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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Mauritania

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fifty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2026. The review of Mauritania was held at the 3rd meeting, on 20 January 2026. The delegation of Mauritania was headed by the Commissioner for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society, Sid'Ahmed Benane. At its 14th meeting, held on 30 January 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on Mauritania.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Mauritania: Côte d'Ivoire, Marshall Islands and Slovenia.

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 Mauritania:

(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 and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Mauritania 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 Mauritania stated that, since President Mohamed Ould Cheikh El Ghazouani took office, the Government's policies had been guided by an approach based on openness towards all national partners and stakeholders, without distinction, and on the promotion of civil peace and security.

6. The delegation mentioned that legislative reforms included the adoption of the Act on Associations, Foundations and Networks, which had replaced the requirement for prior authorization with a system of registration by notification, and the Act on the National Education System, which established the republican schools project and made education compulsory until the age of 15. It also mentioned other legislation regarding the fight against corruption, the promotion of political parties, freedom of the press, the regulation of immigration and the definition of hazardous types of work prohibited for children. The delegation indicated that additional bills were under consideration, including a bill on combating violence against women and girls.

7. The delegation reported that, at the institutional level, Mauritania had strengthened its national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights by establishing several specialized bodies. It referred to the National Observatory on the Rights of Women and Girls, the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, the Specialized Court to Combat Slavery, Trafficking in Persons and the

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/MRT/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/51/MRT/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/51/MRT/3](#).

Smuggling of Migrants, the National Anti-Corruption Agency, the Higher Institute of the Judiciary, the Personal Data Protection Authority and the National Observatory for the Environment and the Coastline. It added that a multisectoral technical committee responsible for preparing reports and following up on human rights recommendations had also been established.

8. The delegation highlighted the adoption of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2024–2028, the first comprehensive national strategy in that area.

9. The delegation reported that, in the political sphere, Mauritania had continued to implement reforms aimed at strengthening democratic participation. Those reforms had led to the adoption of proportional representation for regional and municipal elections and, for the first time, to the direct election of representatives of Mauritanian communities abroad. The delegation added that, according to reports from independent observers from the African Union and the European Union, the legislative, regional and municipal elections held in 2023 and the presidential elections in 2019 and 2024 had taken place in a climate of transparency and fairness.

10. It reported that, as a result of measures taken, access to civil registration services had been improved, including for the registration of citizens, the regularization of the status of foreign nationals residing legally in the country and the reception of refugees.

11. With regard to the fight against corruption, the delegation of Mauritania indicated that the National Anti-Corruption Strategy had been updated and that strengthened mechanisms to ensure prevention, transparency and oversight had been put in place.

12. With respect to efforts to combat trafficking in persons, the delegation reported that the implementation of the national plan to combat trafficking in persons had helped modernize the legislative framework and establish the competent national authority, the national referral mechanism, the 1916 toll-free helpline and the victim support and assistance fund.

13. In the area of women's rights, the delegation highlighted an increase in women's participation in political life.

14. With respect to the protection of children's rights, the delegation reported that Mauritania had adopted legislative and regulatory measures aimed at combating the worst forms of child labour and trafficking as well as protecting children from violence and exploitation, including through the implementation of the National Child Protection Strategy 2020–2025.

15. With regard to persons with disabilities, the delegation highlighted the adoption of the National Strategy for the Advancement of Persons with Disabilities 2022–2030, the establishment of a multisectoral national council and the implementation of measures aimed at improving accessibility.

16. The delegation outlined the efforts made in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, including increased social spending and the strengthening of social transfer and anti-poverty programmes. According to World Bank estimates, these efforts had helped reduce poverty in the country by about 2%.

17. In the area of health, the delegation reported that efforts had continued to be made to improve equitable access to services through the strengthening of human resources, infrastructure and equipment. It added that the establishment of the National Health Insurance Solidarity Fund in 2024 had made it possible to extend health coverage to nearly 200,000 vulnerable persons.

18. With regard to the environment, the delegation indicated that Mauritania was aiming to achieve a 10% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions and was implementing the National Strategy for Sustainable Access to Water and Sanitation as well as desertification control measures.

19. The delegation stated that, to address migration flows, the country had adopted measures to combat trafficking in persons, protect migrants, open reception centres and regularize the status of foreign nationals.

20. Lastly, the delegation reported that international cooperation, particularly with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, had been strengthened and pointed out that the National Human Rights Commission had been granted A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 97 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

22. Bahrain welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

23. Bangladesh appreciated efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional human rights framework.

24. Belgium applauded efforts to promote human rights, while noting that progress could still be achieved in various areas, including with regard to women's rights.

25. Brazil commended efforts to develop social programmes. It encouraged Mauritania to align its legislation with international human rights standards to improve gender equality and address gender stereotypes.

26. Brunei Darussalam commended progress achieved in reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion and addressing the challenges posed by climate change.

27. Bulgaria commended the adoption of Act No. 2024-023, for free compulsory education, and the implementation of a national human rights strategy.

28. Burkina Faso welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the database for monitoring recommendations made by international mechanisms, and measures to combat gender-based violence.

29. Burundi welcomed the establishment of the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, the efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation, child and forced marriage, the adoption of the Criminalization of Discrimination Act, the measures taken for minorities, children, vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities and the progress made in addressing gender-based violence and protecting the environment.

30. Cameroon welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and reforms in the areas of justice, the fight against slavery and trafficking in persons, and social protection.

31. Canada welcomed measures to combat violence against women and female genital mutilation and the protection of fundamental freedoms, including freedom of association.

32. Chile welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

33. China welcomed efforts to combat corruption, ensure press freedom and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups.

34. Colombia made recommendations.

35. The Congo welcomed the strengthened institutional and legal human rights framework.

36. Costa Rica welcomed the National Committee to Combat Gender-based Violence and the National Commission to Combat Child Marriage.

37. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged Mauritania to continue combating gender-based violence and child marriage.

