, coordination and joint planning.

63. Uruguay noted the efforts made by Rwanda to implement recommendations from the previous review.

64. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the commitment of Rwanda to human rights, as reflected by the constitutional reforms, among others.

65. Viet Nam noted progress in poverty reduction and job creation, and the efforts to expand social protection and health coverage.

66. Zambia noted the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review, particularly those relating to education and social protection.

67. Zimbabwe noted the advancement of policy and legal reforms, the strengthening of institutions to protect human rights, and improved service delivery.

68. Armenia noted the establishment of the Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement, which promoted truth and memorialization of genocide.

69. Australia expressed concern about reports of shrinking civic space, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and unlawful killings.

70. Azerbaijan noted reforms to protect human rights and the commitment to ensure free, universal, quality and inclusive education.

71. The Bahamas noted efforts to ensure justice and security and to combat statelessness and trafficking in persons, and reforms on climate adaptation and mitigation.

72. Bangladesh noted initiatives to strengthen the legal and institutional framework to protect human rights, and the socioeconomic progress achieved.

73. Belgium noted measures taken to promote the rights of women and children. It urged Rwanda to respect international humanitarian law.

74. Botswana noted the existence of barriers that impeded women's access to land and high dropout rates in schools.

75. Brazil encouraged Rwanda to continue to promote transparency and accountability and to broaden the exercise of freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

76. Burkina Faso noted the training of law enforcement officials to combat trafficking in persons and the support provided to victims of gender-based violence.

77. Cabo Verde noted progress made and policies adopted to promote the rights of women and persons with disabilities.

78. Cameroon noted efforts towards socioeconomic development, the promotion of gender equality and the strengthening of governance and accountability.

79. Canada noted progress on combating corruption and advancing gender equality. It encouraged implementation of the Washington and Doha peace processes.

80. Chile was confident that Rwanda would implement the recommendations the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights had made following his visit in 2025.

81. China commended Rwanda for hosting the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and for protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.

82. Colombia wished Rwanda success in its review.

83. The Congo noted the commitment of Rwanda to ensuring the full participation, integration and inclusion of persons with disabilities.

84. Costa Rica thanked Rwanda for the submission of its report.

85. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Rwanda to continue combating trafficking in persons and child labour and promoting gender equality.

86. Croatia expressed concern about the prevalence of child marriage and invited Rwanda to take appropriate measures to combat that practice.

87. Cuba noted efforts to reduce poverty and ensure free, universal, inclusive and quality education.

88. Cyprus noted the progress made since the previous review, including the increased representation of women in decision-making organs.

89. Czechia noted the pledge to reform media laws and the increased participation of women and youth in public and political life.

90. Denmark noted the need for independent national institutions and the alignment of detention conditions with human rights standards.

91. Djibouti noted the constitutional reform in 2023 and measures to protect the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities.

92. The Dominican Republic noted efforts to strengthen the National Commission for Human Rights, reduce poverty and promote gender equality.

93. Egypt noted the efforts made to promote human rights.

94. Eritrea welcomed the delegation of Rwanda to the review.

95. Estonia noted the commitment to strengthening the rule of law and good governance, and noted measures taken to advance gender equality.

96. Eswatini noted efforts to strengthen good governance and the rule of law, including through judicial reforms and improved access to justice.

97. Ethiopia noted efforts to strengthen human rights, socioeconomic development, the rule of law, access to justice and community participation in development processes.

98. The delegation of Rwanda stated that child marriage was not possible because defilement was punishable by law. It was difficult to extract evidence that could lead to an investigation from the reports alluded to by some participating delegations because, although some of the reports had a semblance of well-researched reports, they appeared to rely on self-references and to lack any substantive evidence. Some of the recommendations made were very similar to those made to other African countries; the delegation cautioned against such generalization.

99. In 2018, press offences had been decriminalized. Various mechanisms had been introduced to ensure the independence and self-regulation of the media.

100. Rwanda prioritized the tracking of progress in relation to economic and social well-being. The evidence indicated that there were no disparities in access to education for male and female learners, and that there had been a reduction in poverty.

101. France welcomed the initiatives taken to promote women's rights.

102. Gabon noted efforts to promote the rights of older persons and persons with disabilities, especially those empowering women and girls with disabilities.

103. The Gambia noted progress in strengthening development frameworks, institutional capacity and service delivery.

104. Georgia noted reforms to combat trafficking in persons, efforts to improve the prison system and steps to strengthen the National Commission for Human Rights.

105. Germany expressed concern about challenges in relation to freedom of expression and the restrictive regulations for non-governmental and religious organizations.

106. Ghana noted efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and the commitment to promoting quality education, especially for girls.

107. Greece noted legal reforms to strengthen the protection of human rights and the adoption of a national plan on women and peace and security.

108. Guinea noted the progress in consolidating the rule of law and initiatives to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights.

109. Guyana noted developments, including in relation to the right to health, particularly maternal and child health.

110. Haiti encouraged Rwanda to guarantee the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and to maintain inclusive dialogue with civil society.

111. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Rwanda and took note of its national report.

112. India noted the engagement of Rwanda with the human rights mechanisms.

113. Indonesia noted progress in poverty reduction and the digitalization of public services to strengthen accountability, transparency and service delivery.

114. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the commitment of Rwanda to human rights and socioeconomic development, and the adoption of the national strategy for transformation.

