

Responses to Recommendations

SOMALIA

Review in the Working Group: 3 May 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 21 September 2011

Somalia's responses to recommendations (as of 09.01.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	In an written document submitted to the Council on 21 st September, the delegation accepted 151 recs. fully and 4 in parts (underlined in blue)	No additional information provided	Accepted: 155 Rejected: 0 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/18/6:

[A - 98.1. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture \(OP-CAT\), accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance \(CED\) and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court \(France\);](#)

[A - 98.2. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\), adopt national plans to combat violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation, and promote equal opportunities for men and women \(France\);](#)

[A - 98.3. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child \(CRC\) and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and endorse the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups \(France\);](#)

[A - 98.4. Sign and ratify CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, CED, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(CRPD\) and its Optional Protocol, OP-CAT, the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, and ratify CRC and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and OP-ICESCR \(Spain\);](#)

[A - 98.5. Take concrete steps including becoming a party to and implementing CRC and CEDAW \(Japan\);](#)

- A - 98.6. Consider signing and ratifying CEDAW, CRC and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Indonesia);
- A - 98.7. Ratify CEDAW and CRC as soon as possible (Germany);
- A - 98.8. Accede to the core human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly CRC and CEDAW (Australia);
- A - 98.9. Ratify CRC and CEDAW (Costa Rica);
- A - 98.10. Take steps to accede to CRC, and ratify the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols (Philippines);
- A - 98.11. Ratify CRC and its Optional Protocols (Portugal);
- A - 98.12. Ratify CRC, including its two Optional Protocols (Norway);
- A - 98.13. Consider the ratification of CRC and its Optional Protocols (Chile);
- A - 98.14. Ratify CRC and ensure from the beginning that all measures to be adopted for children incorporate its provisions (Uruguay);
- A - 98.15. Ratify CEDAW and its Optional Protocol (Netherlands);
- A - 98.16. Sign, ratify and implement those core international human rights instruments to which it is not yet party and abolish the death penalty (Slovenia);
- A - 98.17. Consider acceding to the international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party and strengthen efforts to obtain technical assistance from OHCHR and international donors (Egypt);
- A - 98.18. Ensure that the fundamental principles of human rights are fully enshrined in the Constitution (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 98.19. Finalize the Federal Constitution by the end of 2011 (Canada);
- A - 98.20. Proactively sustain the constitutional federal process in order to reinforce the long-term protection and respect for human rights and to establish the basis for future democratic elections (Switzerland);
- A - 98.21. Ban FGM by amending the penal code and implement a total elimination of such practice (Italy);
- A - 98.22. Follow through on its stated intent to amend its penal code with provisions to prohibit the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Norway);
- A - 98.23. Amend the Penal Code to prohibit the practice of female genital mutilation (Canada);
- A - 98.24. Amend the Penal Code with provisions to prohibit FGM as soon as possible (Netherlands);
- A - 98.25. Introduce amendments in Somalia's Penal Code on widespread practice of FGM (Portugal);
- A - 98.26. Criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation (Australia);
- A - 98.27. Take all necessary legal and practical measures to eliminate FGM, including considering amendments to the penal code with provisions to specifically prohibit this practice (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 98.28. Take all legal measures available to prohibit FGM and ensure effective implementation, particularly in terms of prevention, awareness-raising, monitoring and sanctions (Belgium);