38. Cuba congratulated Mauritania for adopting a robust human rights protection framework.
39. Cyprus welcomed the adoption of the Reproductive Health Act and funding for special education for children with disabilities.
40. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and two of its Optional Protocols.
41. Djibouti welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
42. The Dominican Republic acknowledged the creation of national bodies to combat trafficking in persons and on the rights of women and girls, and the adoption of the national human rights strategy.
43. Ecuador highlighted the creation of the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants.
44. Egypt commended efforts to strengthen poverty reduction programmes and to support the right to education.
45. Eritrea acknowledged efforts to advance inclusive development, strengthen social policies and improve the well-being of the population.
46. Estonia commended the national human rights strategy.
47. Eswatini commended the continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms and the national human rights strategy.
48. Ethiopia welcomed efforts to promote economic and social rights, particularly programmes addressing poverty and improving living conditions.
49. France welcomed efforts to protect freedom of association and combat trafficking in persons.
50. Gabon noted the adoption of Decree No. 2023-092 establishing the National Observatory on the Rights of Women and Girls.
51. The Gambia welcomed the national human rights strategy, the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, the establishment of specialized mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons and slavery, and measures to expand social protection and access to health services.
52. Georgia noted the Second Plan of Action on the Elimination of Child Labour, the national human rights strategy and efforts to strengthen the social security system.
53. Germany commended progress in fighting corruption and money-laundering with special regard to the publication of the 2022/23 report of the Court of Auditors. It noted with concern the structural discrimination against specific groups in society, limitations for civil society and impunity for mistreatment and police custody.
54. Ghana recognized efforts to enhance access to healthcare through the establishment of the National Health Solidarity Fund.
55. Regarding the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Second Optional Protocol thereto, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, Mauritania pointed out that a de facto moratorium on the death penalty was in place.
56. In the area of children's rights, it highlighted the adoption of Act No. 2018-024, the General Child Protection Code, which criminalized female genital mutilation and child marriage, and Ordinance No. 2005-015 on criminal law protections for children.
57. The delegation noted that Mauritania had also adopted legislation on reproductive health and legal aid, implemented the National Strategy for Women's Economic Empowerment and Female Entrepreneurship, established the National Observatory on the Rights of Women and Girls, set up shelters for female survivors of violence and implemented a national strategy to combat female genital mutilation.

58. Guinea welcomed the national human rights strategy and the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants.
59. Iceland made recommendations.
60. India welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and commended Mauritania for its active cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.
61. Indonesia welcomed the national human rights strategy, progress in combating slavery-like practices and the commitment to advancing women's rights.
62. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted the national human rights strategy, the National Health Solidarity Fund, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity and efforts to improve education, decentralization and social protection.
63. Iraq welcomed the progress made at the normative and institutional levels, including the enactment of laws supporting the human rights commitments of Mauritania.
64. Ireland welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the efforts to implement the 145 targets for action it contained. Ireland urged Mauritania to prioritize the adoption of the draft law on combating violence against women and girls and expressed concern about the lack of concrete steps taken to protect human rights defenders.
65. Italy welcomed the national human rights strategy.
66. Jordan commended the incorporation of human rights principles into the national action plan.
67. Kiribati commended initiatives to expand access to universal health coverage.
68. Kuwait commended the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
69. Lebanon commended the judicial reforms, the improvement of detention conditions and the expansion of social protection.
70. Lesotho commended the adoption of laws and measures against slavery and torture and efforts to enhance refugee protection.
71. Libya commended efforts to protect and promote human rights.
72. Malawi commended the adoption of several laws and regulations that consolidated the rule of law, democratic governance and citizen participation.
73. Malaysia commended numerous initiatives to promote and protect human rights.
74. Maldives welcomed the establishment of the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and Girls to advance gender equality.
75. Malta noted steps taken to combat child labour while noting that challenges remained. It expressed concern about the high rate of child, early and forced marriage and urged Mauritania to enhance child protection.
76. The Marshall Islands commended efforts to mainstream human rights across national policies, including through the adoption of the national human rights strategy. It was encouraged by initiatives to tackle violence against women and girls.
77. Mauritius commended efforts to combat trafficking in persons and integrate human rights principles into the education system.
78. Mexico acknowledged the creation of the Specialized Court to Combat Slavery, Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, and of the national referral mechanism for victims.
79. Mongolia commended efforts related to social services and access to justice, and the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

80. Montenegro noted challenges, including gender-based violence, harmful practices affecting women and girls, child labour and de facto discrimination against certain groups.
81. Morocco noted efforts to promote human rights in the framework of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
82. Mozambique commended efforts to strengthen the institutional and legislative human rights framework, despite socioeconomic challenges.
83. Nepal commended the adoption of various legal instruments to advance human rights.
84. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended progress in the adoption of legislative and institutional frameworks for the promotion of the rights of women and girls.
85. The Niger welcomed progress to strengthen the legal and institutional human rights frameworks and policies to promote economic, social and cultural rights.
86. Nigeria commended the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity and the TECHGHIL employment agency, which supported socioeconomic development and youth empowerment.
87. Oman appreciated the tangible achievements made in protecting human rights and improving the national normative framework.
88. Pakistan welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and measures to strengthen the role of the National Human Rights Commission.
89. The Philippines welcomed the establishment of the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants and the National Observatory on the Rights of Women and Girls.
90. Poland was concerned about persistent challenges, particularly related to the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
91. The delegation of Mauritania reported that a legal and institutional framework had been developed to combat slavery and trafficking in persons, including the establishment of a specialized court and the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, which was supported by the national referral mechanism and the victim assistance fund. The delegation stated that slavery had been eradicated, while acknowledging its enduring legacy.
92. In the area of migration, the delegation reported that a large-scale regularization operation had made it possible to issue residence permits free of charge to more than 146,000 migrants. It recalled that toll-free helplines established in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration enabled migrants to receive emergency legal aid and helped them to file complaints.
93. With respect to civil society, the delegation recalled that a system of registration by notification had been established pursuant to the Act on Associations, Foundations and Networks and its implementing decree. It indicated that the National Strategy for the Promotion of Civil Society had supported organizations' participation in public policies and assisted them with capacity-building and efforts to obtain access to funding.
94. With regard to journalists, the delegation reported that Mauritania had strengthened the relevant legal framework through Decree No. 2021/194 on the digital media, Act No. 12/2024 on Professional Journalists and Decree No. 2024/185 on public funding for the press.
95. Lastly, the delegation stated that Mauritania had continued its efforts in the areas of the environment and sustainable development, including by implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy 2022–2030, the National Food Security Plan 2024–2028 and the National Nutrition Strategy 2017–2025.
96. Portugal welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the modernization of the civil registry to facilitate birth registration.