115. Iraq appreciated the efforts made in preparing the national report.

116. Ireland expressed concerns about reports of torture, arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances and called for all allegations to be investigated.

117. Italy noted efforts to investigate and prosecute cases of genocide, including those relating to individuals extradited from other countries.

118. Japan noted efforts to advance human rights since the previous review, including through legislative reforms.

119. Jordan noted progress made in supporting independent national institutions, expanding capacity-building programmes and enhancing access to justice.

120. Kenya noted the significant strides made since the previous review, including the launch of the gender equality standards to enhance inclusive development.

121. Kiribati noted the development of a manufacturing facility for vaccine production and the implementation of the green growth and climate resilience strategy.

122. Latvia encouraged Rwanda to continue to fulfil its human rights commitments, including by adopting a new human rights action plan.

123. Lesotho noted efforts to improve accountability in the judicial system, including by combating impunity and maintaining the prohibition of torture.

124. Liechtenstein thanked the Rwandan delegation for the information provided in its statement and in the national report.

125. Lithuania noted efforts to make education more accessible, including through the abolition of school fees for public day schools.

126. Luxembourg observed progress in poverty reduction, gender equality, health and education since the opening of its embassy in Kigali in 2024.

127. Malawi noted progress made in promoting human rights and efforts to advance gender equality through institutional reforms and community engagement.

128. Malaysia noted that initiatives had been taken to promote human rights since the previous review.

129. Maldives noted the adoption of policies and frameworks to advance the rights of persons with disabilities, women and children.

130. Malta noted the economic growth and employment gains and stated that such progress must accompany full human rights implementation.

131. The delegation of Rwanda stated that a disability management system had been introduced to facilitate access to education, healthcare and other services based on the individual needs of persons with disabilities and with a focus on inclusion.

132. The budget of the National Commission for Human Rights had progressively increased, despite competing priorities in Rwanda. The Commission also had the mandate of a national preventative mechanism.

133. The delegation thanked participating delegations for their recommendations, which would be reviewed through a national consultation process with relevant stakeholders.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

134.1 **Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments and continue aligning national legislation with those instruments (Mozambique);**

134.2 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico) (Norway);**

134.3 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2010 version (Liechtenstein);**

134.4 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**

134.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Czechia) (Italy) (Malta) (Sierra Leone);**

134.6 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and take measures to prevent secret detentions and enforced disappearances, in accordance with international norms (Switzerland);**

134.7 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and strengthen safeguards against arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance (Portugal);**

134.8 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia) (Croatia);**

134.9 **Adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Luxembourg);**

134.10 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco) (Thailand) (Ukraine);**

134.11 **Consider acceding to unratified human rights treaties such as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea);**

134.12 **Consider acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (South Sudan);**

134.13 **Ratify and implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in order to ensure compliance with international standards, in line with three previous recommendations made in earlier universal periodic review cycles (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

134.14 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Paraguay);**

134.15 **Consider acceding to human rights instruments to which it is not already a Party, namely the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay);**

134.16 **Reconsider former universal periodic review recommendations and swiftly sign and ratify international human rights treaties, such as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);**

134.17 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the ILO (Niger);**

134.18 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia) (Liechtenstein);**

134.19 **Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Zambia);**

134.20 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Côte d'Ivoire);**

134.21 **Continue cooperating with United Nations and African Union human rights mechanisms (Malawi);**

134.22 **Continue to actively participate in international human rights mechanisms (Türkiye);**

134.23 **Resume the cooperation with the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);**

134.24 **Acknowledge and address extraterritorial human rights and international humanitarian law obligations, including through cooperation with international mechanisms in relation to the situation in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Portugal);**

134.25 **Continue to take measures aimed at strengthening the national capacity to protect and promote human rights (Russian Federation);**

134.26 **Continue efforts to strengthen human rights legislative, institutional and policy frameworks (Sudan);**

134.27 **Continue to harmonize national legislation and policies with relevant international human rights obligations (Egypt);**

134.28 **Fully incorporate the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into domestic law, ensuring that all Covenant rights are directly applicable and enforceable before domestic courts (The Bahamas);**

134.29 **Take the measures necessary to fully incorporate the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into domestic law (Colombia);**

134.30 **Continue to promote the early warning and prevention of genocide agenda (Armenia);**

134.31 **Continue efforts to address the denial and other precursors of genocide (Armenia);**

134.32 **Continue strengthening citizen participation mechanisms for the continuous improvement of public policies (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

134.33 **Continue efforts to progressively realize economic, social and cultural rights, including through increased investment in health, education and skills development (Bangladesh);**

134.34 **Continue to ensure, in law and in practice, the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);**

134.35 **Strengthen the implementation of policies protecting the rights of vulnerable individuals and groups, such as children, women, migrants and refugees (Senegal);**

134.36 **Allocate adequate financial resources to the National Commission for Human Rights (Morocco);**

134.37 **Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the National Commission for Human Rights, including adequate resourcing and full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Gambia);**

134.38 **Strengthen the National Commission for Human Rights by ensuring its financial and operational independence in line with the Paris Principles (Thailand);**

134.39 **Review the selection processes for members of the National Commission for Human Rights, in order to guarantee their independence in examining complaints of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary detentions and restrictions on freedom of expression (Chile);**

