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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Niger

* 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-second session from 4 to 15 May 2026. The review of the Niger was held at the 2nd meeting, on 4 May 2026. The delegation of the Niger was headed by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Alio Daouda. At its 15th meeting, held on 15 May 2026, the Working Group adopted the report on the Niger.

2. On 8 January 2026, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Niger: Cuba, Kenya and Netherlands (Kingdom of the).

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 the Niger:

(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), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to the Niger 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 the Niger reaffirmed its ongoing commitment to the universal periodic review and to the fulfilment of its human rights obligations.

6. On 26 March 2025, the Niger had adopted the Charter of the Refoundation, a document with constitutional status that marked a major political transition. The Charter redefined the country’s political order, laid the foundations for a new system of governance and set out all human rights as specified in the ratified regional and international instruments.

7. Since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, the Niger had undertaken major reforms aimed at strengthening and improving access to justice, promoting gender equality and protecting vulnerable groups. Significant efforts had also been made in the areas of education, health and poverty reduction, in spite of the security and climate challenges the country was still facing.

8. Changes were under way in the regulatory, institutional and public policy framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. The implementation assessment conducted in 2025 revealed that approximately 90% of the recommendations from the previous cycle of the universal periodic review had been fully implemented, 7% had been partially implemented and 3% were still pending.

[1] A/HRC/WG.6/52/NER/1.
[2] A/HRC/WG.6/52/NER/2.
[3] A/HRC/WG.6/52/NER/3.

9. Between 2021 and 2026, the Niger had ratified or acceded to four conventions and more than forty laws and regulations had been adopted to ensure better protection for certain rights, guarantee the independence of the judiciary, strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights and punish violations and abuses of those rights.

10. New public institutions and structures had been established, and more than forty sector-specific strategies, policies, plans and programmes related to human rights had been adopted.

11. Major judicial reforms had been undertaken, including the adoption of a new Criminal Code and a new Code of Criminal Procedure, in order to modernize the judicial system, strengthen accountability and promote a more equitable, ethical and effective justice system.

12. Significant progress had been made in education, with the establishment of science-focused secondary schools, a middle school and boarding schools for girls, and plans to recruit 11,015 contract teachers, a process which was ongoing.

13. The Niger had begun the process of recruiting more than 6,000 healthcare professionals and establishing modern infrastructure and equipment to help significantly improve the quality of care. The number of health facilities had increased: 1,541 integrated health centres and more than 60 hospitals of all types were now spread across the eight regions. As part of its Health and Social Development Plan, the Niger had set a goal of significantly reducing mortality rates by 2026. Measures had also been taken to make childbirth free and to reduce healthcare service fees by 50 per cent.

14. Regarding women's rights, the Charter of the Refoundation and national laws guaranteed gender equality and women's participation in public life. During the period in question, several initiatives had been undertaken to support women and the exercise of their rights. In addition, the new Criminal Code had strengthened the legal framework for the protection of women, particularly with regard to the prosecution of crimes involving sexual violence, domestic violence and female genital mutilation.

15. The national child protection system had been strengthened, enabling 1.6 million children and parents to benefit from related services, and a ban on marriage before the age of 18 had been enacted.

16. The Niger had strengthened the protection of older adults and people with disabilities through legislation, inclusive social programmes and measures such as assistance programmes, food aid and free healthcare for people with chronic illnesses. On 24 January 2023, the Niger had ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa.

17. The delegation noted that the State had occasionally, when faced with acts of terrorism and the dilemma of balancing security against rights and freedoms, been compelled to adopt security measures that might have restricted certain civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights. This temporary restriction on certain rights had helped prevent chaos and protect territorial integrity. The goal of the Niger was not to abolish rights, but to protect them in the long term by ensuring the survival of the State and the stability of society.

18. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, the Niger had reduced the price of cement, the price of gasoline at the pump, and the costs of medical and surgical care. These measures were intended to ensure decent housing for as many people as possible, promote access to affordable healthcare and reduce the cost of transporting people and goods.

19. The implementation of the Large-Scale Irrigation Programme (2024–2027) had ensured that food crops were of adequate quality and available in sufficient quantities in the markets, thereby guaranteeing households' right to food.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

21. Armenia expressed appreciation for progress made within the framework of the Economic and Social Development Plan.

22. Australia welcomed the adoption by the Niger of a national strategy to end child marriage but expressed concern over the deteriorating human rights situation, including restrictions on freedom of expression, following the military coup.

23. Azerbaijan took note of the progress made by the Niger in the promotion and protection of human rights.

24. Bangladesh noted the adoption of policies and programmes on universal health coverage, social protection, child protection, gender-based violence and girls' education, and the national strategy to end child marriage.

25. Belarus acknowledged significant efforts by the Niger to fulfil international human rights obligations and to engage with human rights mechanisms despite serious security challenges.

26. Belgium expressed recognition of the security challenges facing the country, as well as challenges in the areas of human rights and human security.

27. Botswana commended the Niger for its human rights reforms, such as the development of the second plan to end child marriage, while acknowledging that challenges remained, particularly with regard to children's rights.

28. Brazil expressed appreciation for efforts on inclusive education and encouraged the Niger to ratify several treaties, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

29. Burkina Faso noted with satisfaction the cooperation of the Niger with human rights mechanisms and improvements in the education, health and justice sectors.

30. Burundi welcomed the adoption of a national action plan for the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda and the establishment of holistic centres providing services to victims of gender-based violence.

31. Cabo Verde highlighted progress in the areas of security, education, health, justice, anti-discrimination, protection of vulnerable groups and gender equality, despite the challenging security context in the Niger.

32. Cameroon commended the Niger for its efforts, especially in terms of legal reforms, protection of vulnerable groups and promotion of economic and social rights.

33. Canada acknowledged the presence in the Niger of national institutions in the human rights field.

34. Chad reaffirmed its solidarity with the Niger in addressing security challenges and welcomed its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, encouraging continued action to combat discrimination and slavery-like practices, strengthen the protection of women, children and vulnerable groups and expand access to essential social services.

35. Chile welcomed the adoption in 2022 of Act No. 2022-27, which recognized the rights and duties of human rights defenders.

36. China noted progress in safeguarding citizens' political, economic, social and cultural rights, strengthening healthcare, combating gender-based violence and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups.

37. Colombia welcomed the adoption by the Niger of international human rights instruments.

38. The Congo welcomed efforts by the Niger in protecting human rights, marked by reforms aimed at consolidating the rule of law, despite security challenges.