97. Qatar appreciated the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and to promote women's rights and health and children's safety.
98. The Republic of Korea commended the establishment of the Specialized Court to Combat Slavery, Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants.
99. Romania welcomed the national human rights strategy.
100. The Russian Federation noted the establishment of a national body to combat trafficking in persons, a central administration to combat the illegal movement of migrants and a national centre to monitor the situation regarding women's and girls' rights.
101. Rwanda congratulated Mauritania on adopting the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
102. Saudi Arabia appreciated the strengthening of social programmes aimed at supporting the most vulnerable groups, contributing to achieving sustainable development.
103. Senegal welcomed the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
104. Sierra Leone noted with appreciation the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
105. Singapore welcomed efforts to enhance protection of the most vulnerable persons.
106. Slovenia commended Mauritania for integrating climate change into public policies, while expressing concern regarding the persistence of impunity for gender-based violence.
107. Somalia welcomed the national human rights strategy and the national database to track recommendations from international mechanisms.
108. South Africa commended the national human rights strategy.
109. South Sudan commended the national human rights strategy and enhanced cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
110. Spain made recommendations.
111. The State of Palestine welcomed the national human rights strategy, strengthened national institutions, human rights education and enhanced cooperation with international mechanisms.
112. The Sudan commended the adoption of the law establishing a special court for crimes of slavery, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
113. Switzerland made recommendations.
114. Togo noted efforts to combat slavery, provide access to basic social services and protect refugees.
115. Tunisia appreciated the important national policies and strategies established in the fields of political, economic and social modernization.
116. Ukraine welcomed efforts to strengthen legal and institutional human rights frameworks.
117. The United Arab Emirates commended the progress made in implementing the recommendations agreed upon during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
118. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed efforts to strengthen access to education and to address slavery and trafficking in persons, as well as the collaboration of Mauritania with humanitarian partners.
119. Uruguay welcomed efforts to implement the recommendations from the third review cycle.
120. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the initiatives adopted to uphold the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly concerning access to free education and land ownership rights.

121. Viet Nam commended efforts to improve vulnerable individuals' access to healthcare and progress in educational reforms guaranteeing free and compulsory basic education for children aged 6 to 15.
122. Yemen commended efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional human rights framework.
123. Zambia commended the national human rights strategy.
124. Algeria noted progress in strengthening the human rights framework and the efforts to combat slavery, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.
125. Armenia acknowledged initiatives on the protection of children and efforts to expand access to education and healthcare.
126. Australia recognized efforts to combat slavery and discrimination and welcomed the collaboration of Mauritania with international partners to combat extremism. It expressed concern about the prevalence of female genital mutilation and urged Mauritania to enforce the Child Protection Code effectively.
127. The delegation of Mauritania noted that it had strengthened protections for older persons through the National Social Protection Strategy 2025–2035, the old-age pension programme and the Tekavoul cash transfer programme, whose beneficiaries included more than 70% older persons.
128. It stated that the country maintained defamation laws to preserve social cohesion and security, was considering the possibility of acceding to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, elaborated by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency Group, and was strengthening national mechanisms related to access to justice and dialogue with civil society.
129. The delegation concluded by indicating that Mauritania would develop a national action plan to implement the recommendations accepted.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

- 130.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Ghana);**
- 130.2 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 130.3 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Senegal);**
- 130.4 **Withdraw the reservations to articles 13 (a) and 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);**
- 130.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France) (Iceland) (Togo);**
- 130.6 **Consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);**
- 130.7 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Mauritius);**

- 130.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Chile) (Malta) (South Sudan);**
- 130.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and adopt a national law to protect children (Congo);⁴**
- 130.10 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 130.11 **Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments, in line with national priorities (Malawi);**
- 130.12 **Finalize the ratification of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 130.13 **Accelerate the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a Party, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**
- 130.14 **Consider establishing an open invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Malta);**
- 130.15 **Continue to strengthen institutional capacities through cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms (Senegal);**
- 130.16 **Strengthen cooperation with regional and international human rights mechanisms, with a focus on specialized training for judicial actors (Rwanda);**
- 130.17 **Enhance the work of the national human rights mechanisms in order to contribute to the implementation of human rights commitments and the achievement by 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Qatar);**
- 130.18 **Seek necessary and targeted technical assistance from relevant partners to further build the capacity of human rights institutions and strengthen the justice system (Nigeria);**
- 130.19 **Harmonize legislation with international instruments (State of Palestine);**
- 130.20 **Continue the efforts to align national legislation with the provisions of the international human rights instruments ratified by Mauritania (Bulgaria);**
- 130.21 **Continue harmonizing national legislation with the international human rights instruments to which it is a Party (Guinea);**
- 130.22 **Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with its international obligations (Lebanon);**
- 130.23 **Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with ratified international instruments (United Arab Emirates);**
- 130.24 **Strengthen the legal and institutional human rights framework, advance policies on economic, social and cultural rights, and reinforce cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, with continued technical assistance and capacity-building support (Ethiopia);**
- 130.25 **Continue the process of improving national legislation with a view to strengthening the institutional human rights framework and bringing it into line with its international human rights obligations (Russian Federation);**
- 130.26 **Support the capacities of non-governmental organizations working in the field of human rights (Iraq);**

⁴ The recommendation, as read during the interactive dialogue, was: "Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and adopt a national law to protect children".