134.40 **Continue to improve the functioning of the National Commission for Human Rights and strengthen its resources to enable it to effectively carry out its missions (Senegal);**

134.41 **Take measures to strengthen the mandate and independence of the National Commission for Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

134.42 **Strengthen the National Commission for Human Rights, including by providing adequate resources and capacity-building support (Bangladesh);**

134.43 **Take appropriate measures to enable the National Commission for Human Rights to operate in accordance with the Paris Principles (Colombia);**

134.44 **Further support the National Commission for Human Rights in order to enhance its capabilities in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**

134.45 **Ensure that the National Commission for Human Rights is provided with the necessary autonomy to fulfil its mandate, in line with the Paris Principles (Malta);**

134.46 **Ensure the full compliance of the National Commission for Human Rights with the Paris Principles (Latvia);**

134.47 **Enhance the autonomy and efficient operation of the National Commission for Human Rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Lesotho);**

134.48 **Continue efforts to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of national human rights institutions, in line with the Paris Principles (Egypt);**

134.49 **Continue strengthening the capacities of national human rights institutions, including independent bodies, to enable them to perform their mandates (Jordan);**

134.50 **Enhance the independence of the National Commission for Human Rights to investigate human rights violations, in accordance with its duties as the national preventive mechanism established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czechia);**

134.51 **Ensure that the National Commission for Human Rights is in compliance with the Paris Principles, and enhance public reporting of its work, including on its mandate as the national preventive mechanism (Denmark);**

134.52 **Ensure that the national human rights institution is independent, adequately resourced and fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);**

134.53 **Mobilize resources and seek the support necessary to further strengthen the capacity of the National Commission for Human Rights in its role as national preventive mechanism to prevent torture and other ill-treatment (Nigeria);**

134.54 **Continue strengthening the capacities of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up, in line with the Marrakech Guidance Framework on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up (Morocco);**

134.55 **Expedite work on the establishment of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (Philippines);**

134.56 **Continue strengthening its national implementation, reporting and monitoring mechanism, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**

134.57 **Ensure the independent, transparent and credible monitoring of places of detention, including the publication of reports by the national preventive mechanism, accountability and follow-up (Germany);**

134.58 **Continue efforts to reduce structural inequalities, including through the review of its income tax exemption policies (Brazil);**

134.59 **Expand anti-discrimination legislation to cover all prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);**

134.60 **Establish a comprehensive legal framework that prohibits all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and develop training programmes for officials to ensure its proper implementation (Chile);**

134.61 **Pursue endeavours to combat gender-based stereotypes as well as discriminatory practices and customs (Republic of Korea);**

134.62 **Strengthen measures to address inequalities and improve access to basic services, particularly for women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable communities (Gambia);**

134.63 **Continue promoting social inclusion and combating all forms of discrimination, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups (Cameroon);**

134.64 **Continue working to achieve social cohesion, combat division and ensure equality of rights within the framework of implementing the 2020 National Unity and Reconciliation Policy (Tunisia);**

134.65 **Continue efforts to take into account the diversity of the population, ensure the preservation of the identity and traditions of population groups and promote tolerance among them (Iraq);**

134.66 **Continue advancing gender equality by reinforcing women's economic empowerment, with particular emphasis on rural women (Bangladesh);**

134.67 **Adopt the measures necessary to combat online hate speech and violence (Burkina Faso);**

134.68 **Take action to eliminate all cases of enforced disappearance and ensure all cases are thoroughly and impartially investigated and perpetrators brought to justice (Australia);**

134.69 **Strengthen efforts to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and ensure prompt and credible investigations into allegations of torture, including deaths in custody (Belgium);**

134.70 **Continue addressing prison system challenges, including overcrowding, healthcare and sanitation, and ensure the separation of minors (Thailand);**

134.71 **Continue efforts to improve conditions in detention facilities, including by addressing overcrowding (Republic of Korea);**

134.72 **Mandate regular inspections of detention and transit centres by the Rwanda National Commission for Human Rights to prevent arbitrary and prolonged detention (Canada);**

134.73 **Bring its prison and detention conditions in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and strengthen safeguards against ill-treatment (Denmark);**

134.74 **Improve conditions in detention facilities and their monitoring, provide vocational training and legal aid services to detainees and expand the provision of those services to persons recently released from incarceration (Romania);**

134.75 **Take steps to improve the human rights situation in places of detention and allow visits by independent local and international bodies (Switzerland);**

134.76 **Continue efforts to reduce prison overcrowding through the implementation of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (Burkina Faso);**

134.77 **Strengthen safeguards in places of detention by addressing overcrowding, improving access to healthcare and ensuring effective oversight and accountability mechanisms (Gambia);**

134.78 **Expand rehabilitation and vocational training in prisons to support reintegration (Somalia);**

134.79 **Prevent the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war, investigate allegations and punish members of armed groups responsible for using sexual violence as a weapon of war in cross-border conflicts (Chile);**

134.80 **Facilitate access for humanitarian organizations to provide assistance to populations in border areas (Colombia);**

134.81 **Continue efforts to promote good governance, transparency and the fight against corruption (Mozambique);**

134.82 **Sustain efforts to enhance accountability and transparency in public service delivery and to establish an advanced public service delivery mechanism (Azerbaijan);**

134.83 **Continue promoting the independence of the judiciary and effective access to justice for all, including journalists, human rights defenders and political actors (Haiti);**