39. Costa Rica welcomed improvements in access to basic social services and awareness-raising campaigns against child marriage.

40. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the existence of frameworks to combat trafficking in children, the exploitation of children for prostitution and child sexual abuse material, as well as progress on maternal and child health.

41. Cuba welcomed the adoption of Act No. 2022-34, on hygiene and health, and of Ordinance No. 2024-20, on social protection.

42. Cyprus noted positive steps undertaken by the Niger, including the youth policy and the new Criminal Code, but urged more tangible, sustained progress across all human rights areas.

43. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the Niger for aligning its legislation to ratified instruments and for undertaking actions ensuring the enjoyment of rights.

44. Djibouti welcomed the implementation of policies in favour of human rights, particularly in the areas of security, education, health, justice and protection of vulnerable groups.

45. The Dominican Republic recognized the commitment of the Niger to climate action and advances on press freedom and addressing child marriage.

46. Egypt acknowledged institutional reforms and efforts to improve security, health and combat discrimination.

47. Equatorial Guinea expressed appreciation for efforts by the Niger with regard to respecting the right to life and the security of the person and the prohibition of arbitrary detention and arrest, slavery, forced labour and inhuman or degrading treatment.

48. Eritrea noted the efforts of the Niger to promote and protect the human rights and the well-being of its population.

49. Estonia welcomed the adoption of the strategy to end child marriage and encouraged the Niger to continue protecting human rights in accordance with international law.

50. Eswatini commended the Niger for its efforts to strengthen food security through the National Nutrition Security Policy and the 3N Initiative.

51. The delegation of the Niger stated that, although the death penalty had been retained in the Criminal Code to combat atrocities committed by armed groups, the country remained de facto abolitionist, since it had not carried out any executions since 1976. This legal adjustment was a pragmatic response to a security crisis rather than a paradigm shift.

52. Regarding the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the Niger had stated that it was continuing its efforts to raise awareness among religious and traditional leaders, with a view to finalizing the ratification of the Protocol when the social climate was appropriate.

53. Under a new civil status law, birth registration centres had been expanded to include all municipalities, tribes and camps for displaced persons. The Government had established the National Agency for the Registration and Identification of Physical Persons and had amended the Nationality Act. To address the risk of statelessness, the Government had also simplified the birth registration process and granted citizenship of the Niger to children born in the Niger without parental documentation.

54. A national commission had been established to help prevent torture and it continued to fulfil that role. Torture had been carried out primarily by armed groups, not by the country's defence and security forces, and the new Criminal Code had made torture a criminal offence punishable by law.

55. The Niger had committed itself to promoting and protecting human rights and to cooperating with international human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. The Government was prepared to consider the request for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism , and to cooperate with all thematic special procedure mandate holders, while taking into account national priorities and logistical and security constraints.

56. The Ministry of Health had established a department responsible for environmental protection, and the recent initiative regarding the Niamey green belt contributed to the goal of environmental preservation.

57. As for the protection of older adults, mechanisms were in place to safeguard human rights, and the most recent policy document adopted in their regard was the 2024 ordinance on the fundamental principles of social protection for older adults, which provided for a range of support measures.

58. The health plan had improved access to and continuity of basic services in 1,541 integrated health centres across the country, 40 district hospitals and 10 additional hospitals currently under construction. Free healthcare for vulnerable women and children, free childbirth services and reduced service fees for everyone had also been introduced.

59. The Government had stated that human rights defenders were not being targeted unless they committed crimes. The decision to withdraw from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was motivated by concerns about bias in the administration of justice, but the possibility of acceding to it anew in the future remained.

60. The newly adopted Criminal Code prohibited marriage for girls and boys under 18 years of age.

61. Regarding the release of President Bazoum , the case had been referred to the State Court, which had lifted his immunity.

62. Ethiopia recognized the commitment of the Niger to strengthening resilience amid climate change and security concerns.

63. France made recommendations.

64. The Gambia commended the Niger for its commitment to fulfilling its international human rights obligations against the backdrop of a challenging security environment.

65. Georgia noted improvements in the availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools.

66. Germany commended the Niger for its efforts to strengthen the legal and policy framework, including initiatives on statelessness, gender-based violence and the school enrolment of girls. Germany expressed concern over restrictions on civic space and the high prevalence of child marriage.

67. Ghana applauded the Niger for implementing the National Strategic Plan for Child Survival and for the adoption of a new Criminal Code, which criminalized slavery.

68. Haiti commended the Niger for its efforts to sustain social protection mechanisms, such as the National Nutrition Security Policy, amid security challenges and food insecurity.

69. Iceland made recommendations.

70. India expressed appreciation to the Niger for the implementation of the National Nutrition Security Policy and the 3N Initiative and efforts to reintegrate children affected by armed conflict.

71. Indonesia expressed appreciation for progress in strengthening the legal framework against slavery and slavery-like practices through the adoption of the new Criminal Code.

72. The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledged progress on health, large-scale irrigation and access to education and sanitation services.

73. Iraq praised efforts by the Niger to address food insecurity and urged continued action to improve living conditions and advance economic and social development.

74. Ireland welcomed the adoption of a strategy to end child marriage but expressed concern about the number of children, in particular girls, currently out of school in the Niger.

75. Italy welcomed the establishment of the justice support fund and encouraged the allocation of adequate funding to ensure its effective functioning.

76. Kenya made recommendations.

77. Latvia encouraged the Niger to continue fulfilling its human rights commitments.

78. Lebanon welcomed reforms aimed at improving the enjoyment of fundamental rights, despite a challenging national context.

79. Lesotho commended the Niger for its promotion of the right to food and nutrition, through the National Nutrition Security Policy and the 3N Initiative.

80. Lithuania expressed concern about the situation in the country and encouraged the Niger to protect its citizens from being recruited as mercenaries.

81. Luxembourg noted the challenging political and security context faced by the Niger and reaffirmed the importance of continued compliance with international human rights obligations.

82. Malawi noted progress in the promotion and protection of human rights since the last review.

83. Malaysia highlighted the progress achieved in promoting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of all persons in the Niger.

84. Maldives commended the Niger for its progress in education, water and sanitation and in women's economic empowerment. It welcomed the continued cooperation of the Niger with international human rights mechanisms.

85. Mali welcomed the adoption of policies on gender-based violence, child marriage, education and health and reforms to the Mining Act that enhanced financial benefits for the State and introduced environmental management provisions.

86. Mauritania praised the Niger for the adoption of policies advancing health, education, social protection, gender equality and child protection.

