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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Plurinational State of Bolivia

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was held at the 4th meeting, on 5 November 2019. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency, Héctor Enrique Arce Zaconeta. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Argentina, Democratic Republic of Congo and Italy.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BOL/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BOL/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BOL/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to the Plurinational State of Bolivia 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 was honoured to present an outline of the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the field of human rights. The national report had been the result of a participatory process, which had included civil society.

6. The principle of “live well”, established in the Constitution, had acted as guidance for designing and implementing social policies in the country. The State had made such a principle operational through the Patriotic Agenda 2025, otherwise known as the General Plan for Economic and Social Development, with the objective of building a more inclusive society, free from discrimination, racism, hate and division.

7. During the previous 13 years, the productive community economic and social model had prioritized the needs of the population, including historically marginalized groups, through public investment and the equitable distribution of wealth. Since 2008, the country had enjoyed economic stability, low levels of inflation and the highest level of sustained economic growth in the region.

8. Between 2006 and 2018, the extreme poverty rate had fallen from 37.7 to 15.2 per cent, lifting more than 2.2 million people out of poverty, in a population of approximately 10 million. During the same period, the Gini coefficient had registered a significant decrease, from 0.60 in 2005 to 0.42 in 2018, the largest reduction in South America.

9. Those achievements had been the result of implementing public policies specifically targeted at improving the living conditions of all Bolivians. As part of the implementation

of pillar 3 of the Patriotic Agenda 2025, between 2010 and 2018, public expenditure in the field of education had increased from 10 to more than 23 billion bolivianos and, in 2019, it represented 11 per cent of the State budget. The redistribution of economic surpluses had allowed more than 10 million students to benefit from the so-called Juancito Pinto voucher scheme, which aimed to promote higher rates of school attendance. Additionally, the national post-literacy programme called “I Can Go On” had brought down the illiteracy rate to 2.4 per cent and allowed 159,135 people over 15 years of age to complete elementary school.

10. Between 2006 and 2016, public investment in the area of health had increased from 5.1 to 7.8 per cent of gross domestic product. In February 2019, the unified health system had been implemented, which had benefited approximately 5 million people by ensuring free access to health care for those not covered by short-term social security. The policies adopted by the Government had increased life expectancy by nine years for women and seven years for men. Between 2008 and 2016, the mortality rate among children under 5 years old had decreased from 63 to 29 per 1,000 live births and chronic malnutrition had decreased from 27.1 to 16 per cent among children under 5 years old and from 20.3 to 15.2 per cent among children under 2 years old.

11. With regard to the right to work, between 2005 and 2017, the unemployment rate had fallen from 8.1 to 4.5 per cent, representing one of the lowest unemployment rates in the region. In addition, the national minimum wage had been increased at a rate higher than that of inflation.

12. Between 2014 and 2018, 95,990 housing units had been built, upgraded, extended and/or renovated, allocating around 23 per cent of them to older persons, persons with disabilities or women. During the same period, the “My Water” programme had guaranteed access to improved water sources for 94 per cent of the urban population and 67 per cent of the rural population. Communications coverage had been expanded through the creation of more than 2,500 educational and health telecentres.

13. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, a crucial tool to fight against discrimination and promote decent living standards in rural areas. The Government had promoted a land redistribution policy for indigenous and aboriginal campesino peoples with a special focus on providing land titles to women.

14. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had been one of the sponsors of the General Assembly resolution proclaiming 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages. At the regional level, it had promoted the creation of the Inter-American Institute of Indigenous Languages and, at the national level, it had implemented various policies for the protection of indigenous languages. Indigenous languages were part of the national education system and a knowledge of them was a requirement for working in the public service.

15. The Plurinational State of Bolivia had been the first country in South America to ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement). It had also promoted the establishment of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform to facilitate the participation of these groups in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

16. In order to improve access to justice and create a specialized jurisdiction in matters related to individual rights and freedoms, in 2018, 22 constitutional chambers had been established within the departmental courts of justice. In 2019, a comprehensive prison census had been completed in order to produce objective statistical information regarding the situation of persons deprived of liberty and develop comprehensive prison policies. With the objective of clarifying the human rights violations that had occurred between 1964 and 1982, in 2016, the Government had established a Truth Commission, which was now in the process of drafting its final report.

17. With regard to the rights of children and adolescents, a comprehensive plurinational system to protect children and adolescents had been established and, among other

measures, a norm allowing, in exceptional situations, children under 14 years of age to engage in employment had been repealed.