134.84 **Enhance access to justice and effective remedies, particularly for the most vulnerable (Egypt);**

134.85 **Ensure independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial or arbitrary executions, as well as the prosecution of the perpetrators (Greece);**

134.86 **Conduct independent and effective investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances and torture (Sierra Leone);**

134.87 **Increase transparency in the legal system and commission independent investigations into allegations of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions (Australia);**

134.88 **Bolster efforts to ensure effective investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, and torture and ill-treatment, ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted in this regard (South Africa);**

134.89 **Conduct thorough investigations into allegations of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, and torture and ill-treatment, and prosecute the alleged perpetrators of these acts (Costa Rica);**

134.90 **Investigate cases of enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and harassment of opposition members, human rights defenders and journalists, and ensure an enabling environment for them to carry out their legitimate activities (Spain);**

134.91 **Conduct independent investigations of allegations of torture and ill-treatment in detention facilities (Norway);**

134.92 **Conduct effective investigations into allegations of torture or ill-treatment and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice (Kiribati);**

134.93 **Conduct independent, thorough and impartial investigations into all reports of harassment and attacks of human rights defenders, journalists and members of the opposition, and bring those responsible to justice (Ireland);**

134.94 **Ensure due process and conduct effective and objective investigations regarding cases of alleged arbitrary arrest, detention and extrajudicial executions, including those which may constitute enforced disappearance (Sweden);**

134.95 **Ensure that all arrest procedures uphold due process guarantees and are conducted with full transparency (Belgium);**

134.96 **Prioritize access to justice for women through enhanced legal aid services (Botswana);**

134.97 **Continue to support and expand legal awareness initiatives and mobile legal aid services, particularly for vulnerable groups in rural and remote areas (Oman);**

134.98 **Investigate further cases of extrajudicial arrests, unlawful detentions and arbitrary executions (Cyprus);**

134.99 **Uphold the rights to freedom of expression and association, including by protecting journalists and enabling civil society to operate freely (Australia);**

134.100 **Align criminal laws with international norms on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly (Switzerland);**

134.101 **Review legislation, policies and procedures that hinder the enjoyment of the rights to free speech, association and peaceful assembly, to strengthen the defence of fundamental freedoms (Lesotho);**

134.102 **Review and amend, where necessary, the legal framework for NGOs and religious communities with the aim of not unduly restricting their activities (Germany);**

134.103 **Strengthen the protection of freedom of expression, notably the independence of the media and the safety of journalists (Czechia);**

134.104 **Ensure an enabling environment for human rights defenders, journalists and other media workers, inter alia by upholding the right to freedom of expression, by avoiding legal constraints and cumbersome registration requirements for non-governmental organizations (Liechtenstein);**

134.105 **Guarantee a safe, independent and accountable environment for journalists, civil society and political actors (Switzerland);**

134.106 **Ensure an enabling environment for human rights defenders, media and journalists and review the registration requirements for non-governmental organizations (Romania);**

134.107 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for journalists and human rights defenders by investigating all cases of harassment or intimidation and ensuring the accountability of perpetrators (Slovenia);**

134.108 **Guarantee an enabling and safe environment for human rights defenders, journalists and civil society (Lithuania);**

134.109 **Enable independent civil society organizations and journalists to operate freely (Estonia);**

134.110 **Take measures to end all forms of violence and intimidation against journalists and human rights defenders (Sierra Leone);**

134.111 **Strengthen its efforts on democratization, the broadening of political and civil space, and the protection of human rights defenders (Norway);**

134.112 **Promote a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including by reviewing non-governmental organizations' entry requirements (Mexico);**

134.113 **Continue the review of the legal framework applicable to non-governmental organizations so that it does not unduly restrict the activities of civil society (Luxembourg);**

134.114 **Address civil society's concerns regarding the law governing non-governmental organizations, Law No. 058/2024 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

134.115 **Guarantee the right of peaceful assembly and the rights to freedom of association and expression by enhancing and ensuring a safe and enabling space for dissent and discussion, including a free and independent media (Sweden);**

134.116 **Adapt the regulatory law on non-governmental and civil society organizations to international human rights standards relating to the freedoms of association and peaceful assembly (Spain);**

134.117 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, in particular by amending the law governing non-governmental organizations to align it with international standards on freedom of assembly and association (Ireland);**

134.118 **Ensure that law No. 058/2024 (the NGO law) does not unduly restrict NGO activities, in compliance with international standards, and reflects concerns voiced by local civil society (Canada);**

134.119 **Guarantee that the 2024 law governing non-governmental organizations meets its intended objective of promoting the transparency, accountability and efficiency of NGOs without unduly restricting their operational autonomy or civil society's exercise of the rights of peaceful assembly and of association (Italy);**

134.120 **Adapt the implementation of the 2024 law governing non-governmental organizations to facilitate their obtaining legal status, ensure identified appeal mechanisms, guarantee operational autonomy and reduce the administrative burden (France);**

134.121 **Take additional measures to protect the right to freedom of expression in law and in practice, notably by amending the Penal Code, the 2024 NGO law and the cybercrime law to bring them into compliance with international human rights law (Belgium);**

134.122 **Accelerate the adoption of the media law to guarantee an open media environment (France);**

134.123 **Ensure that the revised law regulating the media provides stronger safeguards for journalists in exercising their rights to freedom of opinion and expression (Indonesia);**