87. Mauritius welcomed the constructive engagement by the Niger in the process of the universal periodic review.

88. Mexico made recommendations.

89. Montenegro highlighted the decline of civil and political rights, democratic backsliding and widespread arbitrary detentions. It expressed concern about the high rate of gender-based violence, low prosecution and conviction rates and lack of progress in the criminalization of unlawful forms of violence.

90. Morocco welcomed efforts by the Niger to meet its international obligations, strengthen domestic legal frameworks and implement policies and national plans promoting and protecting human rights.

91. Nepal expressed appreciation for policy initiatives taken by the Niger to advance human rights.

92. The Kingdom of the Netherlands welcomed the adoption of the strategy to end child marriage. It expressed concern over the disbanding of political parties and of the National Commission on Human Rights.

93. Nigeria commended the Niger for its efforts to strengthen institutional frameworks and expand access to basic social services despite prevailing security and development challenges.

94. Norway indicated that, since the military coup in 2023, the human rights situation in the Niger had deteriorated.

95. With regard to the recurring issues of slavery, trafficking in persons and slavery-like practices, the Niger already had a legal and institutional framework in place and was in the process of criminalizing these practices.

96. The delegation noted that measures had been taken to address development and malnutrition issues and that the Niger was carrying out initiatives and projects that were extremely beneficial to the population.

97. Considerable efforts had been made to promote school enrolment and retention, including through the adoption of a decree protecting girls' access to education. Education was compulsory and free in the Niger until the age of 16.

98. Regarding the structural problem of discrimination against women, the Niger had noted that campaigns were being conducted on this issue and that awareness-raising efforts had been stepped up, as this was a problem that needed to be addressed at the local level.

99. With regard to detention centres, there were prison oversight committees that included members of civil society organizations, traditional leaders, marabouts and all relevant social stakeholders. The delegation stated that access to detention facilities had been limited or restricted when there were reports that the prisons were about to be attacked.

100. Pakistan noted the implementation of the National Nutrition Security Policy and the 3N Initiative.

101. The Philippines welcomed concrete measures undertaken to strengthen national human rights frameworks and the incorporation of human rights education into school curricula.

102. Portugal highlighted efforts to enable persons with disabilities to access healthcare and education. It encouraged the Niger to continue combating child marriage.

103. Qatar expressed appreciation for institutional and legal reforms aimed at consolidating the rule of law and improving democratic governance.

104. Romania encouraged the Niger to establish a national observatory of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

105. The Russian Federation noted the challenging human rights situation and external disinformation campaigns and commended the Niger for its efforts to address human rights issues.

106. Rwanda noted improved equitable access to healthcare, including through the National Master Plan for the Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases. It welcomed the criminalization of slavery and similar practices.

107. Saudi Arabia praised the Niger for progress in areas such as food security, health services, education and basic service provision.

108. Senegal commended the Niger for the measures taken to protect human rights in line with recommendations from the previous review and acknowledged cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

109. Sierra Leone expressed appreciation for the adoption of the National Child Protection Policy and the National Strategic Plan to End Child Marriage.

110. Singapore welcomed efforts on gender equality, including through the new national employment policy and the provision of scholarships for girls, as well as the inclusion of children with disabilities into mainstream schools.

111. Slovakia acknowledged steps to strengthen human rights while noting challenges to democratic governance following the coup d'état, including acts of terrorism. It reiterated the importance of protecting human rights.

112. Slovenia, while acknowledging positive measures on maternal health, referred to the high incidence of gender-based violence and low rates of prosecution and conviction. Slovenia encouraged the Niger to further protect freedom of expression and to release human rights defenders and journalists who had been arrested or detained.

113. South Africa noted progress in access to healthcare and food security, while expressing concerns over reports of gender-based violence, child marriage, slavery, restrictions on fundamental freedoms and limited access to justice.

114. South Sudan commended the Niger for its constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies.

115. Spain made recommendations.

116. The State of Palestine welcomed progress on education, child protection, disability rights and universal health coverage.

117. The Sudan welcomed the accession by the Niger to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa. It also welcomed reforms to strengthen justice, sustainable development, social protection and health and combat cybercrime.

118. Switzerland made recommendations.

119. Tajikistan commended the Niger for its cooperation with United Nations treaty bodies, adherence to human rights instruments and legislative progress, including in the fields of education, child protection and prevention of gender-based violence.

120. Togo acknowledged efforts made by the Niger, amid difficult security and socioeconomic conditions.

121. Tunisia noted the commitment to advancing human rights through key legal and structural reforms, despite challenges posed by the transitional period.

122. Uganda commended the Niger for its continued generosity in hosting refugees and its determination to restore peace.

123. Ukraine expressed concern about human rights challenges, including the militarization of society, sexual and gender-based violence and cooperation with States committing human rights violations.

124. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed steps taken to advance women's rights, improve conditions of detention and maintain a moratorium on the death penalty.

125. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged measures taken by the Niger to improve access to healthcare and strengthen the national health system.

126. Uruguay welcomed efforts to implement recommendations made during the previous cycle.

127. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the implementation of the new Criminal Code, which reinforced the fight against slavery, the law on human rights defenders and the National Strategy for Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence.

128. Viet Nam welcomed the reduction in child marriage and gender-based violence, as well as progress made in birth registration.

129. Zambia commended the Niger for its progress in upholding human rights.

130. Zimbabwe expressed appreciation for the enactment of institutional and legal reforms, as well as the ratification of regional instruments promoting and protecting human rights.

131. Algeria noted measures taken by the Niger to strengthen national cohesion and institutions, improve basic services, support vulnerable groups and address security and developmental challenges.

132. Angola welcomed initiatives to promote gender equality and girls' education, as well as the establishment of the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.

133. Gabon recognized efforts by the Niger to promote and protect human rights, strengthen legal frameworks, protect the rights of women and children and improve living conditions, despite a precarious security context.

