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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review^{*, **}

Liberia

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



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fiftieth session from 3 to 14 November 2025. The review of Liberia was held at the 2nd meeting, on 3 November 2025. The delegation of Liberia was headed by Ezekiel Barclay Pajibo, Minister-Counsellor, Chargé d'affaires a.i. At its 15th meeting, held on 14 November 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Liberia.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Liberia: Bangladesh, Bulgaria and Côte d'Ivoire.

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 Liberia:

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

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

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

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Liberia 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 Liberia stated its deep commitment to the universal periodic review. Since the previous review, Liberia had made measurable progress across multiple sectors. Liberia remained steadfast in sustaining peace and promoting development by embedding respect for human rights, the rule of law and confidence in democratic processes. During three fair elections, Liberia had demonstrated that the democratic turnover of power was durable and reliable. Under the leadership of the President, Joseph Nyuma Boakai, the Government was resolved to reinforce the rule of law, deepen democratic spaces, uphold human rights and accelerate socioeconomic development.

6. Liberia was modernizing its justice sector by expanding capacity-building for prosecutors and judges through ongoing training on human rights law and international humanitarian law, improving case-management systems to expedite processes and enhancing access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable populations.

7. Liberia had further aligned national legislation with international human rights obligations and had strengthened institutions such as the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission. It had undertaken regional outreach and awareness-raising campaigns to increase public understanding and engagement.

8. In 2024, the Government had issued an executive order establishing the Office for the Establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court. In 2025, it had expanded its mandate through another executive order to include the creation of a national anti-corruption court,

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/50/LBR/3](#).

and legislation to formally establish the special war crimes court had been proposed. They were to be launched in 2026 and in 2027, respectively. Liberia would seek additional international technical and financial support as those courts become operational, and was grateful to OHCHR and United Nations partners for their continued assistance in advancing those critical accountability initiatives.

9. A national human rights defenders policy had been drafted and transmitted to the Cabinet for approval and imminent adoption. The delegation acknowledged the valuable technical and financial support of OHCHR in that process.

10. Liberia reaffirmed its commitment to abolishing the death penalty and to aligning domestic law with its international human rights obligations. In 2022, the Senate had unanimously adopted a bill to abolish the death penalty and had sent it to the House of Representatives for concurrence. A revised draft was before the Cabinet for approval and transmission to the legislature. In November, with support from the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, nationwide consultations would be undertaken on establishing a national preventive mechanism and the drafting of related legislation would be initiated.

11. Liberia had established the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, which required enhanced capacity to deliver timely, high-quality reporting that met international standards.

12. Liberia called upon States that had made recommendations, multilateral partners and international donors to provide funding and technical cooperation to strengthen national capacity and ensure that the recommendations received were realized.

13. Persistent poverty, high unemployment, limited infrastructure and low literacy rates were challenges. Cultural attitudes, stigma and social norms continued to impede progress on women's rights, sexual orientation and gender-identity issues.

14. In terms of security and accountability, reports persisted of the excessive use of force by security actors, arbitrary detention, ill-treatment in custody and weak complaint and redress mechanisms.

15. Inadequate follow-up on national investigations undermined public confidence in accountability processes. Weak data collection, monitoring and reporting hindered evidence-based decision-making and transparency.

16. The implementation of universal periodic review recommendations sometimes suffered from fragmentation, duplication and weak alignment across ministries and agencies. Ensuring sustainability beyond project cycles and donor funding remained an ongoing challenge. The interface of civil society, local communities and marginalized voices needed to be strengthened to ensure participatory implementation and oversight.

17. Liberia was committed to intensifying efforts in priority areas and appealed for technical and financial support.

18. Liberia would empower county-level human-rights and justice institutions through staffing, training, technology and infrastructure. It would roll out digital case-tracking systems to link courts, prosecutorial offices and oversight bodies across all counties.

19. Liberia would also refine and enforce codes of conduct for security and law enforcement agencies, strengthen internal accountability mechanisms and establish complaint and redress mechanisms, including civilian oversight. Prison reform would be accelerated to reduce congestion, improve health services and ensure humane treatment.

20. Liberia would further expand legal aid and paralegal services for women, children, persons with disabilities and rural populations, broaden social protection schemes, targeted safety nets and healthcare access and intensify national campaigns to combat discriminatory norms and biases in partnership with civil society and traditional leaders.

21. Liberia would implement robust data collection on human rights indicators, strengthen coordination mechanisms to monitor progress, report on setbacks and adjust strategies. It would ensure participatory oversight through civil society forums, parliamentary engagement and citizen-feedback channels.

22. Human-rights education would be mainstreamed into school curricula, police and judicial training and public-awareness programmes. Liberia would foster a culture of rights and responsibilities at the grass-roots level through media, community forums and local engagement.

23. Liberia, through its national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, committed to submitting reports to the treaty bodies on a timely basis, to engaging constructively with the special procedures and to presenting a midterm review to the Human Rights Council. It would continue to invite technical assistance from United Nations agencies, civil society, regional bodies and bilateral partners in capacity-building, training and institutional reform.

24. Liberia sought cooperation and support from the international community in the following areas: (a) technical assistance in justice sector reform, human rights monitoring, digitalization, institutional design and oversight frameworks; (b) capacity-building and training for judges, prosecutors, police, corrections officers, human rights defenders and local authorities; (c) decentralizing the judicial infrastructure, including prison reform, legal aid expansion, social protection and education systems; (d) partnerships with civil society, academia and regional human rights institutions to promote knowledge exchange and collaborative implementation; and (e) support for data systems, research and innovation to strengthen monitoring, evaluation and evidence-based policymaking.

25. Child marriage persisted in Liberia in hidden and informal customary arrangements. The Government would continue to bolster its monitoring and awareness-raising initiatives to ensure that both statutory and customary marriages adhered to minimum age standards and that non-compliant unions were detected and remedied. Liberia would intensify outreach to traditional leaders, community actors and the media and strengthen the enforcement of laws to protect all girls from early marriage and ensure that they completed their education and could fully enjoy their rights.