134.124 **Promote a safe and supportive environment online and offline for journalists and media workers, and foster the revision of the national media policy (Latvia);**

134.125 **Continue its efforts to ensure the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, including of the media (Japan);**

134.126 **Safeguard the right to freedom of expression by ensuring that the media policy review enables all journalists, including citizen journalists and online commentators, to work safely and freely (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

134.127 **Take measures to promote the right to freedom of expression by protecting human rights defenders, journalists and media professionals from harassment and attacks, and by ensuring independent and credible investigations into alleged cases and the prosecution of offenders (Greece);**

134.128 **Ensure freedom of expression and that journalists and the media can operate freely, independently and safely, without fear of reprisals (Norway);**

134.129 **Guarantee the structural independence of media regulatory institutions and ensure transparent investigations into attacks and threats against media workers, and hold perpetrators accountable (Costa Rica);**

134.130 **Strengthen efforts to combat online hate speech and crack down on separatist ideologies (China);**

134.131 **Amend the Media Law to broaden the definition of journalists to include citizen journalists, freelancers and bloggers (Canada);**

134.132 **Ensure an enabling environment for independent journalists and human rights defenders by clarifying permissible restrictions, streamlining licensing and registration procedures, and establishing an independent complaints mechanism for journalists (Italy);**

134.133 **Allow opposition parties to carry out their activities without intimidation or hindrance (Norway);**

134.134 **Review and amend regulations that impose disproportionate burdens on faith-based organizations to safeguard the rights of religious communities (Canada);**

134.135 **Review the 2018 faith-based organizations law, 2025 regulations and related guidelines to allow more flexible procedures for keeping places of worship open while ensuring compliance (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

134.136 **Guarantee freedom of association and freedom of religion or belief by facilitating the reopening of places of worship that have complied with the requirements of the Rwanda Governance Board (France);**

134.137 **Guarantee the right to freedom of religion or belief by ensuring that everyone affected by the closing of churches and prayer houses has a place to exercise their religion (Sweden);**

134.138 **Guarantee the democratic participation of all political actors (Spain);**

134.139 **Ensure that electoral processes are inclusive and competitive, including by addressing concerns related to candidate eligibility and political pluralism (Portugal);**

134.140 **Continue efforts to increase the participation of women in political and public spheres (Nepal);**

134.141 **Introduce targeted measures to achieve parity between women and men in political and public life, particularly in decision-making positions (Montenegro);**

134.142 **Guarantee the protection of personal data and the right to privacy, in accordance with international human rights standards (Estonia);**

134.143 **Continue integrating a family-centred approach in national health and development strategies, recognizing the family as a key actor for the protection, nurturing and education of children and adolescents (Nigeria);**

134.144 **Increase efforts to strengthen the response to trafficking in women and girls through early detection and referral to support services, the application of the principle of non-penalization for victims, and systematic training of frontline staff (Paraguay);**

134.145 **Continue its efforts to strengthen its response to combating human trafficking by formally adopting the National Counter-Trafficking Policy and the standardized training and awareness manual (Greece);**

134.146 **Speed up the formal adoption of the National Counter Trafficking Policy, its implementation strategy and a standardized training and awareness manual (Georgia);**

134.147 **Strengthen efforts to implement national policies to combat trafficking in persons, focusing on prevention, victim protection and capacity-building for relevant authorities (Jordan);**

134.148 **Strengthen cross-border cooperation and victim protection to enhance anti-trafficking efforts and survivor support (Somalia);**

134.149 **Continue national efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons (Cuba);**

134.150 **Improve authorities' capacity to ensure a rights-based and victim-centred approach to handling trafficking cases (Thailand);**

134.151 **Strengthen the legislative framework to prevent child trafficking and exploitation, improve response mechanisms and ensure protection of child victims (The Bahamas);**

134.152 **Strengthen the enforcement of legislation on child labour to effectively combat all forms of economic exploitation of children (Brazil);**

134.153 **Intensify efforts to support women, young people and persons with disabilities to have access to decent employment (South Sudan);**

134.154 **Strengthen initiatives aimed at facilitating access to decent and sustainable employment for women, young people and persons with disabilities (Dominican Republic);**

134.155 **Strengthen national technical and vocational education and training to better align skills with labour market needs, especially for youth (Viet Nam);**

134.156 **Expand and strengthen youth employment and skills development programmes, including workplace learning initiatives and craft centres, to enhance rural market access and effectively reduce youth unemployment (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

134.157 **Make every effort to ensure the effective implementation of child labour regulations in both the formal and the informal sectors (Uruguay);**

134.158 **Take measures to ensure the effective enforcement of child labour laws in both the formal and the informal sectors (Malta);**

134.159 **Continue to take measures to ensure the effective implementation of its laws on child labour in both the formal and the informal sectors (Ghana);**

134.160 **Ensure the effective enforcement of laws relating to child labour in all sectors, formal and informal (Guinea);**

134.161 **Effectively enforce laws to curb the incidence of child labour (Guyana);**

134.162 **Continue efforts to ensure the effective prevention of child labour (Lithuania);**

134.163 **Expand the coverage of cash assistance programmes to ensure social security for all people, including older persons, persons with disabilities and low-income families (Mexico);**

134.164 **Increase budgetary allocations to fulfil the right to social security, especially for people living in poverty and in other vulnerable situations (Indonesia);**