- 130.27 Advance in the implementation of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2023–2028 (Cuba);
- 130.28 Continue the effective implementation of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2023–2028 and ensure that its objectives are translated into tangible results (Oman);
- 130.29 Take further steps to effectively implement the provisions of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2023–2028 (Russian Federation);
- 130.30 Strengthen efforts aimed at supporting the implementation of the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2023–2028 (Saudi Arabia);
- 130.31 Continue implementing the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and strengthen the institutional capacities of the national mechanisms responsible for following up on international recommendations (Egypt);
- 130.32 Ensure the effective implementation of the national human rights strategy by providing the necessary resources and involving civil society (Lebanon);
- 130.33 Move forward in promoting the effective implementation of the national human rights strategy (2024–2028) (Yemen);
- 130.34 Continue strengthening the capacities of national human rights institutions, including independent bodies, to enable them to effectively carry out their mandates (Jordan);
- 130.35 Strengthen the capacities of national human rights institutions and reporting and follow-up mechanisms (Rwanda);
- 130.36 Revise the Nationality Code to ensure equality between men and women in matters of nationality conferral and the registration of children in civil status records (Canada);
- 130.37 Amend articles 8, 13, 16 and 18 of the Nationality Code to ensure that Mauritanian women have the same rights as men to transfer their nationality, in particular to children born abroad and foreign spouses (Colombia);
- 130.38 Amend the Nationality Code to ensure equality in the transmission of nationality and to prevent statelessness, in particular among women, children and minority groups (Republic of Korea);
- 130.39 Take additional measures to ensure the effective implementation of laws on discrimination against women and girls, in line with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);
- 130.40 Take additional measures to ensure effective implementation of laws addressing gender-based discrimination, including ensuring equal rights to nationality (Estonia);
- 130.41 Adopt a definition of discrimination against women that encompasses direct and indirect discrimination in the public and private spheres, as well as intersectional forms of discrimination (Ecuador);
- 130.42 Continue with efforts to review laws that discriminate against women (Malawi);
- 130.43 Amend its laws to guarantee gender equality and access to positions of power (South Sudan);
- 130.44 Take steps to ensure that no discrimination is permitted on the basis of sex, gender identity or social status in providing medical care and social assistance programmes (Malta);

- 130.45 Repeal discriminatory laws, including *zina* provisions, and align legislation with international non-discrimination and disability standards (Lesotho);
- 130.46 Continue to promote gender equality and strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups in society (China);
- 130.47 Strengthen inclusive economic policy to further reduce structural inequalities, including through targeted employment generation, skills development and livelihood programmes for youth, women and vulnerable communities (Bangladesh);
- 130.48 Strengthen policies aimed at promoting equality and non-discrimination, particularly for the benefit of women, children, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups (Algeria);
- 130.49 Strengthen measures to prevent and address racism, discrimination and the legacies of slavery, including through effective enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and access to remedies for victims (Gambia);
- 130.50 Intensify measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including those based on ethnicity, social origin and descent (Mozambique);
- 130.51 Further strengthen the fight against discrimination and social exclusion for the benefit of vulnerable groups, through inclusive policies and targeted awareness-raising actions (Cameroon);
- 130.52 Abolish the death penalty (Côte d'Ivoire) (Iceland);
- 130.53 Abolish the death penalty from the Criminal Code (Canada);
- 130.54 Introduce legislation to fully abolish the death penalty (Malta);
- 130.55 Amend the Criminal Code to abolish the death penalty (Zambia);
- 130.56 Abolish the death penalty de jure (Mongolia);
- 130.57 Abolish the death penalty and commute the sentences of women sentenced to death for having committed homicide against a person who perpetrated gender-based violence against them or for extramarital sexual relations (Colombia);
- 130.58 Reform the Criminal Code to eliminate cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments, including the death penalty, flogging, stoning and discriminatory penalties based on gender, sexual orientation or belief (Mexico);
- 130.59 Abolish the death penalty in national legislation and, as an immediate measure, establish an official moratorium on executions (Dominican Republic);
- 130.60 Establish an official moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty, and consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);
- 130.61 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty and become a Party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 130.62 Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and commute all death sentences to alternative sentences (Switzerland);
- 130.63 Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and promote the use of alternatives (Ukraine);
- 130.64 Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Marshall Islands);
- 130.65 Adopt a legal moratorium on executions as a first step towards the total abolition of the death penalty, repeal the mandatory nature of the death penalty

in article 306 of the Criminal Code for the crimes of blasphemy and apostasy, reduce the number of crimes punishable by death, and commute or pardon death sentences (Spain);

130.66 Maintain the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its definitive official abolition (Uruguay);

130.67 Maintain the de facto moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);

130.68 Continue the moratorium on the death penalty while acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the eventual abolition of the death penalty for all crimes (Cyprus);

130.69 Limit offences punishable by death to the most serious crimes and commute death sentences (Belgium);

130.70 Repeal the articles of the Criminal Code that allow public stoning, flogging, amputation and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Costa Rica);

130.71 Repeal all provisions that permit stoning and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments (Dominican Republic);

130.72 Strengthen safeguards against torture and ill-treatment by ensuring effective investigations, independent oversight and improved conditions of detention in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Gambia);

130.73 Continue efforts to prevent torture and ill-treatment by further aligning the national legal framework with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ensuring that all allegations of torture and enforced disappearance and deaths in custody are investigated by an independent civilian authority, strengthening preventive and oversight mechanisms and allocating adequate resources to ensure humane treatment of all persons deprived of their liberty (Germany);

130.74 Apply the procedural safeguards against torture at all times (Estonia);

130.75 Take the measures necessary to ensure that the procedural safeguards provided for by the law, including the right to access legal counsel, are effectively applied to all persons deprived of liberty (Mongolia);

130.76 Allocate the necessary resources to the National Anti-Corruption Authority (Morocco);

130.77 Ensure that all allegations of torture are independently investigated, that those responsible are effectively prosecuted, and strengthen the capacity of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture to ensure the effectiveness of these measures (Switzerland);

130.78 Repeal law No. 93-23 (1993) on amnesty and create an independent justice and reconciliation mechanism qualified to investigate crimes of the past (Belgium);

130.79 Continue reforms to strengthen access to justice and the rule of law, including through the modernization of the judicial system (Cameroon);

130.80 Further continue enhancing the independence and effectiveness of the judiciary to ensure equal access to justice for all (Armenia);

130.81 Strengthen safeguards against torture and ill-treatment, including by ensuring prompt access to a lawyer and an independent medical examination

from the outset of deprivation of liberty, and by conducting prompt, impartial and effective investigations into all allegations (Portugal);

130.82 Strengthen justice by ensuring judicial oversight of detention, accountability for slavery, trafficking and enforced disappearances (Lesotho);

130.83 Continue working on reforming the judicial system and taking appropriate measures to implement the requirements of the National Strategy for Access to Justice for the period 2019–2029 (Tunisia);