- A - 98.29. Reform its Penal Code to criminalize FGM and approach all this process in an integral manner (Costa Rica);
- A - 98.30. Ensure that human rights are built into Somalia's legal framework and as a start ensure that members of the judiciary receive human rights training (United Kingdom);
- A - 98.31. Enact legislation designed to provide full legal protection for women against discrimination and to ensure equal opportunity for women to participate in public affairs (Indonesia);
- A - 98.32. Codify and harmonize national legislation, including customary law, in conformity with Somalia's international obligations and the existing international standards in the field of human rights (Mexico);
- A - 98.33. Fulfil the promise of shortly setting up an independent national human rights commission (Hungary);
- A - 98.34. Establish an independent Human Rights Commission to identify and denounce human rights violations (Sweden);
- A - 98.35. Establish a national human rights institution that is compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);
- A - 98.36. Speed up the process to establish an independent and credible national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- A - 98.37. Request advice and input from the OHCHR on creating an independent commission to investigate human rights violations that ensures perpetrators are held to account for their actions (United Kingdom);
- A - 98.38. Immediately set up civilian structures in those areas that come under Transitional Federal Government's control to ensure the protection of human Rights (Austria);
- A - 98.39. Reverse its position favouring a three-year extension for the Transitional Federal Parliament and instead adopt a one-year extension coupled with governmental reforms and benchmarks, including the completion of a national Constitution within one year, and elections for the President and Speaker of Parliament in summer 2011 (United States of America);
- A - 98.40. Adopt, as soon as possible, the road map that guides political alternation at the end of the mandate of the Transitional Federal Institutions and consider that it should include principles of good governance, creation of institutional capacity and provision of basic social services (Mexico);
- A - 98.41. Strengthen the institutional framework for human rights (Oman);
- A - 98.42. Further enhance provisions of human rights education and training to its citizens (Philippines);
- A - 98.43. Redouble efforts to reinforce national institutions and create a proper framework for the full exercise of human rights and international humanitarian law (Argentina);
- A - 98.44. Create, in close cooperation with "Puntland" and "Somaliland", institutions and mechanisms charged with promoting respect for human rights, recognizing the challenges this imposes (Switzerland);
- A - 98.45. Involve itself in a dialogue process with the different agencies of the United Nations system with a view to constructing permanent institutions and to safeguard civilians and population at risk (Costa Rica);
- A - 98.46. Initiate and implement, with OHCHR's assistance, an action plan for the promotion of human rights in the country (Algeria);
- A - 98.47. Continue its measures to end the ongoing conflict and extend its authority to the whole territory (Azerbaijan);

- A - 98.48. Continue efforts to rebuild Somalia while taking into consideration the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. (Turkey);
- A - 98.49. Expand its outreach and political reconciliation efforts as broadly as possible as part of comprehensive efforts to stabilize Somalia (United States of America);
- A - 98.50. Strengthen efforts for national reconciliation in Somalia (Egypt);
- A - 98.51. Accelerate efforts to ensure economic and social rights (Oman);
- A - 98.52. Continue efforts to raise awareness concerning human rights by all means at its disposal (Kuwait);
- A - 98.53. Increase efforts in the process of establishing peace and building a strong nation State, and enter into a true commitment to fulfilling national and international human rights obligations (Yemen);
- A - 98.54. Implement a comprehensive national policy to prevent the use or recruitment of child soldiers and undertake all efforts to provide opportunities, especially educational ones, for children (Uruguay);
- A - 98.55. Develop an integrated national plan of gender equality that criminalizes FGM and take practical measures to eradicate it, requesting the necessary assistance (Uruguay);
- A - 98.56. Put in place a Comprehensive Plan on Gender Equality that criminalizes FGM (Spain);
- A - 98.57. Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures and respond positively to all outstanding visit requests (Spain);
- A - 98.58. Make progress in providing gender equality that is inclusive and explicitly rejects historical discrimination (Hungary);
- A - 98.59. Take into account, in its efforts to promote and protect human rights, the specific needs of such vulnerable groups as children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly (Thailand);
- A - 98.60. Take specific measures to counter serious violations of the human rights of women, such as gender-based violence, inadequate after-care for victims of such crimes, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (Japan);
- A - 98.61. Utmost efforts should be made to address issues affecting children, including poverty, the recruitment of under-age soldiers, and a lack of access to education (Japan);
- A - 98.62. Take concrete measures to ensure governing authorities are representative of all Somalis including women and minority groups (United Kingdom);
- A - 98.63. Introduce as soon as possible a moratorium on executions (Belgium);
- A - 98.64. Establish as soon as possible a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, in view of its abolition (France);
- A - 98.65. Immediately establish the moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Germany);
- A - 98.66. Abolish the death penalty or at least establish a moratorium (Italy);
- A - 98.67. Follow through on its intent to put a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Norway);
- A - 98.68. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition in the shortest delay and sign and ratify the second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Spain);