134.165 **Continue strengthening inclusive social protection systems to reduce poverty, promote social inclusion and effectively support vulnerable populations, with a targeted focus on rural and underserved areas (Ethiopia);**

134.166 **Step up measures to expand social protection in both the formal and the informal sectors (Nepal);**

134.167 **Enhance poverty eradication efforts, including through measures to expand access to food, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in rural areas (Singapore);**

134.168 **Enhance measures to reduce poverty and inequality by expanding the social safety net, supporting livelihood and employment, and addressing urban-rural disparities (Bangladesh);**

134.169 **Promote further poverty reduction and improve people's living standards (China);**

134.170 **Continue efforts to combat poverty and improve the living standards of vulnerable populations, in accordance with the National Strategy for Sustainable Graduation out of Poverty (Djibouti);**

134.171 **Design and implement a comprehensive national strategy against poverty with a territorial approach, prioritizing support for small farmers through resilient agroecological systems (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

134.172 **Continue to strengthen integrated social protection and sustainable graduation programmes, with particular attention to rural areas and extremely poor households, by expanding livelihood diversification, climate-resilient income opportunities and skills development for youth and women, to further reduce poverty and inequality (Eritrea);**

134.173 **Effectively combat food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition in rural areas (Congo);**

134.174 **Continue strengthening efforts to effectively combat food insecurity (Ghana);**

134.175 **Adopt a comprehensive national strategy to combat food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition effectively (Maldives);**

134.176 **Further strengthen national food security and nutrition, prioritizing vulnerable households and the regions most affected by malnutrition (Viet Nam);**

134.177 **Redouble efforts to guarantee the right to food, safe water and sanitation services by expanding existing national initiatives (Oman);**

134.178 **Continue sustained progress to ensure access to food, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (Cuba);**

134.179 **Sustain investments in safe drinking water, sanitation and affordable housing, especially in rural communities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

134.180 **Guarantee fair and equitable compensation for all land expropriations, in accordance with the Constitution and international law (Costa Rica);**

134.181 **Step up efforts to alleviate socioeconomic disparities by boosting social spending, fortifying social safety nets and tackling issues like food insecurity and poverty, especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged populations (Lesotho);**

134.182 **Ensure adequate allocation of resources towards cushioning vulnerable communities, especially those in extreme poverty conditions (Zimbabwe);**

134.183 **Continue efforts to strengthen equitable access to basic social services, including health, education and social protection, paying particular attention to vulnerable populations and rural areas (Cameroon);**

134.184 **Redouble efforts to activate the national strategy for eradicating poverty permanently, in order to improve the living conditions of low-income families and achieve integrated and comprehensive development (Tunisia);**

134.185 **Further increase support for rural communities by safeguarding the necessary services such as health and education (Türkiye);**

134.186 **Continue to take measures aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality rates and ensuring that births are assisted by skilled attendants and that all women have access to basic obstetric and neonatal care (Croatia);**

134.187 **Redouble efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates (Congo);**

134.188 **Build on progress in healthcare by increasing investment in nutrition, maternal and child health, and community-based mental-health services, while accelerating equitable access to care, to address challenges such as child stunting and non-communicable diseases (Eritrea);**

134.189 **Provide adequate resources to ensure the full implementation of the Accelerated Plan for the Elimination of Cervical Cancer 2024–2027 and the Health Sector Strategic Plan V (Guyana);**

134.190 **Strengthen the training of doctors to guarantee effective access to voluntary termination of pregnancy within the framework provided by law, particularly in rural areas (France);**

134.191 **Decriminalize and legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

134.192 **Invest in health to strengthen access to quality care in all regions and for all communities (Mauritius);**

134.193 **Continue implementing the 4x4 Health Workforce Reform to increase the number of health professionals in the coming years (Cuba);**

134.194 **Work on allocating sufficient resources to the health sector and delivering healthcare to all regions (Iraq);**

134.195 **Continue the commendable expansion of the community-based health insurance scheme to ensure universal and equitable access to quality healthcare for all citizens, particularly in vulnerable rural communities (Kenya);**

134.196 **Strengthen the delivery of quality primary healthcare services to ensure equitable access, continuity of care and availability of essential services for all communities (Malaysia);**

134.197 **Scale up efforts to ensure universal access to quality healthcare services and education, particularly for low-income families and rural children (Nepal);**

134.198 **Intensify HIV prevention and testing targeting adolescent girls and young women to reduce infection rates (Uruguay);**

134.199 **Continue measures aimed at HIV response and prevention (Georgia);**

134.200 **Continue efforts to strengthen sexual health education in schools to address knowledge gaps contributing to high teenage pregnancy rates (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

134.201 **Enhance comprehensive sexuality education at all levels of education to prevent unplanned pregnancies and promote sexual and reproductive health (Estonia);**

134.202 **Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services across the country (Iceland);**

134.203 **Strengthen the implementation of the 2025 health services law by ensuring comprehensive, age-appropriate sexuality education and access to sexual and reproductive health services at all levels (Luxembourg);**

134.204 **Further enhance access to quality and equitable healthcare by allocating adequate resources to maternal and mental health services, ensuring timely and skilled care across all regions (Eswatini);**

134.205 **Further enhance access to quality healthcare and education, including by expanding universal health coverage, improving infrastructure and strengthening institutional capacity for vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);**