130.84 Reform the Criminal Code and other legislation in order to uphold freedom of expression (Estonia);

130.85 Decriminalize defamation and repeal or reform legislation that restricts freedom of expression, ensuring the protection of journalists and activists in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico);

130.86 Protect effectively the freedom of expression of civil society, particularly human rights defenders, journalists, activists and bloggers, by reforming the Criminal Code to end the criminalization of acts of peaceful expression (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

130.87 Amend legislative provisions that unduly restrict the exercise of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Ukraine);

130.88 Take concrete steps to prevent the arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders, including prioritizing the drafting and adoption of a bill for their protection, in consultation with civil society organizations (Ireland);

130.89 Continue efforts to raise awareness of human rights, particularly among law enforcement officials (Libya);

130.90 Train law enforcement agencies to prevent arbitrary arrests related to the exercise of freedom of expression, with special attention to human rights defenders, journalists and political opponents (Chile);

130.91 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders (Mongolia);

130.92 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as journalists, bloggers and media outlets, by reviewing legal provisions (Germany);

130.93 Ensure open and secure Internet access, including during election periods (Estonia);

130.94 Decriminalize apostasy and amend the Constitution to protect freedom of religion and allow people of non-Muslim faith to remain citizens (Australia);

130.95 Amend the Personal Status Code to ensure that all women and men are entitled to obtain birth certificates for their children, regardless of their marital status (Zambia);

130.96 Further enhance efforts to combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims of trafficking (Singapore);

130.97 Continue to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and draw on international best practices in addressing and redressing harm (Bahrain);

130.98 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons and take further measures to protect victims, especially women and children (Qatar);

130.99 Strengthen efforts to implement national policies to combat trafficking in persons, with a focus on prevention, victim protection and capacity-building for relevant authorities (Jordan);

- 130.100 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons through a disability-responsive approach, including improved victim identification and protection and accountability for perpetrators (Eswatini);
- 130.101 Accelerate the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Ghana);
- 130.102 Implement the plan to combat trafficking in persons and protect victims (State of Palestine);
- 130.103 Allocate additional resources to enhance the implementation of policies aimed at eradicating and combating slavery, human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery (Nigeria);
- 130.104 Strengthen efforts to combat slavery through the rigorous and systematic implementation of the Acts of 2015 and 2020, accompanied by monitoring mechanisms guaranteeing the execution of judicial decisions (Italy);
- 130.105 Step up efforts to eradicate slavery and enhance the ability of courts to prosecute all slavery-related crimes (Cyprus);
- 130.106 Strengthen measures to fight all forms of discrimination and combat contemporary forms of slavery, ensuring effective remedies for communities or minorities discriminated on work and descent (Brazil);
- 130.107 Increase efforts to eradicate slavery and discrimination, including hereditary and descent-based slavery, by strengthening investigations, prosecutions and accountability, ensuring fair and equal access to descendants and providing effective support for victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.108 Continue the efforts made to combat slavery and trafficking in persons, with special attention to protecting victims and ensuring their social and economic reintegration (Algeria);
- 130.109 Continue taking actions to eliminate all contemporary forms of slavery (India);
- 130.110 Take action to identify, account for and release people in slavery, support victims, and strictly enforce anti-slavery laws (Australia);
- 130.111 Ensure the effective enforcement of legislation and policies to combat trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including by enhancing institutional capacities for the delivery of victim-centred protection and assistance, and improving access to justice and remedies (Philippines);
- 130.112 Ensure the full implementation of laws against slavery and trafficking in persons by providing adequate resources to specialized courts and ongoing training for judges and investigators, and adopting protective measures for victims and witnesses (Chile);
- 130.113 Continue efforts to combat practices akin to slavery and to end trafficking in persons and exploitation of children (France);
- 130.114 Promote initiatives and mechanisms aimed at supporting victims of trafficking, exploitation and slavery, and strengthen accountability and access to justice mechanisms (Costa Rica);
- 130.115 Strengthen the fight against all forms of slavery and related practices by further guaranteeing effective access to justice and reparation for victims (Togo);
- 130.116 Redouble efforts to improve the quality of technical and vocational education and training programmes to facilitate access to employment, particularly for the most vulnerable groups (Congo);

- 130.117 Continue efforts aimed at promoting employment opportunities for young people and support their economic inclusion through skills development and the promotion of entrepreneurship (Kuwait);
- 130.118 Develop and implement a comprehensive national employment policy aimed at reducing unemployment and combating all forms of discrimination in the labour market (Maldives);
- 130.119 Strengthen measures to address unemployment through decent jobs (Nepal);
- 130.120 Actively continue steps to develop a social security system that is adequate and accessible to all (Georgia);
- 130.121 Strengthen sustainable social protection by improving coverage, financing and partnerships aligned with national priorities (Indonesia);
- 130.122 Continue to support families and provide them with the necessary resources to enable them to fulfil their educational, social and economic roles effectively (Qatar);
- 130.123 Continue to scale up poverty reduction efforts with a particular focus on financial inclusion and the economic empowerment of women and youth (Djibouti);
- 130.124 Develop and implement policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, integrating a human rights-based approach (Mozambique);
- 130.125 Intensify poverty reduction measures by scaling up targeted support (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 130.126 Continue and consolidate national programmes to combat poverty, extreme poverty and social exclusion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 130.127 Continue efforts to implement the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity, including through strengthened monitoring and coordination mechanisms, to ensure that poverty reduction programmes and social policies effectively benefit vulnerable populations (Eritrea);
- 130.128 Continue supporting programmes aimed at combating poverty and improving the conditions of the most vulnerable social groups (Egypt);
- 130.129 Further reinforce policies aimed at reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion and supporting youth employment, including by strengthening social protection programmes and expanding nutrition and water access initiatives (Eritrea);
- 130.130 Consider expanding and strengthening direct support programmes for vulnerable social groups (Morocco);
- 130.131 Continue strengthening and expanding social protection systems to reduce poverty, promote social inclusion and provide more effective support to vulnerable populations (Ethiopia);
- 130.132 Continue implementing the food supply and purchasing power programme to ensure the stability of food supplies and improve the purchasing power of beneficiary households, particularly in the most vulnerable areas (Oman);
- 130.133 Strengthen national mechanisms that guarantee food security and intensify the fight against malnutrition, especially among women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 130.134 Strengthen food security and reduce malnutrition, with particular attention to children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and rural communities (Viet Nam);