134. The Niger had reaffirmed its commitment to continuing to promote and strengthen human rights. Despite the progress made in recent years, significant challenges remained. The Government of the Niger had expressed its determination to continue with reforms and further improve the human rights situation throughout the country.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

135.1 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Azerbaijan) (Cabo Verde) (Estonia) (France) (Iceland) (Mexico) (Slovenia) (Togo) (Ukraine);**

135.2 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and adopt the measures necessary to effectively repeal the death penalty in national legislation (Chile);**

135.3 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Zambia);**

135.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and revise the Criminal Code with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Romania);**

135.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Germany);**

135.6 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to the definitive abolition of the death penalty, while maintaining the de facto moratorium in the meantime (Costa Rica);**

135.7 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with the aim of abolishing the death penalty (Latvia);**

135.8 **Abolish the death penalty as a sentencing option and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**

135.9 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and adopt a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Cyprus);**

135.10 **Take steps towards the abolition of death penalty, building on the de facto moratorium, including by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**

135.11 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Lithuania);**

135.12 **Take concrete steps towards the abolition of the death penalty, including by ensuring the systematic commutation of death sentences and by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);**

135.13 **Accelerate the ratification of international human rights treaties that have not yet been ratified, such as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay);**

135.14 **Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);**

135.15 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Dominican Republic);**

135.16 **Complete the ratification process of human rights instruments relating to vulnerable groups, in particular the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Senegal);**

135.17 **Consider taking steps toward ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as previously recommended (Armenia);**

135.18 **Consider ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Botswana) (South Sudan);**

135.19 **Continue to promote collaboration with human rights treaty bodies (Cuba);**

135.20 **Continue to cooperate with the United Nations human rights system, including OHCHR (Germany);**

135.21 **Strengthen cooperation with human rights mechanisms, in particular by extending standing invitations to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and responding to pending requests for visits and communications (Uruguay);**

135.22 **Reconsider the announcement to withdraw from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Colombia);**

135.23 **Continue with efforts to clear outstanding reports to United Nations and African Union treaty bodies (Malawi);**

135.24 **Continue efforts to align national legislation with ratified international human rights treaties (Russian Federation);**

135.25 **Continue efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights to guarantee the effective implementation of recent reforms (Mauritania);**

135.26 **Continue efforts to strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks related to human rights (Sudan);**

135.27 **Further strengthen the national institutional framework for the protection of vulnerable groups, including by enhancing access to identity documents and social protection systems (Armenia);**

135.28 **Ensure that commitments to international human rights are included in official statements and fundamental texts and that the Charter of the Refoundation includes commitments to fundamental human rights (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

135.29 **Establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture, as stipulated in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**

135.30 **Establish a national mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders (Estonia);**

135.31 **Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional framework for human rights, including the establishment of a national institution in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Cameroon);**

135.32 **Re-establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Gambia);**

135.33 **Re-establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Latvia);**

135.34 **Re-establish the National Human Rights Commission and allocate to it the resources necessary for the effective exercise of its mandate (Lebanon);**

135.35 **Re-establish a completely autonomous national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, with adequate resources to effectively promote and protect human rights (Lesotho);**

135.36 **Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

135.37 **Re-establish the independent national human rights institution (Nigeria);**

135.38 **Take steps towards re-establishing a fully functioning and independent national human rights institution (Pakistan);**

135.39 **Reestablish an independent and fully functional national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles, with adequate resources and a strong mandate (South Africa);**

135.40 **Ensure the effective functioning of the national observatory for human rights and fundamental freedoms (Chile);**

135.41 **Consider operationalizing the national observatory for human rights (Djibouti);**

135.42 **Expedite the operationalization of the national observatory for human rights, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**

135.43 **Continue efforts to operationalize and strengthen the national observatory for human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nigeria);**

135.44 **Establish a national observatory for human rights and guarantee its independence (Switzerland);**

135.45 **Support continued monitoring of human rights in the Niger, including minority rights, by establishing the planned national observatory for human rights and fundamental freedoms and committing to protecting its independence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

135.46 **Strengthen the institutional framework by establishing a national observatory for human rights in line with the Paris Principles, with sufficient resources to protect everyone, especially women and girls (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

135.47 **Re-establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, or ensure that the planned national observatory is established in compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);**

135.48 **Work towards the completion and operationalization of national human rights institutions, in line with international standards (Mauritania);**

135.49 **Take steps to operationalize the national observatory for human rights, including by ensuring adequate and sustainable resources and establishing a clear and independent mandate to promote and protect human rights, in line with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);**

135.50 **Accelerate the adoption of the amendment to the ombudsman law (Dominican Republic);**

135.51 **Take necessary measures to operationalize the national observatory for human rights and fundamental freedoms (Azerbaijan);**

135.52 **Introduce amendments to domestic legislation in order to incorporate provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cabo Verde);**

135.53 **Strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks to eliminate all forms of discrimination and ensure accountability for violations (Eswatini);**

135.54 **Ratify relevant legislation to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination (Dominican Republic);**

135.55 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, followed by a set of strategic and policy documents ensuring its effective implementation, in particular related to gender, age and sexual orientation (Montenegro);**

135.56 **Adopt a comprehensive national anti-discrimination law that explicitly covers sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics as prohibited grounds for discrimination (Iceland);**

135.57 **Accelerate legislative reforms aimed at promoting equality and combating discrimination, particularly that affecting women, children and vulnerable groups (Cameroon);**

135.58 **Continue to advance social equality and combat discrimination against vulnerable groups such as women and children (China);**

135.59 **Fully address the problem of discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Mauritius);**

135.60 **Continue efforts to achieve equality between men and women (Russian Federation);**

135.61 **Abolish the death penalty (Côte d'Ivoire) (Iceland);**

135.62 **Consider accelerating the reform of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with a view to abolishing the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);**

135.63 **Adopt the draft bill on the abolition of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);**

135.64 **Enshrine the abolition of the death penalty in law, in line with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and continue the commutation of existing death sentences (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

135.65 **Take the necessary steps to abolish the death penalty and, in the meantime, adopt the draft Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, in particular the provisions commuting death penalty sentences (Colombia);**

135.66 **Accompany the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a legal moratorium on executions as a first step towards its total abolition, review the criminal legislation applicable to crimes punishable by capital punishment and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);**

135.67 **Classify torture as an autonomous crime in national legislation, in accordance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

135.68 **Release arbitrarily detained individuals, including President Mohamed Bazoum and his wife (France);**

135.69 **Release all arbitrarily detained individuals, including former President Mohamed Bazoum and his family (Canada);**

135.70 **Release all political detainees and investigate, impartially and without delay, killings of civilians and missing persons cases, ensuring accountability (Montenegro);**

135.71 **Comply with international human rights and humanitarian law obligations, ensure that security forces respect these obligations and release individuals held in arbitrary detention (Norway);**

135.72 **Ensure independent visits to places of detention, including for human rights organizations (Switzerland);**

135.73 **Improve conditions of detention in police stations and gendarmerie facilities (Iraq);**

135.74 **Strengthen the legal framework to prevent enforced disappearances and ensure that complaints are investigated independently, in accordance with the recommendations of treaty bodies (Costa Rica);**