134.206 **Allocate sufficient resources to the health sector and strengthen the accessibility, availability and quality of healthcare services across all regions and for all communities (Maldives);**

134.207 **Continue to enhance the accessibility of Rwandans to all levels of education (Türkiye);**

134.208 **Continue to remove socioeconomic barriers to education by addressing the underlying causes of school dropout (Montenegro);**

134.209 **Continue to take measures to remove socioeconomic barriers and address financial disparities that hinder access to education (South Sudan);**

134.210 **Redouble efforts to eliminate the causes of school dropout among women and girls (Cabo Verde);**

134.211 **Intensify efforts to improve access to and the quality of education by strengthening teaching staff and educational infrastructure, eliminating socioeconomic barriers and adopting measures to address the structural causes of school dropout at the primary and secondary levels (Paraguay);**

134.212 **Intensify its efforts to ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education, especially by strengthening the technical capacity of teachers, closing the gender gap and expanding access to education for children from rural and marginalized communities (Japan);**

134.213 **Strengthen access to quality education for children, including those from low-income families, by improving teacher training and addressing the root causes of persisting school dropout rates (Botswana);**

134.214 **Continue efforts to expand access to and improve the quality of free primary and secondary education (Dominican Republic);**

134.215 **Intensify efforts to improve educational opportunities and enhance educational infrastructure (Iraq);**

134.216 **Take the measures necessary to guarantee access to education and address the root causes of school dropout among women and girls (Congo);**

134.217 **Continue expanding educational infrastructure and resources to reduce overcrowding in schools towards achieving quality education for all (Indonesia);**

134.218 **Expand free, quality education by strengthening investment in infrastructure, teacher training and teaching materials, with special attention to rural areas and people with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

134.219 **Continue efforts to expand access to quality education, including for children with disabilities (Singapore);**

134.220 **Sustain efforts to improve the quality of inclusive education by increasing the enrolment and retention of girls and children with disabilities (Kenya);**

134.221 **Take measures to strengthen the right to education for all, including guaranteeing free and compulsory pre-primary and secondary education (Sierra Leone);**

134.222 **Strengthen national education financing and budget prioritization to improve education quality, infrastructure and teacher support, particularly in rural and underserved areas (Malaysia);**

134.223 **Continue its efforts to advance inclusive education, particularly promoting equal access to education for girls (Azerbaijan);**

134.224 **Strengthen efforts to secure the right to quality and inclusive education without exclusion or discrimination, especially for the benefit of girls and people with special needs (Tunisia);**

134.225 **Enhance inclusive education and skills development, particularly in underserved areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

134.226 **Consider integrating human rights education and training in school curricula for children and youth, particularly on women's and children's rights and gender equality, as well as the nexus between human rights and the environment, climate change and new technologies (Philippines);**

134.227 **Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);**

134.228 **Strengthening its national climate change adaptation plan and its economic and social resilience to ecological shocks and the long-term effects of climate change (Niger);**

134.229 **Strengthen the national plan for adaptation to climate change and economic and social resilience in the face of ecological crises and the long-term impacts of climate change (Guinea);**

134.230 **Redouble efforts towards strengthening its climate adaptation and mitigation measures (Zimbabwe);**

134.231 **Advance programmes to promote climate-resilient solutions for economy enhanced environmental and biodiversity protection (Armenia);**

134.232 **Intensify efforts in order to find sustainable solutions for populations affected by the effects of climate change (Togo);**

134.233 **Continue the implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (2023) to address the impact of climate change (Guyana);**

134.234 **Continue to integrate a human rights-based approach into its climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, including by ensuring the participation of affected communities and addressing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women, children and other vulnerable groups (Kiribati);**

134.235 **Strengthen the effective enforcement of laws against the illicit exploitation of natural wealth and resources (Dominican Republic);**

134.236 **Take measures to ensure the enjoyment of the right to a clean and healthy environment (Malawi);**

134.237 **Continue with the implementation of the National Policy of Unity and Reconciliation (Sudan);**

134.238 **Further promote community development programmes through initiatives aimed at poverty reduction (Türkiye);**

134.239 **Combat the illicit exploitation of natural resources by strengthening oversight and due diligence of mineral imports and exports, in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (Lithuania);**

134.240 **Take all measures necessary to strengthen the enforcement of laws against the illicit exploitation of wealth and natural resources and improve the supervision of mineral imports and exports (Costa Rica);**

134.241 **Enhance international cooperation against transnational crimes, particularly in the context of online scams (Thailand);**

134.242 **Continue efforts to enhance the participation of women and girls in the digital space, ensuring that technological advancements contribute to gender equality (Armenia);**

134.243 **Continue to work towards promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as combating gender-based violence (India);**

134.244 **Continue to strengthen measures to promote gender equality, with a focus on preventing domestic violence (Switzerland);**

134.245 **Further strengthen measures to reduce risk factors for teenage pregnancy (Togo);**

134.246 **Strengthen policies and programmes to promote the economic empowerment and social protection of women and girls, particularly those in rural and low-income communities (Malaysia);**

134.247 **Develop and implement a national action plan to dismantle discrimination against women in rural and urban areas, including initiatives to strengthen financial literacy, secure land rights and prevent gender-based violence (The Bahamas);**

134.248 **Continue strengthening the implementation of national legislation on empowering women, children and people living with disabilities (Zimbabwe);**