130.135 Strengthen integrated national policies on primary healthcare, health financing, food security and nutrition to improve equitable access to essential services and reduce malnutrition (Malaysia);

130.136 Ensure universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with particular attention to marginalized groups and populations in rural and remote areas, including in schools and health facilities (Sierra Leone);

130.137 Continue efforts to ensure that the entire population, in particular persons living in the most marginalized and disadvantaged situations, have access to safe drinking water and sanitation services (Romania);

130.138 Enhance access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with sustained focus on rural areas, and address remaining gaps (Islamic Republic of Iran);

130.139 Strengthen the efforts made in the face of the water crisis by creating an emergency fund to regulate the price of water in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods (Spain);

130.140 Strengthen its efforts to reduce infant and maternal mortality, including by improving access to nutrition during pregnancy and early life (Marshall Islands);

130.141 Intensify efforts to combat maternal mortality and improve access to quality healthcare, especially for rural populations (Djibouti);

130.142 Decriminalize and legalize abortion under all circumstances (Iceland);

130.143 Strengthen initiatives aimed at enhancing equitable access to healthcare services (Brunei Darussalam);

130.144 Continue progress made in healthcare by strengthening primary healthcare systems, including through improved infrastructure, workforce capacity and availability of essential medicines (Kiribati);

130.145 Continue efforts to strengthen the National Health Solidarity Fund to support the implementation of universal health coverage (Cuba);

130.146 Further expand universal health coverage and access to quality healthcare, especially in rural and underserved areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

130.147 Continue strengthening universal access to quality health, education, water and sanitation, prioritizing rural and remote communities (Viet Nam);

130.148 Strengthen equal access to quality and affordable health services for all women and girls, including those in marginalized and rural communities (Malaysia);

130.149 Redouble efforts aimed at supporting medical human resources (Oman);

130.150 Continue efforts aimed at strengthening healthcare services for the most needy groups (Saudi Arabia);

130.151 Enhance equitable access to quality education, healthcare, safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly in rural and remote areas, through increased public investment and more effective service delivery mechanisms (Bangladesh);

130.152 Ensure the effective integration of human rights education into school curricula (Guinea);

130.153 Ensure that awareness and training on human rights are included in school curricula at all levels (Iraq);

130.154 Continue policies and programmes that promote human rights education and train personnel in these fields (Sudan);

- 130.155 Continue efforts to increase school enrolment rates for children through targeted policies and adequate resources (Indonesia);
- 130.156 Strengthen national education financing and budget prioritization to improve education quality, infrastructure and teacher support, including in rural and underserved areas (Malaysia);
- 130.157 Pursue ongoing measures to improve equitable access to education and healthcare, notably by further supporting school infrastructure, teacher training and incentives, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas (Eritrea);
- 130.158 Strengthen inclusive education initiatives to reduce dropout rates, improve infrastructure and ensure equitable access for all children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 130.159 Ensure quality education for all children, and accord particular attention to increasing primary and secondary school enrolment rates (Qatar);
- 130.160 Scale up its efforts to ensure universal access to quality education, particularly for girls and rural children (Nepal);
- 130.161 Guarantee the right to education in the Constitution (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 130.162 Enshrine the right to education in the country's Constitution, guaranteeing 11 years of free primary and secondary education and at least 1 year of free and compulsory preschool education (Colombia);
- 130.163 Enshrine in the Constitution the right to education for all persons, guaranteeing 12 years of education and at least 1 year of preschool education (Dominican Republic);
- 130.164 Amend its laws to guarantee the implementation of 12 years of free primary and secondary education and at least 1 year of free pre-primary education (Romania);
- 130.165 Enshrine in its legislation the right of all persons to education and guarantee in legislation at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Ecuador);
- 130.166 Introduce compulsory pre-primary education to enhance the quality of education and enrolment at all levels of basic education (Sierra Leone);
- 130.167 Give utmost importance to education at all levels, especially basic education, in both legislation and practice, and ensure universal access to the right to education (Bahrain);
- 130.168 Continue to take measures to ensure inclusive and equitable access to education for all children, particularly those with disabilities (India);
- 130.169 Continue to promote inclusive and quality education, including by safeguarding the right to education of persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 130.170 Continue harmonizing its national public policies on education, gender and persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 130.171 Redouble efforts to improve the quality of education and technical and vocational training programmes (Ghana) (South Sudan);
- 130.172 Develop a plan to adapt to climate change, which contributes to desertification, in order to protect economic, social and cultural rights (Mauritius);
- 130.173 Expedite the process of developing and implementing a national climate change adaptation plan (Slovenia);
- 130.174 Intensify efforts to expedite the formulation and implementation of a national climate change adaptation plan and take all measures necessary to integrate climate resilience into development planning (Maldives);

- 130.175 Accelerate efforts to address environmental challenges, including climate change (Brunei Darussalam);
- 130.176 Continue national policies and programmes aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks of climate change (Sudan);
- 130.177 Adopt human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches in all environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies (Marshall Islands);
- 130.178 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, and continue to increase investment in education and health (China);
- 130.179 Adopt a human rights-based approach to development and protection of vulnerable groups (State of Palestine);
- 130.180 Continue to advance the rights of women, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Marshall Islands);
- 130.181 Continue efforts aimed at enhancing women's participation in public life and decision-making, and build on existing legislative and institutional measures to increase their representation in leadership positions and bodies (Kuwait);
- 130.182 Redouble efforts to enhance the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 130.183 Continue policies that empower women and facilitate their access to decision-making positions (Sudan);
- 130.184 Continue to strengthen efforts to increase women's representation in decision-making and leadership positions (Singapore);
- 130.185 Continue policies and measures to promote the empowerment of women and, in particular, to ensure their representation in legislative, executive and judicial bodies (Bulgaria);
- 130.186 Strengthen efforts to promote gender equality, particularly by increasing women's participation in public life and improving protection against gender-based violence (Armenia);
- 130.187 Continue advancing gender equality by reinforcing women's economic empowerment, with particular emphasis on rural women (Bangladesh);
- 130.188 Expedite the adoption of the draft law on combating violence against women and girls (Rwanda);
- 130.189 Accelerate the adoption of the law on combating violence against women and girls (State of Palestine);
- 130.190 Adopt a comprehensive and binding law against all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, female genital mutilation, marital rape and sexual harassment (Slovenia);
- 130.191 Adopt a comprehensive legislative framework on sexual and gender-based violence, including on the elimination of female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, and ensure its effective implementation (Ireland);
- 130.192 Adopt a comprehensive law addressing all forms of gender-based violence without exemption (Montenegro);
- 130.193 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat violence against women and girls (Lebanon);
- 130.194 Strengthen protection for women and girls by advancing legal reforms to eliminate discriminatory provisions and ensuring accessible support services for survivors of gender-based violence (Gambia);