26. Liberia remained firmly committed to eliminating female genital mutilation. At the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing, the President of Liberia, Mr. Boakai, had made a firm and resolute commitment to permanently abolishing harmful cultural practices in Liberia, including female genital mutilation. In his address, he had declared a permanent ban on harmful cultural practices by transforming a three-year moratorium into enforceable national law and backing alternative livelihood programmes and national dialogues. Recognizing the deep cultural sensitivities surrounding the practice, Liberia was advancing a careful yet firm strategy, engaging traditional and religious leaders through dialogue and “initiation without mutilation” ceremonies.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 78 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Georgia welcomed the commitment of Liberia to ratifying international treaties and the resubmission to the parliament of the bill on the abolition of the death penalty. It encouraged the further alignment of national laws with international standards.

29. Germany welcomed efforts regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, but expressed concern over delays in ratifying and implementing human rights treaties and alarm at the scope of violence and discrimination against women and girls.

30. Ghana commended Liberia for its efforts to improve access to quality and inclusive education and advance economic and social rights through the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development 2025–2029.

31. Guyana noted with appreciation the active implementation by Liberia of the National Action Plan for Child Welfare and Protection (2021–2025).

32. The Holy See made recommendations.

33. Iceland welcomed the delegation of Liberia and its national report.

34. Indonesia acknowledged the continued efforts of Liberia to strengthen the capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the proposed war and economic crimes court to advance the rule of law.
35. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the delegation of Liberia, noted the launch of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development and encouraged efforts to advance development and the well-being of all.
36. Iraq expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Liberia in preparing the national report.
37. Ireland acknowledged the progress made by Liberia, including on transitional justice, but expressed concern about sexual and gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and threats against LGBTIQ+ persons.
38. Italy expressed appreciation for the commitment of Liberia to the universal periodic review and commended it for supporting the General Assembly resolution on the global moratorium on the death penalty.
39. Jordan welcomed the cooperation of Liberia with the universal periodic review mechanism and praised its legal and institutional reforms.
40. Latvia encouraged Liberia to continue fulfilling its commitments, including by strengthening cooperation with human rights mechanisms and implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan 2025–2030.
41. Lebanon noted efforts to align customary law with international obligations, combat trafficking in persons and alleviate poverty, and commended Liberia for implementing two national human rights action plans, while encouraging the drafting of a third.
42. Lesotho noted the work by Liberia in strengthening human rights, healthcare, education, anti-trafficking measures and legal reforms.
43. Malawi commended Liberia for its efforts to protect and promote human rights.
44. Malaysia commended Liberia for its efforts to advance human rights in accordance with international standards and made three recommendations.
45. Maldives welcomed the delegation and commended the efforts of Liberia to advance human rights, including by strengthening national mechanisms and protecting the rights of children.
46. The Marshall Islands welcomed the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development and efforts made to strengthen climate resilience.
47. Mauritius welcomed progress made by Liberia and commended the country for launching the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
48. Mexico acknowledged the 2022 amendments to the Aliens and Nationality Act to guarantee the right to dual nationality.
49. Montenegro encouraged Liberia to proceed with the operationalization of a war crimes and national anti-corruption court and expressed regret that the full criminalization of female genital mutilation on women and girls of all ages was still pending.
50. Morocco commended Liberia for its participatory approach to the drafting of the national report.
51. Mozambique commended Liberia for its continued efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law in the country.
52. Namibia commended Liberia for its continued cooperation with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.
53. Nepal noted initiatives taken by Liberia in the fields of good governance, access to justice and women's empowerment.

54. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended Liberia for undertaking legal reforms to respect international human rights standards. It remained concerned about the restrictive space for media freedom and the criminalization of same-sex sexual behaviour.
55. Sierra Leone commended Liberia for its efforts to promote peace, reconciliation and democratic governance and to align its customary law with international law, and for the progress made to abolish the death penalty and advance the prevention of torture and ill-treatment.
56. Oman welcomed efforts made on good governance and combating corruption, noting the adoption of the Act on Local Administration and the establishment of the Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission.
57. The Philippines welcomed the steps taken to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous review cycle, including the ratification and incorporation into domestic law of international human rights instruments.
58. Portugal welcomed the establishment of the Office for the Establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court and the steps taken to implement the revised Rape Act.
59. Romania expressed appreciation for the efforts made since the previous review of Liberia in the areas of transitional justice, education and the implementation of the Rape Act.
60. The Russian Federation commended Liberia for its efforts to harmonize national legislation with international human rights standards, but noted concerns, including the difficult socioeconomic situation, excessive use of force by law enforcement personnel, judicial bias, the influence of local clans and pressure on independent media.
61. Senegal commended Liberia for its commitment to bringing its domestic legislation into line with international human rights standards, including the review of all discriminatory laws by the Law Reform Commission.
62. Nigeria welcomed the progress achieved through the implementation of two national human rights action plans and the ongoing development of a third plan and commended Liberia for adopting the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.
63. Singapore welcomed efforts by Liberia to improve educational outcomes and to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
64. Slovenia encouraged Liberia to strengthen the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and ensure that the war and economic crimes court became operational and was resourced.
65. South Africa welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2024–2028.
66. Spain recognized efforts made to protect the rights of women and girls, with the suspension of female genital mutilation until 2026.
67. The Sudan welcomed the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, the child protection plan and ongoing efforts towards penitentiary reform.
68. Sweden expressed concern over insufficient protection for persons in marginalized situations from harassment and discrimination and called for stronger efforts to promote gender equality.
69. Switzerland thanked Liberia for its report.
70. Togo welcomed the launch of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development 2025–2029, with a focus on the promotion and protection of human rights.
71. Tunisia commended Liberia for its efforts to implement previous recommendations by adopting legislation, strategies and policies to strengthen the national legal and institutional human rights framework.
72. Ukraine commended Liberia for its progress in implementing previous recommendations, highlighting efforts made to strengthen human rights mechanisms through ratifying core United Nations treaties and key optional protocols.

73. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about ongoing discrimination against marginalized groups and continuing barriers preventing women and girls from enjoying their fundamental human rights.

74. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made to implement the recommendations emanating from the third universal periodic review cycle.

75. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the harmonization of customary law and constitutional reforms and commended Liberia for implementing the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and strengthening the Independent National Commission on Human Rights.

76. Viet Nam commended Liberia for launching the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development and the Excellence in Learning in Liberia Project and for increasing the education budget allocation.

77. Zimbabwe commended Liberia for its efforts to strengthen good governance, fight corruption and advance transitional justice.

78. Armenia welcomed the efforts of Liberia in promoting women's political participation, addressing sexual and gender-based violence and improving access to education.

79. The delegation of Liberia elaborated upon progress concerning the ratification of international human rights instruments, accountability for past war crimes, the abolition of the death penalty, combating trafficking in women and girls, addressing harmful traditional practices, protecting the rights of older persons and issues relating to same-sex relations.

80. The ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was actively being considered. The delegation reaffirmed the country's commitment to ratifying the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, noting that progress had been delayed by other human rights priorities and the financial constraints associated with national consultations.

81. Liberia reported progress in establishing the war and economic crimes court through 2025 legislation, ensuring victim representation, community consultations and prioritizing reparations and psychosocial support in line with the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Consultations had begun in five counties under the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation.

82. Moreover, a forthcoming 2025–2028 national action plan on trafficking in persons, aimed at ensuring assistance and protection services for victims, particularly women and girls in rural areas, had been announced. Planned measures included mobile legal aid clinics, county-level safe shelters, outreach in Indigenous languages and partnerships with civil society. An allocation of \$5 million had been made in the 2025 budget to launch the initiative.

83. While reaffirming the commitment of Liberia to human rights for all, the delegation emphasized that same-sex relationships remained a highly sensitive issue. Consensual same-sex conduct continued to be criminalized as "voluntary sodomy" under the Penal Code, punishable by up to one year of imprisonment. The delegation noted that recent legislative proposals sought to further tighten penalties or explicitly outlaw same-sex relationships, reflecting strong societal resistance rooted in faith and cultural values.

84. In July 2022, the Senate had passed a bill on the abolition of the death penalty, which it had later recalled, to align with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. A revised draft had been prepared and, on 18 March 2025, the Ministry of Justice had concluded a national validation exercise for the draft act to amend title 26 of the Liberian Code of Laws Revised, targeting amendments to sentencing and penalties. The reform, pending cabinet approval, reflected the commitment of Liberia to harmonizing domestic law with its international obligations and advancing Sustainable Development Goal 16, particularly targets 16.1 and 16.3 of the Goals.

85. Furthermore, the delegation affirmed that the Constitution and laws of Liberia prohibited torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It

acknowledged that, while some individuals acting on their own convictions may have engaged in excesses, joint efforts led by civil society, the Ministry of Justice and legislators had been initiated to review the 2011 national anti-torture bill for resubmission to the legislature. Moreover, in August 2025, the Government had submitted its initial report to the Committee against Torture, advancing efforts to clarify definitions under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and identify gaps in the justice system.

86. Regarding age discrimination, the delegation recalled that Liberia had embarked on national consultations to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa and to formulate an older persons' rights policy aimed at combating ageism through legislation, social protection and age-friendly infrastructure, noting that a stakeholder workshop remained pending.

87. The delegation stressed continued progress towards eliminating harmful traditional practices. In 2022, the National Council of Chiefs and Elders of Liberia, supported by relevant ministries, had announced a three-year moratorium on female genital mutilation, while vocational and heritage centres had been established for former practitioners. The delegation stressed that the Children's Act prohibited marriage under the age of 18 and traditional leaders had formally committed to ending child marriage. In October 2025, the Government had held a national consultative dialogue on harmful practices and the President had reaffirmed at the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, marking the thirtieth anniversary of the World Conference on Women, his commitment to moving from a moratorium to a permanent legal ban on female genital mutilation and child marriage.

88. Liberia committed to submitting its midterm review within two years, detailing the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review and progress under the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development.

89. Australia acknowledged the legislative measures taken by Liberia to abolish the death penalty but remained concerned about the ongoing prevalence of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation practices.

90. Bangladesh noted the steps taken by Liberia to align its customary laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

91. Belgium encouraged Liberia to continue its efforts to address remaining challenges across various areas, particularly those related to gender equality and children's rights.

92. Botswana supported efforts regarding women's rights, including by aligning customary laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, legal amendments, gender policies and tackling harmful practices.

93. Brazil welcomed the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and efforts to strengthen the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, but expressed concern at the labour rights situation, particularly child labour.

94. Burkina Faso welcomed the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition Policy for 2024–2031 and measures to combat female genital mutilation.

95. Burundi welcomed initiatives to combat female genital mutilation, promote gender equality, prevent sexual and gender-based violence, protect children and remove barriers to women's political participation. It encouraged Liberia to continue improving healthcare for vulnerable populations.

96. Canada commended Liberia for its efforts to maintain political stability and encouraged efforts to improve the human rights situation, particularly for marginalized and minority groups.

97. Chad welcomed measures to implement the two national human rights action plans and steps taken to operationalize the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up.

98. Chile congratulated Liberia on the strengthening of its human rights institutions and highlighted the launch of the first National Plan on Business and Human Rights.