135.75 **Continue the process of extending security and ensuring the protection of civilians (Sudan);**

135.76 **Ensure that security forces receive comprehensive training on international human rights law and on international humanitarian law (Costa Rica);**

135.77 **Ensure that security forces receive adequate training in international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including on the protection of civilians, and strictly uphold these standards during counter-terrorism operations (Ireland);**

135.78 **Ensure that all counter-terrorism policies and operations are strictly consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including by preventing, investigating and remedying human rights violations (Brazil);**

135.79 **Ensure that measures taken in the context of counter-terrorism are aligned with the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**

135.80 **Strengthen measures to protect fundamental rights in the context of the fight against terrorism, while ensuring respect for international human rights standards and international humanitarian law (Cameroon);**

135.81 **Continue and strengthen efforts to protect human rights, in particular in the context of the fight against terrorism, as well as the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism (Togo);**

135.82 **Strengthen activities to prevent radicalization through addressing its social, economic and cultural causes based on reformed legislation (Tajikistan);**

135.83 **Develop a new strategy for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism, with a view to continuing efforts to address the issue of human rights in the fight against terrorism (Senegal);**

135.84 **Amend Ordinance No. 2025-06 of 26 March 2025 and restore the lawful operation and recognition of all political parties (Australia);**

135.85 **Restore constitutional order and ensure respect for democratic institutions (Slovakia);**

135.86 **Further enhance access to justice, legal assistance and accountability mechanisms, especially for victims of violence and discrimination (Bangladesh);**

135.87 **Strengthen efforts to improve access to justice, including through continued capacity-building for judicial and law enforcement personnel (Nigeria);**

135.88 **Continue to promote the effective implementation of the new Criminal Code, strengthening community awareness and protection and reparation services for victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

135.89 **Review and amend legislation on defamation and cybercrimes to ensure the protection of freedom of opinion and expression (Germany);**

135.90 **Amend articles 29, 31 and 32 of the Cybercrime Act to remove provisions criminalizing so-called false information and disturbance of public order (Canada);**

135.91 **Guarantee fully the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly by amending or repealing any restrictive legislation, including provisions of the Cybercrime Act, and by ensuring a safe and enabling environment for the independent work of journalists, media outlets, human rights defenders and civil society (Belgium);**

135.92 **Review cybercrime legislation to ensure that restrictions on expression remain proportionate and consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ghana);**

135.93 **Continue and expand dialogue with civil society organizations working in the field of human rights protection (Mauritius);**

135.94 **Continue and strengthen dialogue with civil society organizations working in the field of human rights (Lebanon);**

135.95 **Take measures to guarantee the full and effective enjoyment of the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of expression, including by facilitating peaceful demonstrations (Brazil);**

135.96 **Guarantee a safe environment for human rights defenders and journalists, ensuring that national laws do not restrict freedom of expression and association (Costa Rica);**

135.97 **Strengthen the protection of fundamental freedoms, including freedom of peaceful assembly and the protection of human rights defenders and journalists (Lesotho);**

135.98 **Guarantee freedom of expression, stop arbitrary arrests of journalists and political opponents and release political detainees and media workers (Lithuania);**

135.99 **Protect freedom of association and ensure a safe environment for human rights defenders (Lithuania);**

135.100 **Ensure freedom of expression, association and assembly, including by allowing the resumption of the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross and international non-governmental organizations and ending the repression and detention of civil society actors, including rights defenders and journalists (France);**

135.101 **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 (Ireland);**

135.102 **Ensure freedom of expression by revising cybercrime legislation and end criminal prosecutions of journalists and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**

135.103 **Respect and protect freedom of association and peaceful assembly by revising Decree No. 2022-182 and related provisions with a view to eliminating disproportionate restrictions on non-governmental organizations and associations (Luxembourg);**

135.104 **Ensure effective implementation of the Human Rights Defenders Act by ensuring their protection from all forms of harassment, intimidation and arbitrary detention (Luxembourg);**

135.105 **Release human rights defenders, journalists and civil society representatives who were detained with reference to criminal laws (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

135.106 **Take necessary steps towards an inclusive transition to restore the democratic constitutional order, including respect for freedom of expression and political pluralism (Norway);**

135.107 **Take concrete steps to foster a respectful and safe working environment for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders (Switzerland);**

135.108 **Guarantee a safe and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, including by respecting the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Romania);**

135.109 **Address cases of detained human rights defenders, journalists and others, such as the deposed President Mohamed Bazoum (Slovakia);**

135.110 **Fully guarantee freedom of association and expression by lifting the dissolution of political parties and repealing the restrictive provisions of the Cybercrime Act, and protect journalists, human rights defenders and opposition members from intimidation, arbitrary detention and criminalization (Spain);**

135.111 **Implement legislation prohibiting child marriage and amend article 144 of the Civil Code to increase the age of marriage for girls to 18 (Australia);**

135.112 **Amend article 144 of the Civil Code to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years, without exception, and adopt concrete measures to ensure its effective implementation (Chile);**

135.113 **Revise the Civil Code in order to align the legal age of marriage to 18 years for both women and men, without exception (Germany);**

135.114 **Amend legislation to ensure that the minimum age of marriage is 18 years without exception (Latvia);**

135.115 **Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years without exception (Iceland);**

135.116 **Set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years without exception (Colombia);**

135.117 **Amend the Civil Code to set the legal minimum age of marriage at 18 years to combat child marriage, especially in rural areas (Botswana);**

135.118 **Set the minimum legal age of marriage at 18 years for both girls and boys without exception and take effective measures to eliminate child marriage, including through the adoption of multisectoral programmes for the development, protection and empowerment of adolescent girls (Belgium);**

135.119 **Set the legal minimum age of marriage without discrimination between men and women, in accordance with international standards, and ensure the implementation of the National Strategic Plan to End Child Marriage 2024–2028 (Italy);**

135.120 **Intensify efforts to eradicate child and forced marriage, ensuring that girls remain in the education system (Costa Rica);**

135.121 **Eradicate child marriage (Iceland);**

135.122 **Implement the national strategy to end child marriage and establish measurable targets and timelines (Canada);**

135.123 **Strengthen legislative and enforcement measures to eliminate child marriage, including through community awareness and engagement with traditional and religious leaders (Zambia);**

135.124 **Redouble efforts to combat child marriage, in particular in rural areas (Gabon);**

135.125 **Advance efforts towards eliminating the practice of child marriage (Cyprus);**