A - 98.69. Establish a moratorium to the death sentence and eradicate the practice of death by stoning (Brazil);

A - 98.70. Conduct timely and impartial investigations into the killings of Somali civil society actors and journalists and ensures that threats of violence against these individuals are investigated, and, where there is credible evidence of threats, take the necessary measures to ensure their personal security (Canada);

A - 98.71. Undertake every effort to stop all violence in the context of the conflict, including summary executions, arbitrary, extrajudicial killings, amputations, floggings and the use of civilians as human shields (Slovakia);

A - 98.72. Undertake prompt, effective and impartial investigations in the killings of all journalists in the territory under control of the Transitional Federal Government, and investigate threats of violence against them (Austria);

A - 98.73. Issue clear, public orders and take clear steps to ensure that its security forces (and militias under its purview) comply with international human rights law and with international humanitarian law, including the principles of distinction and proportionality (Canada);

A - 98.74. Issue clear public orders and take all necessary steps to ensure that the Transitional Federal Government's security forces and allied militias comply with international humanitarian and human rights law (Austria);

A - 98.75. Publicly order its security forces and all militia and forces affiliated with it not to commit unlawful attacks, including targeting civilians (Denmark);

A - 98.76. In cooperation with AMISOM and its own security forces, take all necessary measures to protect the life of citizens (Islamic republic of Iran);

A - 98.77. Take steps to ensure that all military engagement is undertaken in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law to minimize the sufferings of civilians (Turkey);

A - 98.78. Adopt measures, including appropriate legislation, to eliminate all forms of violence against women (Slovenia);

A - 98.79. Provide medical and psychological support, as well as legal assistance, to women victims of gender-based violence (Brazil);

A - 98.80. Adopt measures to prevent, penalize and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including stoning, rape, marital rape, sexual violence of all kinds in the framework of armed conflict, domestic violence, forced marriage and FGM (Argentina);

A - 98.81. Implement an awareness and education campaign, in cooperation with community and religious leaders, aimed at ending the practice of female genital mutilation and other forms of violence against women (Canada);

A - 98.82. Redouble efforts to end traditional practices against human rights of women such as FGM (Mexico);

A - 98.83. Establish effective and impartial vetting procedures to ensure that their armed forces and police do not recruit persons under the age of 18 (Hungary);

A - 98.84. Take measures, such as impartial vetting, to ensure that persons under the age of 18 are not recruited by Transitional Federal Government's security forces (Canada);

A - 98.85. Immediately release all children recruited into the Transitional Federal Government's security forces and the establishment of rigorous vetting procedures to ensure that the armed forces and police do not include persons under the age of 18 (Austria);

A - 98.86. Continue with efforts to stop the recruitment and use of children in the country and to work closely with the United Nations and other relevant parties to ensure their demobilization (Malaysia);

A - 98.87. Take decisive action where possible and introduce measures to ensure that no children under the age of 18 are recruited (Ireland);

A - 98.88. Cease the use of children as combatants (United States of America);

A - 98.89. Take every necessary measure to ensure that no children under the age of 18 are recruited into armed forces, releasing unconditionally all children previously recruited (Slovakia);

A - 98.90. Actively seek the unconditional release of all children associated with its armed forces and those of its allies (Portugal);

A - 98.91. Establish effective and impartial procedures to ensure that the armed forces and the police do not recruit persons under the age of 18 (Portugal);

A - 98.92. Take all appropriate measures to eliminate these forms (child labour, child soldiers, and street begging) of exploitation of children (Slovenia);

A - 98.93. Address the prevalence of exploitative child labor by enforcing its labor laws (United States of America);

A - 98.94. Allow and support safe and timely access to all those in need of assistance in areas under the control of the Government (Ireland);

A - 98.95. Provide for reintegration projects for children and women escaping from Al Shaabab-controlled areas (Italy);

A - 98.96. Take further actions to ensure free humanitarian access and to engage the regional administrations and armed groups to work towards this end (Sweden);