99. China commended Liberia for its efforts and achievements in human rights, welcoming initiatives to reduce poverty, promote education and employment and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups.
100. Colombia made recommendations.
101. The Congo commended Liberia for ratifying relevant international and regional legal instruments and strengthening domestic legislative and regulatory texts.
102. Costa Rica acknowledged the National Social Protection System, which included programmes for the economic empowerment of women, and the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development.
103. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the implementation of the National Action Plan for Child Welfare and Protection (2021–2025) and cooperation by Liberia with international human rights mechanisms.
104. Cuba acknowledged efforts by Liberia to reform its Constitution and the results of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, strengthening institutions and promoting citizen participation.
105. Cyprus commended Liberia for aligning legislation with international human rights standards and called for stronger efforts to eliminate disparities and structural barriers to equal access to services.
106. Czechia commended Liberia for its successful conduct of the 2023 general elections and the peaceful power transition and welcomed the effective implementation of electoral rights.
107. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended Liberia for the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2024–2028.
108. The Dominican Republic acknowledged progress made in transitional justice, the commitment to abolishing the death penalty and legislative amendments regarding nationality, gender-based violence and maternity leave, and measures to reduce child marriage.
109. Eritrea commended Liberia for its commitment to human rights and poverty reduction through the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development, which was aimed at reducing multidimensional poverty and increasing formal employment.
110. Estonia encouraged Liberia to continue democratic reforms and human rights protection and to revise and reintroduce the bill to abolish the death penalty to the legislature for adoption.
111. Eswatini commended Liberia for its progress in increasing enrolment in primary and basic education.
112. Ethiopia welcomed the commitment of Liberia to advancing human rights, democratic governance and sustainable development, efforts to strengthen institutions and progress in advancing social development.
113. France invited Liberia to continue efforts to promote and protect human rights.
114. Gabon welcomed the measures taken to align customary law with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to combat harmful practices.
115. The Gambia commended Liberia for its efforts to harmonize domestic legislation with international human rights standards and progress made in prison reform and human rights training for law enforcement personnel.
116. In its final statement, Liberia expressed appreciation for the constructive and well-informed recommendations received, noting that it had carefully considered them. The delegation acknowledged that Liberia was being accompanied in its efforts and had embraced the sentiments and views expressed during the interactive dialogue. To conclude, it emphasized that building a democratic society required ensuring a dignified livelihood for

all, highlighting skills development, employment promotion and investment in health and education as essential foundations for a productive economy in which all Liberians could prosper.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

117.1 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Marshall Islands) (Namibia);

117.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Chile) (Germany);

117.3 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on a communications procedure (Belgium);

117.4 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Namibia);

117.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Chile) (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (Ukraine);

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

117.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (Mexico);

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

117.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and address gender-based violence by fully implementing the Domestic Violence Act signed into law in 2019 (Australia);

117.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana) (Nigeria);

117.11 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Malawi);

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

117.13 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

117.14 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Togo);

117.15 Reinforce access to justice through the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the establishment of a national preventive mechanism against torture (Brazil);

117.16 Continue on the path to improving the human rights environment through the ratification of key human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mauritius);

117.17 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a Party, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Cyprus);

117.18 Continue to bring national legislation into line with international standards on human rights (Russian Federation);

117.19 Continue efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework in the area of human rights and boost the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Sudan);

117.20 Finalize public consultations on constitutional reform to address provisions of the Liberian Constitution in order to align it with international human rights standards (South Africa);

117.21 Ensure the full and effective implementation of newly adopted laws by, inter alia, allocating adequate resources and adopting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track compliance and impact, especially in areas such as domestic violence, public health and access to justice (Botswana);

117.22 Finalize and implement the third National Human Rights Action Plan (2025–2030) (Nigeria);

117.23 Continue efforts aiming at adopting the third National Human Rights Action Plan, for the period 2025–2030 (Morocco);

117.24 Consider budgetary support for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and budgetary support for the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (Malawi);

117.25 Strengthen efforts to enable the Independent National Commission on Human Rights to effectively fulfil its mandate by providing sufficient financial and human resources (Jordan);

117.26 Allocate sufficient resources to the Independent National Commission on Human Rights to enable it to effectively carry out its functions (Gabon);

117.27 Continue strengthening the capacities of the national human rights institution, including through the provision of adequate financial resources (Morocco);

117.28 Establish an operational independent preventive mechanism in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and continue working on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (South Africa);

- 117.29 Establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica);
- 117.30 Establish a national preventive mechanism according to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to improve the living conditions of prisoners (Czechia);
- 117.31 Fully operationalize the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up in the area of human rights (Togo);
- 117.32 Redouble efforts to address the backlog of reports to treaty bodies (Burkina Faso);
- 117.33 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that includes an expanded list of prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 117.34 Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that protects against violence, exclusion and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and HIV status (Uruguay);
- 117.35 Strengthen inclusive service delivery and anti-discrimination mechanisms to address structural barriers to equality (Guyana);
- 117.36 Protect the human rights of individuals belonging to marginalized groups by preventing discrimination, guaranteeing equal treatment under the law and ensuring full access to justice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.37 Ensure the protection and equal enjoyment of human rights for persons in marginalized situations, including through measures to prevent harassment, discrimination and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Sweden);
- 117.38 Abolish the death penalty (Côte d'Ivoire) (France);
- 117.39 Abolish swiftly the death penalty in accordance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);
- 117.40 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);
- 117.41 Abolish the death penalty, in line with the obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.42 Abolish the death penalty in line with the international obligations of Liberia under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Czechia);
- 117.43 Codify the abolition of the death penalty in national legislation to fully comply with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, to which Liberia acceded in 2005 (Switzerland);
- 117.44 Finalize the ongoing legislative reforms to abolish the death penalty in domestic 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 (Portugal);