135.126 **Step up efforts to end child marriage, including by aligning relevant legislation with international human rights obligations and standards (Philippines);**

135.127 **Review the discriminatory provisions of the Civil Code in the area of marriage and family relations, criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and provide comprehensive protection and reparation services for victims (Spain);**

135.128 **Strengthen the legal framework and policies to guarantee the equal rights of men and women in marriage (Uganda);**

135.129 **Continue efforts to strengthen legal and institutional measures to eliminate slavery (Armenia);**

135.130 **Take legislative steps to end slavery and slavery-like practices, including ensuring effective investigation, prosecution and protection of victims (Lesotho);**

135.131 **Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, including through effective enforcement, accountability and victim support mechanisms (Malaysia);**

135.132 **Eliminate all forms of slavery and ensure that all slavery-like practices are punishable by penalties proportionate to the gravity of the acts (Mauritius);**

135.133 **Ensure the effective implementation of the anti-slavery provisions of the new Criminal Code, including the adoption and implementation of the national action plan (Indonesia);**

135.134 **Strengthen the fight against slavery and genital mutilation (Burundi);**

135.135 **Advance efforts to combat child labour and early and forced marriage and take measures to ensure access to education for all children, particularly for girls (Romania);**

135.136 **Accelerate legal reforms to combat gender-based violence, child marriage and slavery practices, ensuring accountability and protection for victims (South Africa);**

135.137 **Strengthen the framework for combating trafficking in and smuggling of persons (Togo);**

135.138 **Take all measures to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls (Malawi);**

135.139 **Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);**

135.140 **Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate, as a matter of urgency, all forms of slavery and exploitation of women and girls, including the discriminatory traditional practice of *wahaya* (Italy);**

135.141 **Strengthen the mechanisms and institutions responsible for combating trafficking in persons, adopt effective measures to prosecute traffickers and pay particular attention to prevention and the protection of victims, especially women and girls (Djibouti);**

135.142 **Adopt and implement the national action plan to combat trafficking in persons (Côte d'Ivoire);**

135.143 **Redouble efforts to operationalize the special fund for compensating victims of trafficking (Congo);**

135.144 **Take all necessary measures to prevent and disrupt the illegal recruitment of nationals of the Niger by the Russian Federation, including by identifying, investigating and holding accountable all criminal networks and intermediaries involved (Ukraine);**

135.145 **Recognize illegal recruitment practices of nationals of the Niger as trafficking in persons and enhance oversight, consular protection and public awareness to protect victims and prevent further exploitation (Ukraine);**

135.146 **Put in place measures to promote socioeconomic rights, especially by supporting women in small-scale businesses (Uganda);**

135.147 **Continue efforts to increase the employment of health practitioners (United Republic of Tanzania);**

135.148 **Continue to strengthen the National Social Protection Policy 2023–2027 (Cuba);**

135.149 **Continue efforts aimed at improving women's access to formal employment and social protection, including through the full implementation of the National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women (Viet Nam);**

135.150 **Promote economic and social development to improve social security (China);**

135.151 **Accelerate the adoption of the national strategy to eradicate begging (Côte d'Ivoire);**

135.152 **Intensify poverty reduction and social protection measures under the National Social Protection Policy (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.153 **Continue intensifying measures to reduce poverty and food insecurity, especially among vulnerable populations (Ethiopia);**

135.154 **Enhance efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition through nutrition programmes, particularly for children and vulnerable communities (Indonesia);**

135.155 **Continue the commendable efforts to enhance food security and build resilient agrifood systems, particularly in addressing climate-related challenges (Kenya);**

135.156 **Strengthen food security and combat chronic malnutrition affecting children by scaling up nutrition-sensitive agriculture and targeting the communities most affected by food insecurity (Viet Nam);**

135.157 **Strengthen investment in local value chains to prevent and fight against malnutrition (Mali);**

135.158 **Continue the implementation of national programmes to combat poverty, and promote economic and social development for all segments of society, particularly the most vulnerable (Egypt);**

135.159 **Strengthen access to basic services, particularly health, education and food security, while addressing structural inequalities affecting vulnerable populations (South Africa);**

135.160 **Reinforce protection measures for schools, hospitals and other critical infrastructure (Ghana);**

135.161 **Increase agricultural productivity to strengthen food security (United Republic of Tanzania);**

135.162 **Improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in every school, especially those in rural areas (Maldives);**

135.163 **Pursue efforts to improve access to drinking water and sanitation facilities (India);**

135.164 **Enhance access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in line with the objectives of the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Sector Programme (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.165 **Strengthen access to adequate housing and safe drinking water by expanding community-based water and sanitary services (Rwanda);**

135.166 **Improve access to quality education, healthcare, water, sanitation and social protection, especially for women, children, persons with disabilities and rural communities (Bangladesh);**

135.167 **Improve access to and the quality of sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);**

135.168 **Legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

135.169 **Reform the Criminal Code to expand access to legal abortion in cases of sexual violence and implement awareness-raising campaigns to reduce the stigma of sexual and reproductive health services (Mexico);**

135.170 **Redouble efforts to meet the challenges related to national health policy, ensuring adequate health coverage (Congo);**

135.171 **Improve access to family planning services and sexual and reproductive healthcare (Cyprus);**

135.172 **Expand healthcare infrastructure in rural areas and areas affected by insecurity, which continue to face significant difficulties in access to healthcare, particularly due to a lack and shortage of qualified personnel (Equatorial Guinea);**

135.173 **Continue efforts to strengthen equitable access to quality healthcare, including by progressively increasing domestic budget allocations to the health sector in line with international commitments and by building on existing policies to expand coverage, particularly in rural and underserved areas, through enhanced infrastructure, health workforce capacity and financial protection mechanisms (Eritrea);**

135.174 **Continue efforts to improve the quality of, and access to, healthcare by increasing the national budget allocation for health infrastructure and personnel (India);**

135.175 **Accelerate further the implementation of the National Strategy for Universal Health Coverage and expand quality healthcare services, especially in rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.176 **Continue enhancing access to healthcare services, including for maternal and child health (Ethiopia);**

135.177 **Strengthen efforts aimed at reducing infant mortality through the continued implementation of national programmes in the field of primary health care, vaccination and nutrition, ensuring their sustainability and effectiveness (Qatar);**

135.178 **Continue efforts to strengthen access to primary healthcare services, especially in rural areas (Saudi Arabia);**

135.179 **Enhance further access to quality healthcare services, particularly for women, children and vulnerable groups, including through stronger support for universal health coverage and reproductive health services (State of Palestine);**