A - 98.97. Do its utmost to allow safe, timely and unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance (Australia);

A - 98.98. Consider additional measures to guarantee the security of humanitarian aid organizations so they may undertake their work without risks (Chile);

A - 98.99. Take serious steps in addressing the problem of widespread piracy attacks and robbery off the Somali coast including by cooperating with the international community in adopting the possible options identified by the Secretary-General to further the aim of prosecuting persons responsible for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea (Malaysia);

A - 98.100. Actively engage in efforts aiming at establishing an effective ban on payments of ransoms by foreign merchant navies, which undermine the human rights of all potential hostages as well as Somalis (Algeria);

A - 98.101. Strengthen the judiciary in order to end the implementation of local customary law and a strategy to fight against impunity in the acting of militias and armed groups (Spain);

A - 98.102. Establish, wherever necessary, independent and credible commissions of inquiry on war crimes and crimes against humanity (France);

A - 98.103. Establish, in close collaboration with the international community, an independent international commission of inquiry or any other similar mechanism enabled to deal with human rights violations and international humanitarian law violations committed by all parties (Switzerland);

A - 98.104. Ensure, in close cooperation with "Puntland" and "Somaliland", that those responsible for atrocities are brought to justice in the framework of fair processes (Switzerland);

A - 98.105. Investigate all allegations of violation of human rights and humanitarian law in a prompt, transparent and impartial manner (Thailand);

A - 98.106. Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the investigation and prosecution of violations of the right to life and physical integrity, in light of human rights and international humanitarian law standards (Argentina);

A - 98.107. Strengthen and where appropriate develop mechanisms to address impunity and incidences particularly of trafficking in persons and gender violence including sexual violence against women and children including through capacity building and technical assistance as requested by the TFG from relevant multilateral and bilateral partners (Malaysia);

A - 98.108. Ensure as priority the protection of civilians by adopting appropriate measures to guarantee the respect for international humanitarian law (Switzerland);

A - 98.109. Take steps to ensure that prompt, effective and impartial investigations are carried out into the killings of all Somali civil-society actors and journalists (Denmark);

A - 98.110. Eradicate the continued impunity for perpetrators of crimes against freedom of expression (Netherlands);

A - 98.111. That no amnesty should be granted for violence against women that qualifies as crimes against humanity, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) (Portugal);

A - 98.112. Amidst reports of systematic instances of rape and sexual violence against women and children, prosecute rape as a crime of war in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) (Israel);

A - 98.113. Prosecute rape as a crime of war in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2005) and 1820 (2008) (Netherlands);

A - 98.114. Devote attention to education and awareness-raising in the area of international humanitarian law and on human rights principles generally among the members of Government army and security forces as well as the AMISOM peacekeeping force (Yemen);

A - 98.115. Ensure full respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) and also integrate IHL into the training programme of its armed and security forces, at all levels (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 98.116. Provide training in human rights and international humanitarian law to TFG and AMISOM security and law enforcement forces (Australia);

A - 98.117. Continue its constructive engagement with the Human Rights Council to enhance its capacity to improve the human rights situation in the country, especially in strengthening the administration of justice (Thailand);

A - 98.118. Implement the recently adopted rules on the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders, otherwise known as the Bangkok Rules, and seek necessary support from such relevant agencies as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and OHCHR (Thailand);

A - 98.119. Respect and protect freedom of expression and end all practices that threaten the right to freedom of expression, including threats against journalists and media outlets (Austria);

A - 98.120. Put an end to all practices that threaten the right to freedom of expression, including threats against journalists and media outlets (Denmark);

A - 98.121. Respect, in close cooperation with "Somaliland" and "Puntland", freedom of expression and protect journalists and human rights defenders from abuses aimed at preventing them from exercising their legitimate activity (Switzerland);

A - 98.122. Step up its efforts to guarantee freedom of expression as well as the safety of journalists in the country (Indonesia);