- 117.45 Intensify the ongoing efforts to adopt the legislative reform aimed at the abolition of the death penalty in accordance with the provisions of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 117.46 Accelerate efforts to abolish the death penalty by amending the Penal Code and the Constitution in accordance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);
- 117.47 Continue to encourage the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and expedite the passage of the bill on this matter (Dominican Republic);
- 117.48 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);
- 117.49 Expedite the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);
- 117.50 Fully comply with the obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 117.51 Advance in legislative discussions to abolish the death penalty, in compliance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);
- 117.52 Implement the measures necessary for the effective abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);
- 117.53 Establish a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Marshall Islands);
- 117.54 Establish a legal moratorium on the application of the death penalty, commute existing sentences and expedite the adoption of the bill to abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Spain);
- 117.55 Consider concluding domestic legal processes with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);
- 117.56 Abolish the death penalty from the national legal framework and commute all outstanding death sentences to prison sentences (Mexico);
- 117.57 Complete the legal procedure initiated for the adoption of the law on the full abolition of capital punishment (Montenegro);
- 117.58 Finalize the abolition of the death penalty in law (Slovenia);
- 117.59 Submit to the national legislature for enactment the legislation aimed at abolishing the death penalty for all offences (South Africa);
- 117.60 Adopt legislation that criminalizes torture and ensures reparations for victims (Dominican Republic);
- 117.61 Enact laws to criminalize and prevent torture (Estonia);
- 117.62 Adopt and enact a law against torture to ensure full compliance with the obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Switzerland);
- 117.63 Adopt a comprehensive anti-torture law and continue efforts to establish a fully operational national preventive mechanism (Lebanon);

117.64 Strengthen the ongoing process of establishing a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);

117.65 Investigate all allegations of torture by law enforcement officials and punish perpetrators (Russian Federation);

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

117.67 Provide appropriate training to the National Police to prevent excessive use of force, with an emphasis on the protection of human rights (Colombia);

117.68 Take concrete measures to combat corruption, particularly within public institutions, to ensure the realization of human rights for all, especially those rights that are contingent upon access to public services, such as health, care and education (Holy See);

117.69 Continue policies and plans in the area of practices for good governance and combating corruption (Sudan);

117.70 Strengthen anti-corruption mechanisms and promote good governance to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of public resources (Canada);

117.71 Maintain and reinforce concrete measures to preserve peace, national cohesion and reconciliation, including through inclusive governance (Sierra Leone);

117.72 Strengthen youth participation in decision-making at all levels (Nigeria);

117.73 Enforce accountability for human rights abuses by implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations (Lesotho);

117.74 Continue to provide vocational training and legal aid services to detainees and expand the provision of those services to persons recently released from incarceration (Ghana);

117.75 Improve prison conditions, including addressing issues such as overcrowding, violence and lack of access to food and medical care, and ensure that the deprivation of liberty does not also result in deprivation of dignity (Holy See);

117.76 Step up efforts to improve prison conditions and ensure protection of the rights of all detained persons (Italy);

117.77 Improve jail conditions, guarantee access to legal aid and address extended pretrial detention to fortify the administration of justice (Lesotho);

117.78 Strengthen the policies implemented to improve prison conditions and adapt the prison system to international human rights standards, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

117.79 Scale up efforts to finalize the draft correctional services bill (Iraq);

117.80 Provide the financial and logistical resources needed to construct the Cheesemanburg prison (Malawi);

117.81 Continue the actions undertaken to guarantee access to justice for the entire population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

117.82 Ensure timely access to justice through legal aid and court decentralization and assure prompt, impartial investigations, as well as effective remedies to victims (Cyprus);

117.83 Typify the crime of torture in accordance with international standards and establish an independent national prevention mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

117.84 Ensure the effective functioning of the war and economic crimes court and fully implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Slovenia);

117.85 Take specific measures to implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Gambia);

117.86 Realize the commitments made regarding transitional justice, including by providing the resources necessary for the functioning of the Office for the Establishment of a War and Economic Crimes Court (France);

117.87 Institutionalize the work of the war and economic crimes court through legislation to advance justice, ensure accountability and promote national reconciliation (Canada);

117.88 Expand civic education and participation in public accountability processes (Georgia);

117.89 Adopt comprehensive legislation protecting freedom of expression online, including data protection (Estonia);

117.90 Ensure a safe, respectful and enabling environment online and offline for civil society, journalists and human rights defenders (Latvia);

117.91 Guarantee freedom of expression and of the press through the effective implementation of the 2019 law (Kamara Abdullah Kamara Act on Freedom of the Press) and create a safe environment for human rights defenders and journalists (Spain);

117.92 Fully implement and enforce the Kamara Abdullah Kamara Act on Freedom of the Press, which decriminalizes speech offences, such as sedition and criminal libel against the President (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

117.93 End child, early and forced marriage (Iceland);

117.94 Continue strengthening the enforcement and prosecution of trafficking-related crimes by solidifying investigative and prosecutorial capacities (Georgia);

117.95 Continue strengthening the prosecution of trafficking-related crimes and providing adequate assistance and protection for victims (Cyprus);

117.96 Strengthen mechanisms for the prosecution and punishment of offences related to trafficking in persons (Togo);

117.97 Enhance the capacity of law enforcement to prevent and combat trafficking in children, forced labour and child labour in supply chains (Guyana);

117.98 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including internal trafficking from rural to urban areas, where children are often the victims (Indonesia);

117.99 Intensify the prevention and prosecution of trafficking in persons, especially when victims are children and women, while supporting affected vulnerable communities through awareness and effective protective measures (Italy);