135.180 **Continue efforts to improve access to and the quality of healthcare and increase budget allocations to bring them into line with the recommendations of the World Health Organization and the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases (Georgia);**

135.181 **Consider the possibility of increasing funding and budgetary allocations for the health sector, with a view to ensuring access to quality healthcare services, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups (Tunisia);**

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

135.183 **Intensify efforts on access to education and basic health services (Algeria);**

135.184 **Continue efforts to ensure inclusive and equitable access to quality education, particularly for girls and vulnerable groups (Armenia);**

135.185 **Strengthen inclusive education programmes and increase girls' enrolment and retention rates (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

135.186 **Strengthen efforts to increase enrolment in schools at all levels, including primary education, especially for girls and women (Georgia);**

135.187 **Strengthen efforts to increase enrolment in schools at all levels, including primary education (Maldives);**

135.188 **Strengthen efforts to increase enrolment in schools at all levels, including primary education (India);**

135.189 **Take all necessary measures to strengthen public services for inclusive and quality education, including by implementing measures aimed at promoting better access to schooling for girls and at protecting schools from attacks (Morocco);**

135.190 **Expand access to quality education, particularly for girls in conflict-affected and underserved regions, as a critical foundation for empowerment and long-term development (Philippines);**

135.191 **Continue efforts to expand access to education for girls in rural areas (Nepal);**

135.192 **Continue strengthening efforts to ensure access to quality education, particularly for girls and children in rural areas (Ethiopia);**

135.193 **Redouble efforts and take all necessary measures to strengthen the right to quality education for all, including by implementing measures to promote increased access to school for girls (Djibouti);**

135.194 **Continue developing education policies, particularly for girls, by strengthening measures that ensure school retention and completion and addressing barriers to education (Qatar);**

135.195 **Build on progress achieved in improving school health and hygiene conditions, including the expansion of handwashing facilities, by further investing in water, sanitation and digital infrastructure in schools, with a view to reducing urban–rural disparities and ensuring inclusive, safe and quality learning environments for all (Eritrea);**

135.196 **Continue taking steps to improve the condition of educational institutions, in particular by providing schools with drinking water and sanitation facilities (Russian Federation);**

135.197 **Ensure safe access to education and implement protection and risk-mitigation measures for learners and educators in conflict-affected regions (Estonia);**

135.198 **Continue to implement the sectoral programme of education and training 2014–2024 (Cuba);**

135.199 **Sustain support for initiatives aimed at improving school enrolment, particularly at the primary level (Saudi Arabia);**

135.200 **Guarantee, through legislation, at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Sierra Leone);**

135.201 **Adopt legislative measures to guarantee at least 12 years of free, compulsory and inclusive primary and secondary education and improve the retention of girls in school (Zambia);**

135.202 **Ensure effective and free compulsory education by reducing or eliminating indirect costs for families (Sierra Leone);**

135.203 **Strengthen further equitable access to education, particularly in rural areas, by scaling up investment in school infrastructure and accelerating the recruitment and training of teachers, including females (Rwanda);**

135.204 **Take additional measures to raise public awareness on human rights issues, including through school and university education programmes (Tajikistan);**

135.205 **Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality education for all children, particularly girls and children in rural and vulnerable communities, including by improving school retention and access to safe learning environments (State of Palestine);**

135.206 **Redouble efforts to support vulnerable communities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change (Nepal);**

135.207 **Pursue reforms to strengthen socioeconomic development (Algeria);**

135.208 **Continue to protect and promote the economic, social and cultural rights of the people (Angola);**

135.209 **Strengthen further efforts to implement the National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women with its new action plan and the strategic frameworks that contribute to ensuring food security and poverty reduction, as well as the national strategic plans for children (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

135.210 **Strengthen national plans and programmes on economic initiatives aimed at ensuring the right to development (Zimbabwe);**

135.211 **Consolidate the implementation of economic and social policies to ensure an environment conducive to the realization of human rights (Senegal);**

135.212 **Continue legal reforms and strengthen coordination to safeguard national interests and ensure security and stability (Belarus);**

135.213 **Continue, in collaboration with the other countries of the Confederation of Sahel States and sincere partners, efforts to restore security and peace in the territory, which are essential for the effective protection of human rights (Burkina Faso);**

135.214 **Intensify efforts to ensure service delivery in rural areas in order to promote women's access to education, modernized agricultural techniques and entrepreneurship (Burundi);**

135.215 **Continue efforts on the protection of vulnerable groups, including women and children (Azerbaijan);**

135.216 **Ensure needed actions to promote gender equality and women's and girls' rights, including access to sexual and reproductive health and rights and girls' access to education, to improve protection, health outcomes and opportunities, including the prevention of child marriage and early pregnancy (Norway);**

135.217 **Strengthen efforts to ensure that girls and women have access to quality education and gender equity, in particular by addressing barriers relating to health and early pregnancy (South Sudan);**

135.218 **Strengthen efforts to ensure that girls and women have access to quality education and promote gender equality (Sierra Leone);**

135.219 **Prioritize the strengthening of policies on the empowerment of women and on access to education by all women and girls (Zimbabwe);**

135.220 **Consider reviving the National Strategy for the Economic Empowerment of Women and its related action plan (Belarus);**

135.221 **Strengthen the policy to combat gender inequality and promote women's economic empowerment (Singapore);**

135.222 **Continue efforts to empower women to increase their representation in public and political life (Angola);**

135.223 **Promote the allocation of positions for women (Mali);**

135.224 **Continue efforts to combat the underrepresentation of women in decision-making spheres (Gabon);**

135.225 **Adopt measures to advance gender parity in national and local administrations, in particular in decision-making positions (Dominican Republic);**

135.226 **Introduce targeted measures, including temporary special measures, such as increased quotas, to achieve parity and the equal and meaningful participation of women in decision-making systems (South Sudan);**

135.227 **Continue strengthening measures to protect women and children, including preventing violence against women and girls, child marriage and trafficking in persons (Bangladesh);**

135.228 **Further strengthen policies for the protection of women and children (Algeria);**

135.229 **Continue advancing the rights of women and girls by strengthening laws to support survivors of sexual violence, including access to specialist health services, and by further deterring child marriage through the criminalization of those who enable it (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

135.230 **Prevent gender-based violence, assure education for girls and prevent child labour and trafficking in persons (Slovakia);**

135.231 **Continue to enforce all the legal and policy measures to eliminate any chance of early child marriage and protect girls from sexual and gender-based violence (Uganda);**