- 130.195 Adopt and implement comprehensive legislation to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, particularly female genital mutilation and child marriage (Portugal);
- 130.196 Adopt the draft law on combating violence against women and girls (Guinea);
- 130.197 Continue efforts to adopt a draft law on combating violence against women and girls (Morocco);
- 130.198 Continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and adopt the draft law on violence against women and girls (United Arab Emirates);
- 130.199 Expedite the consideration of the “*Karama*” draft law on combating violence against women and girls, ensuring that it is in line with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- 130.200 Adopt the “*Karama*” draft law (Burkina Faso);
- 130.201 Build on the legislative efforts made in the area of women’s rights and move towards a version of the “*Karama*” law that explicitly recovers the original intent of the text presented in the National Assembly (Spain);
- 130.202 Intensify efforts to prevent all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage, through legal and institutional measures, as well as awareness-raising (Republic of Korea);
- 130.203 Adopt and fully implement comprehensive legislation criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence, marital rape and harmful practices, and ensure access to justice and victim support services for women and girls (Poland);
- 130.204 Adopt and implement specific and concrete legislation criminalizing violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation (Canada);
- 130.205 Adopt legislation on combating violence against women and girls, particularly against vulnerable groups, and criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including domestic violence and marital rape (Brazil);
- 130.206 Protect women and children by adopting the law criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence and ending child marriage, female genital mutilation, child labour and forced begging (Lesotho);
- 130.207 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including domestic violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and sexual harassment in the workplace (Italy);
- 130.208 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, ensuring that the definition of rape is based on the lack of consent and takes into account all coercive circumstances (South Africa);
- 130.209 Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including marital rape (Iceland);
- 130.210 Continue efforts to prevent, eradicate and criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, child marriage, domestic violence, marital rape and sexual harassment in the workplace (Dominican Republic);
- 130.211 Adopt a legal framework to combat violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, and to fight against impunity for perpetrators of such violence (France);
- 130.212 Continue efforts to protect women from violence, including the adoption of the draft law on violence against women and girls, ensuring thorough and independent investigations into cases of violence and providing psychosocial and social support services to victims (Libya);

- 130.213 Accelerate the adoption of the draft legislation on eliminating violence against women and scale up initiatives to strengthen women's economic empowerment (Indonesia);
- 130.214 Accelerate the process for adopting the law on combating violence against women and girls, while also effectively combating discrimination against Haratine women (Congo);
- 130.215 Continue the efforts to implement the legal framework regarding women's and girls' rights and, for instance, finalize the draft law on violence against women and girls introduced in 2016 (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 130.216 Strengthen the implementation of the law on sexual and gender-based violence through training of judicial, security and health actors, and the establishment of effective follow-up mechanisms (Uruguay);
- 130.217 Continue advancing the rights of women and girls by implementing legislation on gender-based violence and ensuring access to justice and survivor-centred services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.218 Strengthen the implementation of legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation by enhancing awareness through authorities and communities, including through engagement with religious scholars to address misconceptions surrounding the practice (Kiribati);
- 130.219 Intensify efforts to end female genital mutilation by implementing the 2017 Reproductive Health Act, adopting a comprehensive law to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence, in line with international standards, and improving data collection (Belgium);
- 130.220 Eradicate female genital mutilation (Iceland);
- 130.221 Strengthen programmes to eradicate female genital mutilation and increase awareness of the risks and impacts of this practice (Costa Rica);
- 130.222 Redouble efforts in the fight against female genital mutilation (Gabon);
- 130.223 Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and other harmful practices affecting women and girls (Germany);
- 130.224 Strengthen measures to eliminate the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Cyprus);
- 130.225 Continue its efforts to combat violence against women by establishing a mechanism for the protection of victims and witnesses (Gabon);
- 130.226 Intensify efforts to prevent and prohibit gender-based discrimination, including by addressing domestic violence (Ukraine);
- 130.227 Continue to work on the elimination of discrimination against women, while advancing their overall empowerment (India);
- 130.228 Combat gender-based violence against women and girls, taking an intersectional approach (Costa Rica);
- 130.229 Strengthen the fight against violence against women and girls, in both the public and the private spheres (Togo);
- 130.230 Encourage reporting of all forms of gender-based violence against women by establishing special gender-responsive sections in police stations to receive and register women's complaints and a protection programme for victims and witnesses (Italy);
- 130.231 Ensure that perpetrators of female genital mutilation are prosecuted and adequately punished, including those involved in aiding or abetting this harmful practice (South Africa);