- 117.100 Continue to take effective measures to combat trafficking in persons and to rehabilitate victims (Russian Federation);
- 117.101 Continue to reinforce efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, in particular children who are victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation (Bangladesh);
- 117.102 Strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour and trafficking in children by expanding survivor-centred support, particularly in rural areas (Maldives);
- 117.103 Continue strengthening and effectively implementing the legal and institutional framework to protect children from exploitation and child labour (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 117.104 Redouble efforts to combat child labour (Congo);
- 117.105 Strengthen legislation on the elimination of child labour and its root causes (Estonia);
- 117.106 Enhance prevention and rehabilitation efforts to address the growing problem of drug abuse, particularly among youth (Holy See);
- 117.107 Expand vocational training opportunities to address youth employability challenges (Congo);
- 117.108 Continue to provide vocational training and legal aid services to detainees and expand the provision of those services to persons recently released from incarceration to promote social reintegration (Gambia);
- 117.109 Strengthen workers' rights by enforcing labour standards, improving safety and eliminating child labour (Lesotho);
- 117.110 Enact constitutional guarantees and reinforce policies that strengthen labour rights, prevent workplace discrimination and improve working conditions in all sectors (Zimbabwe);
- 117.111 Strengthen the enforcement of the Land Rights Act and labour protection laws (Chad);
- 117.112 Expand access to social protection programmes, especially for women, children and persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 117.113 Continue to intensify efforts in poverty reduction to improve people's living standards (China);
- 117.114 Adopt strong measures to combat extreme poverty, promoting sustainable development and social inclusion, especially in rural areas (Mozambique);
- 117.115 Intensify efforts aimed at reducing multidimensional poverty and increasing formal employment (Oman);
- 117.116 Ensure effective implementation of the five-year national development programme aimed at improving living standards, with emphasis on social welfare and healthcare (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 117.117 Allocate more resources and funds to public infrastructure and basic necessities with a view to addressing inequalities in education, sanitation and employment (Bangladesh);
- 117.118 Improve infrastructure on sanitation, potable water and electricity in rural areas (Cyprus);
- 117.119 Further advance implementation of food security strategies to ensure adequate nutrition for all, particularly addressing food scarcity and malnutrition in rural communities (Viet Nam);
- 117.120 Increase support for school feeding programmes and child welfare initiatives to enable more children to thrive (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 117.121 Ensure access to safe abortion and sexual and reproductive health services (Iceland);
- 117.122 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services for all women and girls aiming at reducing the level of maternal mortality and early pregnancy among adolescents (Montenegro);
- 117.123 Take concrete measures to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights, including by ensuring and expanding access to safe and legal abortion services for women and girls (Sweden);
- 117.124 Advance the restructuring and adoption of measures related to the Public Health Act, with the aim of expanding access to safe and legal abortion services, with a view to reducing maternal mortality and defending women's reproductive rights (Colombia);
- 117.125 Strengthen primary healthcare coverage in rural and underserved areas (Malaysia);
- 117.126 Redouble efforts to strengthen healthcare in rural areas (Burundi);
- 117.127 Increase efforts and resources towards improving physical infrastructure and healthcare facilities and extend healthcare services to remote areas (Zimbabwe);
- 117.128 Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality healthcare, particularly maternal and reproductive health services in rural areas, to reduce maternal mortality and improve health outcomes for persons in vulnerable situations (Viet Nam);
- 117.129 Enhance the national strategies and plans that ensure that barriers to healthcare access for women and other vulnerable groups are addressed (Zimbabwe);
- 117.130 Review regularly initiatives implementing national health policies to improve care for vulnerable populations and strengthen their implementation strategies to ensure effective delivery and sustainable results (Eritrea);
- 117.131 Strengthen training and resources for community health workers to enhance access to essential health services (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 117.132 Expand health services to the extent possible, improving hospital infrastructure and ensuring comprehensive training for medical personnel (Cuba);
- 117.133 Continue to increase investment in public health to better safeguard peoples' right to health (China);
- 117.134 Strengthen the implementation of national policies and programmes related to health and drinking water with the aim of improving the care received by vulnerable populations, ensuring inclusiveness and universal access to essential health services (Costa Rica);
- 117.135 Guarantee comprehensive sexual education in and out of school settings (Iceland);
- 117.136 Adopt legislation and policy measures to guarantee the re-entry of adolescent mothers into formal education by removing barriers, offering support services and promoting school and community acceptance of girls' return to education after childbirth (Botswana);
- 117.137 Continue efforts to increase school enrolment and literacy rates and to boost the funding for education (Congo);
- 117.138 Continue to increase investment in education and further reduce the school dropout rate (China);

- 117.139 Continue efforts to increase investment in education and vocational training, with particular focus on empowering youth, women and persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);
- 117.140 Continue to promote quality, human rights-based education for all, with priority attention to children and people with disabilities, in order to reduce gaps and strengthen sustainable development (Costa Rica);
- 117.141 Support the recently launched Excellence in Learning in Liberia Project through sufficient resources and teacher training to improve literacy and numeracy outcomes for all children (Eritrea);
- 117.142 Continue to expand access to quality education, with a special focus on girls, children in rural areas and other marginalized groups (Philippines);
- 117.143 Scale up efforts to ensure universal access to quality education, particularly for girls and children living in rural areas (Nepal);
- 117.144 Continue efforts to enhance access to quality education by investing in school infrastructure, improving teacher training and removing barriers that hinder girls' access to education (Indonesia);
- 117.145 Continue efforts to improve educational outcomes for children and youth (Singapore);
- 117.146 Advance economic and social rights by enhancing access to quality education, healthcare and employment opportunities, particularly for youth and Indigenous and rural communities (Armenia);
- 117.147 Continue to strengthen measures to ensure inclusive access to quality primary and secondary education (Senegal);
- 117.148 Ensure quality education for all children, including improving access to education for girls (Estonia);
- 117.149 Continue to improve and ensure access to education, particularly for girls and marginalized groups (Eswatini);
- 117.150 Improve access to quality education, especially in rural areas, by providing and improving school infrastructure and ensuring opportunities, particularly for children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds (Holy See);
- 117.151 Consider expanding the free education programme to include grades 10 to 12 and amending the 2011 Children's Act to ensure at least 12 years of free, compulsory primary and secondary education, as well as 1 year of free pre-primary education (Sierra Leone);
- 117.152 Continue strengthening budget allocations for education and enhancing the efficiency of resource management (Oman);
- 117.153 Amend the laws to guarantee 12 years of free primary and secondary education, and at least 1 year of free pre-primary education (Romania);
- 117.154 Guarantee 12 years of primary and secondary education and at least 1 year of free pre-primary education (Dominican Republic);
- 117.155 Enshrine the right to education for all in the Constitution and in legislation, without discrimination, with at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Eswatini);
- 117.156 Enshrine the right to education for all in the Constitution, including at least 12 years of free primary and secondary education (Gambia);
- 117.157 Take concrete steps to increase enrolment in education and increase literacy by allocating adequate resources in accordance with international benchmarks (Eswatini);