135.232 **Continue with the implementation of the Criminal Code on female genital mutilation (Zimbabwe);**

135.233 **Expedite the amendment of the Criminal Code and other relevant legislation in order to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence (Slovenia);**

135.234 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including marital rape (Iceland);**

135.235 **Criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and strengthen the provision of support services for victims and survivors of rape and all forms of sexual violence (Gambia);**

135.236 **Reform civil and criminal legislation with a view to guaranteeing full equality between men and women and to effectively combating sexual violence against women, girls and minors (Haiti);**

135.237 **Take all necessary measures to combat gender-based violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence, and to strengthen victim support services and protection (Latvia);**

135.238 **Expedite the revision of the Criminal Code and relevant legislation in order to criminalize all forms of violence against women and to strengthen measures for prevention, awareness-raising and protection of victims, including through access to appropriate legal, medical and psychosocial assistance (Lebanon);**

135.239 **Intensify awareness-raising activities to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly in rural areas (Congo);**

135.240 **Consider amending the Criminal Code and other legislation to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence against women, including marital rape (Cyprus);**

135.241 **Ensure effective access to protection orders, reparations, shelters and comprehensive support services for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (Dominican Republic);**

135.242 **Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence and harmful practices, including through legal reform and strengthened victim support services (Eswatini);**

135.243 **Adopt a legal framework on transitional justice that addresses conflict-related gender-based violence, ensures access to reparation for victims and includes the meaningful participation of women and affected communities (Gambia);**

135.244 **Protect the rights of women and girls, including by lifting reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopting a clear legal framework to combat violence against women and girls (France);**

135.245 **Ensure the effective implementation of laws and policies addressing gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and marital rape, alongside improving access to support services and accountability mechanisms for victims and survivors (Philippines);**

135.246 **Implement further in practical terms the provisions of the National Strategy for Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence (Tajikistan);**

135.247 **Ensure access to essential sexual and reproductive health services and provide care and support to victims of gender-based violence (Luxembourg);**

135.248 **Continue the policy of promoting school enrolment in order to keep girls in school and combat early marriage (Burundi);**

135.249 **Continue efforts to strengthen child protection systems, including through the effective implementation of policies aimed at addressing child marriage and promoting the well-being of children (Kenya);**

135.250 **Continue reinforcing child protection systems, including measures to prevent child marriage, trafficking and exploitation, and ensure effective protection and support services for victims (State of Palestine);**

135.251 **Commit to the adoption of legislative and operational measures to combat the recruitment and use, abduction, killing and maiming of and sexual violence against children (Cabo Verde);**

135.252 **Reinforce child protection measures to protect schools and hospitals and allow and facilitate safe, timely and unimpeded humanitarian access to children (South Sudan);**

135.253 **Strengthen child protection measures to protect schools and hospitals (Uruguay);**

135.254 **Continue implementing national action plans for the protection of the rights of the child, including the national plan aimed at reducing infant mortality, improving nutrition and ensuring the provision of necessary healthcare services for children (Egypt);**

135.255 **Continue efforts to invest in social services personnel in order to ensure that all children at risk of violence have timely access to child protection services, including at the decentralized level (Morocco);**

135.256 **Continue to strengthen measures to protect children affected by armed conflict (Nigeria);**

135.257 **Continue with efforts to reintegrate children affected by armed conflict (Malawi);**

135.258 **Continue efforts to reintegrate children affected by armed conflict, including former child soldiers affected by armed conflict, and advance the development of disarmament and demobilization programmes (Malaysia);**

135.259 **Take all necessary measures to protect children from the effects of armed conflict, including by preventing their recruitment and ensuring their access to education and healthcare (Haiti);**

135.260 **Continue to empower persons with disabilities to participate in public life (Singapore);**

135.261 **Take necessary measures to prevent and punish all forms of discrimination against descent-based discrimination (Gambia);**

135.262 **Repeal legal provisions that criminalize or punish consensual sexual acts between adults of the same sex and adopt a comprehensive law to prevent and eliminate discrimination, including that motivated by sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);**

135.263 **Repeal the provisions criminalizing consensual relations between adults of the same sex included in article 25 of the Charter of the Refoundation and guarantee the protection of LGBTI+ persons against discrimination and violence (Spain);**

135.264 **Adopt legislation that includes the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);**

135.265 **Ensure the protection of LGBT+ persons and combat discrimination and harassment against them, including by decriminalizing homosexuality (France).**

136. **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 du Niger était présidée par Monsieur ALIO DAOUDA, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, Garde des Sceaux, Chargé des Relations avec les Institutions, et composée des membres suivants:

- SEM ADO GARBA, Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent de la République du Niger auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des Organisations Internationales à Genève;
- Docteur MOUNKAILA AICHATOU SEYNI, 5ème Vice-Présidente du Conseil Consultatif de la Refondation;
- Monsieur HAMIDOU LITININE OUMAROU SALISSOU, Conseiller Administratif du Président de la République, Chef de l'Etat;
- Monsieur ALI N'DIAYE IBRAHIM, Conseiller technique du Premier Ministre;
- Monsieur IBRAHIM JEAN ETIENNE, Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature;
- Monsieur OUSSEINI DJIBAGE MAMAN SANI, Directeur General des Droits de l'Homme, de la Protection Judiciaire Juvénile et de l'Action Sociale, Président du Comité interministériel charge de l'élaboration des rapports aux Organes de Traités et de !'Examen Périodique Universel;
- Madame HAMADOU MARIAMA SOURGUIA, Inspectrice des Services au Ministère de la Sante et de l'Hygiène Publiques;
- Madame OUMA LAHEROU CHEFFOU, Directrice des Droits de l'Homme au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme;
- Madame BINTA MOHA MAIGA MAMOUDOU, Directrice des Migrations et des Réfugies au Ministère de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité Publique et de l'Administration du Territoire;
- Monsieur ADAMOU MOUSSA ALI, Directeur des Conseils de Cabinet et des Conseils des Ministres;
- Monsieur BOUBACAR AMADOU, Conseiller des Affaires Etrangères à la Direction des Affaires Juridiques (MAEC);
- Monsieur ISSIAKOU ABDOU, Deuxième Conseiller à la Mission Permanente de la République du Niger à Genève;
- Monsieur ABDOUL AZIZ DAOUDA SALIFOU, Deuxième Conseiller à la Mission Permanente de la République du Niger à Genève;
- Monsieur LIMAN YAHAYA BOUBACAR, Attache de Protocole du Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, Garde des Sceaux, Charge des Relations avec les Institutions.