- A - 98.123. Undertake an independent investigation into allegations of journalists in all parts of Somalia facing severe threats and intimidations by authorities and armed opposition groups alike (Netherlands);
- A - 98.124. Uphold freedom of expression in all cases (United States of America);
- A - 98.125. Guarantee freedom of expression and protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Netherlands);
- A - 98.126. Guarantee the practice of freedom of expression and of the press (Spain);
- A - 98.127. Unequivocally express itself and act in support of freedom of speech for journalists, in accordance with the transitional federal charter (Norway);
- A - 98.128. Put an end to all forms of media censorship (Belgium);
- A - 98.129. Promote the inclusion of Somali women in the peace process and in public and political life in general (Portugal);
- A - 98.130. Strive to obtain additional assistance from the relevant international institutions in order to confront the problem of poverty and unemployment in the country (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 98.131. Take additional measures in order to provide for the basic needs of the population and to ensure economic, social and cultural rights, with the assistance of international donors and the relevant international organizations (Egypt);
- A - 98.132. Strive to deliver basic services to the local population, protect freedom of expression and raise awareness of gender-based violence (Australia);
- A - 98.133. Seek assistance for the immediate implementation, by the international community, of Security Council resolution 1964 (2010) so as to create means for the delivery of basic social services to the population (Kuwait);
- A - 98.134. Continue implementing programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the rights to food, education and health, including in the search for the promotion of these rights in the areas that are not under control of the TFG (Cuba);
- A - 98.135. Establish free and compulsory primary education and ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Hungary);
- A - 98.136. Continue its efforts for educational opportunities, vocational training and income-generating opportunities (Azerbaijan);
- A - 98.137. Strengthen capacities and skills of educational institutions with a view to their rehabilitation (Oman);
- A - 98.138. Develop a national action plan with a view to ensure free and compulsory education (Uruguay);
- A - 98.139. Strengthen efforts to spread education, especially for women and children (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 98.140. Take the necessary steps to improve the situation of internally displaced persons in order to protect their most basic human rights (Hungary);
- A - 98.141. Improve the living conditions and safety situation of IDPs in settlements, to strengthen their protection, particularly of women and girls from sexual violence, including granting IDPs unhindered access to humanitarian assistance (Slovakia);
- A - 98.142. Work together with humanitarian and development actors to improve the living conditions and safety of IDPs, and strengthen the protection of women and girls from rape and domestic violence (Turkey);

A - 98.143. Continue its commendable high level of cooperation and engagement with the United Nations mechanisms (Bangladesh);

A - 98.144. Continue to cooperate with the African Union and the United Nations mechanisms established to assist with the resolution of the situation in Somalia (South Africa);

A - 98.145. Continue its efforts with the technical and financial assistances from the internal community and with the help of the relevant United Nations agencies and bodies for institution-building required for promoting and protecting human rights in the country (Bangladesh);

A - 98.146. Seek the international assistance for strengthening the capabilities of the State structures and security institutions, while continuing its measures in this regard (Azerbaijan);

A - 98.147. Seek technical and financial support of the international community to improve its human rights infrastructure (Pakistan);

A - 98.148. Continue efforts to obtain international assistance and technical expertise for the promotion of human rights (Oman);

A - 98.149. Seek technical assistance from the United Nations system and the international community to overcome the enormous human rights challenges faced by the country, in accordance with its national priorities (Nigeria);

A - 98.150. Engage in technical cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms with a view to the revival of the Government institutions in Somalia (Saudi Arabia);

A - 98.151. Actively contribute to drafting the roadmap and benchmarks envisaged by Human Rights Council resolution 15/28 in cooperation with OHCHR and priority be given to capacity-building in the judicial sector (Italy);

A - 98.152. Seek technical and financial assistance envisaged within the UPR framework for support of the implementation of recommendations which Somalia accepts as well as commitments made outside this review (Morocco);

A - 98.153. Seek assistance from the international community to take efforts to provide technical assistance and training necessary to build capacities in the areas of legislative work, the judiciary, security, education, and care for IDPs and persons with disabilities (Kuwait);

A - 98.154. Continue to request technical assistance and capacity-building from OHCHR and the international community (Israel);

A - 98.155. Continue to seek international assistance in order to enhance the capacity to protect human rights in the country (Indonesia).

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