117.158 Advance equitable access to clean water and sanitation, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly for people in vulnerable situations (Indonesia);

117.159 Take extra steps for environmental protection, climate resilience and implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Armenia);

117.160 Improve environmental protection and the right to a healthy environment by promoting sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change (Mozambique);

117.161 Strengthen measures taken towards climate change mitigation and adaptation (Nepal);

117.162 Continue efforts to ensure resilience among vulnerable groups in the face of climate change (Tunisia);

117.163 Pursue efforts to integrate effective gender-responsive approaches into environmental, climate change and disaster risk-reduction policies (Marshall Islands);

117.164 Intensify efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable development, as well as good governance, through the implementation of the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (Malaysia);

117.165 Strengthen and promote the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development and its five-year national development plan in order to fully guarantee the right to development of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

117.166 Continue promoting inclusive and sustainable economic development through job creation, entrepreneurship support and targeted poverty reduction initiatives, especially for women and youth (Ethiopia);

117.167 Implement the recommendations of the European Union election observation mission of 2023, particularly those on introducing effective measures to ensure equal opportunities for all eligible voters to register and exercise the right to vote (Czechia);

117.168 Implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Sudan);

117.169 Take specific measures to implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, including the establishment of a transitional justice tribunal (Colombia);

117.170 Strengthen reconciliation to ensure that there is transitional justice and rehabilitation (Tunisia);

117.171 Continue the efforts already undertaken in the area of transitional justice and dealing with the past (Switzerland);

117.172 Expedite the process of adoption of legislation that fully criminalizes and permanently outlaws the practice of female genital mutilation for all ages (Romania);

117.173 Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and eradicating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including criminalizing female genital mutilation, child marriage and sexual violence (Chile);

117.174 Strengthen legislation aimed at criminalizing gender-based violations and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (Cyprus);

117.175 Strengthen actions to adapt the legal system to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on progress in this area (Costa Rica);

- 117.176 Increase efforts to end child marriage, female genital mutilation and gender-based violence and support women's participation in decision-making (Lesotho);
- 117.177 Promote equal access to education and employment for girls and women and advance their opportunities in the political and public life of the country (Latvia);
- 117.178 Promote women's equal participation in public and economic life (Maldives);
- 117.179 Continue the national policy of women's participation in political and economic life (Burundi);
- 117.180 Continue developing national programmes aimed at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women (Cuba);
- 117.181 Enhance measures aimed at promoting women's empowerment and political participation (Philippines);
- 117.182 Intensify efforts to increase the political participation of women, including through addressing structural barriers (Bangladesh);
- 117.183 Continue efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 117.184 Continue implementing the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security in a manner that promotes women's effective participation in decision-making and governance (Oman);
- 117.185 Intensify the fight against female genital mutilation and violence and discrimination against girls and women in general (Germany);
- 117.186 Strengthen measures to eliminate gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment and gender-based violence (Guyana);
- 117.187 Continue working towards eradicating female genital mutilation and combating the scourge of sexual violence against women and girls, including by providing appropriate assistance to victims (Holy See);
- 117.188 Review and strengthen the Domestic Violence Act to criminalize all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 117.189 Eradicate female genital mutilation (Iceland);
- 117.190 Provide the resources necessary to support the provision of care for girls, boys and women who are victims of violence (Iraq);
- 117.191 Ban female genital mutilation in all circumstances, with a view to eradicating the practice completely, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Ireland);
- 117.192 Scale up efforts to prevent gender-based violence, including by expanding victim support services, ensuring thorough investigations and promoting awareness campaigns (Italy);
- 117.193 Adopt specific legal measures to completely ban female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 117.194 Continue the implementation of national programmes to combat violence and enhance the protection of women and girls through community awareness and institutional capacity-building (Jordan);
- 117.195 Effectively address all forms of female genital mutilation by implementing comprehensive multisectoral measures (Latvia);
- 117.196 Strengthen measures to combat female genital mutilation and violence against women through effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, and adopt laws and measures to address all forms of discrimination (Lebanon);

117.197 Enhance measures to prevent and address gender-based violence and discrimination (Maldives);

117.198 Step up efforts to combat violence against women and girls by bolstering the enforcement of laws against sexual violence, including female genital mutilation, and pursuing human rights education on gender equality (Philippines);

117.199 Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, including by adopting legislation that criminalizes all forms of female genital mutilation and ensuring effective implementation of measures to address sexual and gender-based violence (Portugal);

117.200 Continue the policy of strengthening legal mechanisms to combat gender-based violence and violence against children, and ensure their effective implementation (Senegal);

117.201 Strengthen domestic legislation to criminalize sexual violence and establish a fast-track court system for all gender-based sexual violence cases (South Africa);

117.202 Accelerate the criminalization of female genital mutilation, eradicate child marriage by harmonizing customary norms with existing legislation and enforce the law against domestic violence, guaranteeing victims rapid access to justice, psychosocial support services and redress (Spain);

117.203 Strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate female genital mutilation by honouring the commitments made at the national level to legally prohibit the practice (Sweden);