134.249 **Scale up investments to improve socioeconomic well-being and protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Nigeria);**

134.250 **Enhance all efforts to combat gender-based violence against women and support victims in reporting gender-based violence (Croatia);**

134.251 **Harmonize the lesser penalty in the law governing "conjugal rape" with that dealing with the crime of rape, ensuring it is commensurate with the gravity of the crime concerned (South Africa);**

134.252 **Continue strengthening efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and harmful gender stereotypes, including by improving access to justice and survivor-centred support services, particularly for women and girls in rural areas (Eswatini);**

134.253 **Further strengthen measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, including through the effective implementation of existing laws and policies (Ukraine);**

134.254 **Establish effective accountability mechanisms to combat technology-facilitated gender-based violence against women and girls online (Costa Rica);**

134.255 **Continue the fight against patriarchal norms and attitudes by facilitating the reporting of gender-based violence and ensuring support for victims (Guinea);**

134.256 **Strengthen the fight against prevalent gender violence, including domestic and sexual violence, and against child or forced marriage by ensuring the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for such unions (Spain);**

134.257 **Continue to enhance measures against gender-based and domestic violence, with focus on prevention, provision of adequate support services for victims, and accountability (Philippines);**

134.258 **Strengthen the legal and policy framework on sexual violence, including within marriage, to ensure protection and justice for victims (Thailand);**

134.259 **Strengthen the early detection of women and girls who are victims of trafficking (Dominican Republic);**

134.260 **Establish appropriate mechanisms to guarantee access to formal justice for women and girls who are victims of violations (Mauritius);**

134.261 **Strengthen mechanisms to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation, including child labour (Mozambique);**

134.262 **Continue to take measures to strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of the rights of children (India);**

134.263 **Promote and strengthen the protection of children's rights, including by addressing all forms of exploitation and abuse (Ukraine);**

134.264 **Strengthen legal and preventive protection for children against sale, sexual exploitation and online abuse through the enforcement of existing legislation and the intensification of awareness-raising and prevention campaigns (Qatar);**

134.265 **Eradicate child sexual exploitation and abuse by establishing appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanisms (Cyprus);**

134.266 **Develop a comprehensive and reinforced child protection system that includes child-sensitive justice services and an inclusive alternative care system (Belgium);**

134.267 **Further protect and promote the rights of children, in accordance with the human rights instruments that Rwanda has ratified (Japan);**

134.268 **Continue to sustain efforts to tackle chronic malnutrition among children (Singapore);**

134.269 **Eliminate child marriage nationwide (Iceland);**

134.270 **Redouble efforts to combat child and forced marriage (Gabon);**

134.271 **Take all measures deemed necessary to combat child marriage and forced marriage, including appropriate criminal sanctions against perpetrators (Cabo Verde);**

134.272 **Strengthen measures aimed at combating child marriage and prosecuting those responsible (South Africa);**

134.273 **Strengthen the implementation of the national policy for older persons of 2021 and ensure the sustainability of the health, social and financial support provided to them in care facilities (Oman);**

134.274 **Continue with efforts aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of older persons (Malawi);**

134.275 **Strengthen the effective implementation of policies and legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities by ensuring accessibility, inclusion in education, healthcare, employment and decision-making processes (Eswatini);**

134.276 **Strengthen national bodies responsible for guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting their full integration into society (Djibouti);**

134.277 **Continue efforts to remove structural barriers and ensure the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all areas, including education, health, employment, social protection, justice, public life and climate action (Qatar);**

134.278 **Enhance the implementation of the 2021–2024 Strategic Plan for the inclusion of persons with disabilities and ensure that women and girls with disabilities are protected from gender-based violence and abuse in families, households and communities (Romania);**

134.279 **Ensure the effective implementation of the Four-Year Strategic Plan on the inclusion of persons with disabilities (Gabon);**

134.280 **Strengthen measures for the integration and inclusion of persons with disabilities, including women, by ensuring their proportional representation in decision-making systems, as well as measures to combat violence and discrimination against them (Cabo Verde);**

134.281 **Adopt targeted measures to ensure the proportionate representation of people with disabilities in decision-making positions (Zambia);**

134.282 **Enact legislation to recognize the full rights of persons with disabilities, including the rights to education and employment (Cyprus);**

134.283 **Facilitate access by the Twa to titling and land registration processes, and conduct prior consultations on decisions that may affect them (Colombia);**

134.284 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly prohibits discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

134.285 **Adopt a legal gender recognition process allowing transgender persons to change their name and gender marker on all identity documents through a simple, administrative, self-determination-based process (Iceland);**

134.286 **Continue efforts to protect the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants and ensure their access to essential services (Egypt).**

135. **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 Rwanda was headed by Hon. Dr. Emmanuel UGIRASHEBUJA, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Urujeni Bakuramutsa, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Hon. Dr. Doris Picard Uwicyeza, Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Governance Board;
- Mr. Bob Gakire, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government;
- Mr. Ivan Murenzi, Director General, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda;
- Ms. Deborah Giraneza, Senior State Attorney, Department of International Justice, Judicial Cooperation, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Edmond Tubanambazi, First Counsellor;
- Ms. Betty Dusenge, Second Counsellor; and
- Mr. Christian Uwayo Mutarasisi, Communication Officer.