- 130.232 Strengthen the capacity of judges to combat gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso);
- 130.233 Continue to strengthen its comprehensive child protection system, including the National Council for Children (Malawi);
- 130.234 Continue strengthening its comprehensive child protection system (Georgia);
- 130.235 Continue to strengthen the role and capacity of child protection systems to prevent child marriage and continue efforts to raise public awareness of the practice of female genital mutilation (Djibouti);
- 130.236 Strengthen child protection mechanisms, including the National Council for Children, to provide effective protection for children in vulnerable situations, including children affected by slavery, migration and street situations and *talibé* children (Sierra Leone);
- 130.237 Take effective measures to prohibit the employment of children under the age of 18 in work that poses a risk to their physical or mental health (Bulgaria);
- 130.238 Strengthen efforts to combat child labour, early marriage and other forms of child exploitation (Mozambique);
- 130.239 Eliminate all exceptions to the minimum age of marriage, criminalize child and forced marriage, and strengthen measures to eradicate child labour, forced begging and exploitation of children (Poland);
- 130.240 Take concrete measures to halt child and early forced marriage and enact legal amendments to ban marriage under 18 years of age (Malta);
- 130.241 Establish a minimum age for marriage of 18 years, without exception, and develop public policies to strengthen prevention (Chile);
- 130.242 Continue efforts to combat child marriage and trafficking in persons (Burundi);
- 130.243 Maintain government support for programmes aimed at preventing child malnutrition and continue to implement measures to enhance primary education enrolment, retention and outcomes (Pakistan);
- 130.244 Harmonize national legislation and the policy framework with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (South Sudan);
- 130.245 Harmonize national legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Montenegro);
- 130.246 Harmonize legislation and policies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by prohibiting disability-based discrimination, recognizing reasonable accommodation and removing derogatory terminology (Eswatini);
- 130.247 Harmonize national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by recognizing denial of reasonable accommodation as a form of discrimination and abolishing corporal punishment in all settings (Poland);
- 130.248 Strengthen efforts to harmonize its Constitution and its legislative and policy framework with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ecuador);
- 130.249 Adopt the implementing decrees for the Ordinance, enshrining inclusion, non-discrimination, accessibility and participation in public life for persons with disabilities (South Africa);

- 130.250 Ensure the implementation of the National Strategy for the Inclusion and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by ensuring adequate budgetary allocations (Singapore);
- 130.251 Continue strengthening inclusive political participation, including for the diaspora, youth and persons with disabilities, as well as sustaining gender balance in future elections (Somalia);
- 130.252 Continue to carry out actions to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Burundi);
- 130.253 Abolish corporal punishment of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities (Gabon) (Romania);
- 130.254 Strengthen specific measures in favour of racial and ethnic minorities in order to promote their full integration into society (Switzerland);
- 130.255 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults and repeal article 308 of the Criminal Code, which provides for the death penalty, as well as any discriminatory legal provisions on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);
- 130.256 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults and review legislation to eliminate any discriminatory provisions based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Uruguay);
- 130.257 Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 130.258 Decriminalize homosexuality and ensure the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and other sexual and gender minority (LGBT+) persons against harassment and arbitrary detention (France);
- 130.259 Expand anti-discrimination legislation to include a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);
- 130.260 Further strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the protection of refugees and migrants by adhering to international frameworks and ensuring accountability (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 130.261 Strengthen protection mechanisms for migrants, ensuring that their rights and welfare are upheld at all times (Philippines);
- 130.262 Strengthen judicial protection for migrants and asylum-seekers by adhering to international frameworks, ensuring humane treatment, due process safeguards, access to asylum procedures and protection from refoulement (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 130.263 Combat ill-treatment in detention, including against migrants in an irregular situation (France);
- 130.264 End the collective detentions and expulsions of migrants, guaranteeing individual evaluations and respect for due process and the principle of non-refoulement (Mexico);
- 130.265 Explicitly prohibit collective expulsions of migrants, guarantee an individual examination of each case and establish an independent national asylum mechanism that complies with international standards (Niger);
- 130.266 Manage migration flows with respect for human dignity (Niger);
- 130.267 Adopt a law on the right to asylum (State of Palestine);
- 130.268 Protect vulnerable groups by adopting an asylum law, ending group expulsions, and ensuring equal nationality rights and better basic services in rural areas (Lesotho);

130.269 Continue efforts to strengthen the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers in cooperation with relevant international partners (Republic of Korea);

130.270 Continue strengthening the institutional response to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, paying particular attention to the protection of victims (Cuba);

130.271 Continue efforts to strengthen national mechanisms for combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants and provide the necessary protection for victims (Tunisia).

131. 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

La délégation de la Mauritanie était dirigée par Son Excellence Monsieur Sid'Ahmed Benane, Commissaire aux Droits de l'Homme, à l'Action Humanitaire et aux Relations avec la Société Civile, et composée des membres suivants :

- Son Excellence Madame Aicha Vall **Verges**, Ambassadrice, Représentante Permanente de Mauritanie auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des Organisations Internationales à Genève;
- Mr. Harouna **Traore**, Chargé de Mission à la Présidence;
- Mme Fatimetou **N'Diayane**, Conseillère à la Primature;
- Mr. Saleck Ould **Hamah**, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques/Ministère chargé des Affaires étrangères;
- Mr. Mohamed **Doussou**, Conseiller Juridique/Ministère chargé de l'Intérieur;
- Mr. Mohamed Ould **Mouhamyaye**, Conseiller Juridique /Ministère chargé de l'Éducation Nationale;
- Mr. Mohamed Lemine **Abderrahmane**, Conseiller Juridique/Ministère de la Santé;
- Mr. Moulaye Abdallah **Moulaye Abdallah**, Directeur General/ Ministère de la Justice;
- Mr. Abdellahi **Diakite**, chargé de Mission/Ministère chargé des Affaires Sociales;
- Mr. Isselmou **Salih**, Chargé de Mission/Commissariat chargé des Droits de l'Homme;
- Mr. Mohamed Ahmed **Dekle**, Premier Conseiller à la Mission Permanente;
- Mr. Mohamed Ahmed El **Boukhary**, Chargé de Mission/Délégation chargée de la solidarité et de la lutte contre l'exclusion/Taazour;
- Mr. Demba **Camara**, Directeur au Ministère chargé de l'environnement;
- Mr. Sidi Mohamed **Limam**, Directeur des Droits de l'Homme;
- Mr. Cheikh Tourad **Abdel Malick**, Directeur de l'Instance Nationale de Lutte Contre la Traite des Personnes et Trafic des Migrants;
- Mr. El Bou **Jah**, Commissaire à l'Office National pour la Répression de la Traite des êtres Humains et Trafic des Migrants;
- Madame Khadija **Al Arbi**, Deuxième Conseillère à la Mission permanente;
- Madame Maya **Camara**, Deuxième Conseillère à la Mission permanente;
- Mr. N'Diaye **Sy**, Directeur Adjoint de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme;
- Madame Loueila **Bezeid**, Directrice Adjointe de la Protection des Droits de l'Homme;
- Madame Hawa **Sidibé**, Vice-Présidente du Conseil Régional de Nouakchott.