117.204 Accelerate the adoption of the bill criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation and strengthen prevention and awareness-raising measures (Switzerland);

117.205 Continue efforts to put an end to traditional practices affecting children and undermining the physical integrity and autonomy of girls (Tunisia);

117.206 Comply fully with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, criminalizing all forms of female genital mutilation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

117.207 Make every effort to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices by adopting a law to combat female genital mutilation and strengthening the Gender-Based Violence Act (Uruguay);

117.208 Strengthen responses to gender-based violence, shelter provision, psychosocial support and national awareness campaigns (Uruguay);

117.209 Intensify efforts to combat gender-based violence and increase access to support services for survivors (Armenia);

117.210 Implement legislation that prohibits female genital mutilation practices, protects and assists victims and supports educational outreach to relevant communities on the harms of female genital mutilation (Australia);

117.211 Develop a legal framework in the Penal Code explicitly criminalizing the practice of female genital mutilation and providing for specific penalties (Belgium);

117.212 Strengthen efforts to ensure the rights of women and girls, in particular to criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, pass a law against female genital mutilation and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil);

- 117.213 Continue advocating the adoption of legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation of women of all ages (Burkina Faso);
- 117.214 Protect the rights of women and girls by abolishing harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and enforcing laws that safeguard their safety and dignity (Canada);
- 117.215 Prohibit by law all forms of female genital mutilation and promote information aimed at changing this harmful cultural practice for the health of women and girls (Costa Rica);
- 117.216 Consider finalizing and enacting the revised law on domestic violence (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 117.217 Strengthen the fight against female genital mutilation (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 117.218 Finalize the law against domestic violence and approve the bill that criminalizes all forms of female genital mutilation (Dominican Republic);
- 117.219 Strengthen the fight against violence against women and girls, including by banning female genital mutilation, pursuing a proactive policy against this practice and guaranteeing victims' access to justice (France);
- 117.220 Consider adopting the bill making female genital mutilation for all age groups a criminal offence (Gabon);
- 117.221 Adopt a comprehensive legal framework to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, including a ban on female genital mutilation (Gambia);
- 117.222 Strengthen domestic legislation to criminalize violence against children (Ghana);
- 117.223 Strengthen measures for the protection of children and the rights of the child and the prevention of acts of violence against minors (Cuba);
- 117.224 Step up efforts to bolster the legal system to put an end to child labour (Tunisia);
- 117.225 Introduce monitoring and accountability mechanisms to address harmful practices, including the recruitment of girls (Uruguay);
- 117.226 Promote the adoption of legislative and public policy measures aimed at prohibiting and preventing corporal punishment in educational settings, in line with international human rights standards (Colombia);
- 117.227 Develop and implement the National Social Protection Policy and Strategy by comprehensively addressing issues relating to the rights of children and other social groups (Chad);
- 117.228 Implement fully the National Disability Inclusion Policy and expand inclusive services and legal protections for persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups (Guyana);
- 117.229 Fully implement the National Disability Inclusion Policy (Chad);
- 117.230 Fully implement the National Action Plan for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and incorporate the obligations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into national legislation (Lebanon);
- 117.231 Adopt additional actions to protect the rights of persons with disabilities by ensuring access to education, employment and public services (Mozambique);
- 117.232 Ensure the protection in law and in practice of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population such as women, children, older persons, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities (Russian Federation);
- 117.233 Continue efforts to include persons with disabilities in public life (Singapore);

- 117.234 Increase investment to ensure quality and inclusive education for children with disabilities (Malaysia);
- 117.235 Repeal article 14.74 of the Penal Code and legalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);
- 117.236 Repeal provisions criminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults, including article 14.74 of the Penal Code, and implement policies to combat discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);
- 117.237 Repeal sections of the Liberia Penal Code that criminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults, and halt the anti-homosexuality bill that seeks to dramatically escalate both the legal classification and the penalties for such acts (Canada);
- 117.238 Repeal article 14.74 of the Penal Code and take concrete steps to ensure protection from all forms of violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);
- 117.239 Conduct the reviews of the legal framework necessary to repeal legislation that criminalizes consensual same-sex relationships (Colombia);
- 117.240 Eliminate all forms of discrimination by decriminalizing same-sex relationships between adults through reform of the Penal Code (Dominican Republic);
- 117.241 Take steps to decriminalize consensual same-sex relations (Chile);
- 117.242 Decriminalize consensual same-sex relationships between adults, legally prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and investigate and punish homophobic and transphobic violence (Spain);
- 117.243 Ensure the protection of LGBT+ persons by combating the discrimination and intimidation they face and by decriminalizing homosexuality (France);
- 117.244 Reinforce measures to foster a safe and inclusive environment in which the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons are fully respected and protected, in line with the commitments made during the twelfth European Union–Liberia Partnership Dialogue (Portugal);
- 117.245 Develop an act and enforce comprehensive legislation that criminalize all forms of discrimination against persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland).
118. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Liberia was headed by Mr. Ezekiel Barclay Pajibo, Minister-Counsellor, Chargé d'affaires a.i., and composed of the following members:

- Cllr. N. Oswald Tweh, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of the Republic of Liberia;
 - Hon. Emmanuel Yarh, Chair, Committee on Human and Civil Rights, House of Representatives;
 - Cllr. James Nyepan Verdier, Jr., Chief of Staff to the Speaker, House of Representatives;
 - Mr. Fairnoh T. Gbilah, Director for International Engagement, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection;
 - Atty. Nkouessom Wadjie Brice Franklin, Legal Analyst, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Kutaka Devine Togbah, Director of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice (beneficiary of the UPR Voluntary Fund for Participation);
 - Atty. Gabriel F. Ndupellar, Assistant Minister for Rehabilitation, Ministry of Justice.
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