18. As regards the general election of 20 October 2019, there had been a high turnout and several international observers had been present. However, the losing candidate and a civic movement had questioned the results. In an effort to alleviate tensions in the country, the Government had requested the Organization of American States to carry out a comprehensive audit to verify the transparency and legitimacy of the elections. Its mission, which was currently in the country, would be completed on 12 November.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 90 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Nigeria noted with encouragement the poverty reduction measures implemented by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as well as its fight against corruption, and its efforts to ensure access to justice and combat racism.

21. Pakistan commended the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the welfare and well-being of its people and its efforts to empower women, and reduce malnutrition and infant mortality.

22. Panama welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce poverty and inequality and to ensure access to drinking water. It commended the legislative measures in favour of women.

23. Paraguay praised the adoption of the Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to create more shelters for trafficked women in the border areas.

24. Peru acknowledged the leadership of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting the rights of indigenous people. It commended the invitation extended to the Organization of American States to audit the recent elections.

25. The Philippines noted the remarkable increase in the expenditure on public education resulting in the improvement of the student enrolment rate, especially of female students.

26. Portugal welcomed the leading role of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in adopting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas.

27. Qatar valued the measures adopted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in implementing previously accepted recommendations and commended the inclusion of the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality in the Constitution.

28. The Republic of Korea commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the rights of women and children, but remained concerned at the high rate of femicide.

29. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing extreme poverty, promoting gender equality and increasing access to health services.

30. The Russian Federation called on all political groups in the Plurinational State of Bolivia to address any existing discord following the recent elections through dialogue and cooperation.

31. Saint Kitts and Nevis welcomed the implementation of previous recommendations of the Working Group and the Multisectoral Plan to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2016–2020.

32. Senegal congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its commitment to elaborating a multisectoral plan to integrate human rights in its global framework for socioeconomic development.
33. Serbia was pleased to note the establishment of the Service for the Prevention of Torture, of the National Anti-Corruption Council, as well as other measures in accordance with human rights standards.
34. Singapore commended the establishment of a national mechanism to coordinate reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and follow-up on their recommendations.
35. Slovakia acknowledged the establishment by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Truth Commission and the creation of the Service for the Prevention of Torture.
36. Slovenia welcomed the increase in the minimum working age from 10 to 14 years and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue its efforts to eradicate child labour.
37. South Africa congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on halving the number of people living in extreme poverty between 2006 and 2018.
38. Spain was concerned about the events following the general elections of 20 October 2019 and reiterated its support for the audit of the electoral process by the Organization of American States.
39. The State of Palestine encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement its plurinational policy and plan on human rights. It welcomed the adoption of the Unified Health System Act.
40. Sweden welcomed the advances of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of poverty reduction and its commitment to strengthen the rights of women and indigenous peoples and called for further efforts.
41. Switzerland called on the Plurinational State of Bolivia to guarantee freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and find, with the various parties, an equitable solution to the recent election crisis.
42. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to combat inequality, strengthen education and eradicate child labour.
43. Timor-Leste commended the adoption of the Children and Adolescents Code, the Family and Family Procedure Code, and the inclusion of the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality in the Constitution.
44. Trinidad and Tobago commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the areas of poverty reduction, health-care provision and the fight against racism and discrimination.
45. Tunisia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the creation of the national mechanism for reporting to the human rights mechanisms and follow-up on their recommendations and of the National Committee to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination.
46. Ukraine acknowledged the steps taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia on gender equality, non-discrimination, and combating violence against women and children. It was concerned by the increase in trafficking in persons.
47. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the adoption of the law allowing transgender citizens to change their personal details in official documents. It was concerned at the shortcomings in the recent elections.
48. The United States of America was concerned by the reported irregularities in the recent elections, including irregular vote counting.
49. Uruguay encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). It applauded the establishment of the Truth Commission and of the unified health system.

50. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote indigenous languages in schools and better access to health services, particularly for women.
51. Viet Nam appreciated the efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, as well as its achievements in reducing extreme poverty.
52. Algeria commended the adoption by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Family and Family Procedure Code, the ratification of treaties on the abolition of the death penalty and on international child abduction, and the reduction in extreme poverty.
53. Angola welcomed the adoption by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Family and Family Procedure Code and the establishment of the unified health system.
54. Argentina congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty. Argentina also celebrated the Government's support for the Safe Schools Declaration and Guidelines.
55. Australia welcomed the establishment of the Truth Commission to investigate the human rights violations committed between 1964 and 1982, and the repeal of a law that allowed child labour.
56. Austria commended the establishment of the Truth Commission and the protection of women's rights. It remained concerned at gender-based violence and expected that the irregularities in the electoral process would be resolved.
57. Azerbaijan noted the improvement of basic services in the Plurinational State of Bolivia due to increased public investment, leading to a significant reduction in poverty.
58. The Bahamas congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its measures to reduce poverty, unemployment and income inequalities; increase public expenditure on health and education; improve justice; and combat corruption and violence against women.
59. Bangladesh appreciated the productive community economic and social model of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and acknowledged the efforts made in ensuring access to improved water sources and reducing the unemployment rate.
60. Belarus noted the Government's efforts to fight against corruption, racism and discrimination, the improvements in the justice system, the reduction in poverty and the increase in social expenditure.
61. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia highlighted the legislative, and other, measures adopted to enhance the protection of women's rights in the country, including the establishment of the Special Office for Combating Violence against Women and the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy.
62. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia noted that the Government had developed the Plurinational Human Rights Policy 2015–2020, which included follow-up to the recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies. That policy had led to the promulgation of the Gender Identity Act, which had established the procedure for changing the name, sex and image of transgender persons in official documents. Several initiatives had also been implemented to protect the rights of young persons and persons with disabilities.
63. Belgium acknowledged the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since the previous cycle of the universal periodic review.
64. Bhutan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the reduction of extreme poverty and noted the increased investment in the health sector and the enhanced access to health care.
65. Botswana noted the Patriotic Agenda 2025 with its human rights indicators, as well as the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Corruption 2017–2022.

66. Brazil was concerned about the high number of cases of trafficking in persons in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It welcomed improvements in access to clean water and the fight against malnutrition.
67. Brunei Darussalam noted that the Multi-Year Housing Shortage Reduction Plan 2016–2020, the New Housing Programme, and the Housing Improvement, Refurbishment and Extension Programme, which prioritized vulnerable families.
68. Burundi welcomed the establishment by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Inter-institutional Coordination Forum for the Drafting, Submission and Defence of Reports and of the Truth Commission, and welcomed actions to reduce the prison population.
69. Cambodia applauded the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the reduction in extreme poverty, the decline in unemployment and the drop in child labour. It also commended the broadening of public health coverage.
70. Canada noted the enviable record of the Plurinational State of Bolivia regarding the participation of women in politics, but noted the increase in political harassment and violence against women.
71. Chile highlighted the progress made regarding issues surrounding sexual orientation and gender identity, in particular the adoption of the Gender Identity Act. It was concerned about the prevalence of violence against women.
72. China welcomed the adoption of the Economic and Social Development Plan and the reduction in poverty. It appreciated efforts to provide education in remote areas and develop a comprehensive health-care system.
73. Colombia urged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to guarantee the security, transparency and credibility of the election process in order to uphold the civil and political rights of its citizens.
74. Costa Rica highlighted the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce inequality and close the gap between urban and rural areas in access to education.
75. Croatia acknowledged the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in providing public health services, but was concerned about the situation of the judicial system and the repression of protests.
76. Cuba highlighted the achievements of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing poverty and combating inequality, expanding access to health services and education and increasing women's representation in Parliament.
77. Czechia noted the positive measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of human rights, in particular the measures to strengthen the participation of women in public affairs.
78. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its progress in protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and strengthening the judicial system.
79. Denmark commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its efforts to improve the judicial system, but expressed concerns about prison conditions and the tensions between indigenous peoples' rights and the extraction of natural resources.
80. The Dominican Republic noted the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to make progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reduce extreme poverty and improve access to drinking water and housing.
81. Ecuador acknowledged the declaration by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Decade for Bolivians of African Descent and the adoption of a protocol to prosecute cases of discrimination.
82. Egypt commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to combat poverty, increase wages, reduce unemployment and promote the rights to education and health, especially for women.

83. Fiji commended the decision of the Plurinational Constitutional Court to abolish the requirement to obtain a judicial authorization to undergo legal abortion.
84. Finland expressed serious concern about the fact that abortion remained criminalized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia despite some efforts made on this issue during the reporting period.
85. France commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its progress in reducing poverty and violence against women, but was concerned about threats to human rights defenders and violations of the human rights of women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
86. Gabon commended the legal and institutional measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to eradicate trafficking in persons and tackle unemployment and corruption.
87. Georgia recognized the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote and improve women's rights and the adoption of the new Children and Adolescents Code.
88. Germany recognized the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia with regard to providing access to safe water and sanitation.
89. Haiti commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its achievements in the reduction of extreme poverty and wealth inequality.
90. Honduras congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the development of new human rights indicators related to water and sanitation, trafficking and access to justice. It welcomed the adoption of the Children and Adolescents Code.
91. Iceland welcomed the recent action by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to allow persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities to exercise fully their human rights without discrimination.
92. India commended the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing extreme poverty and the unemployment rate, increasing access to drinking water and sanitation and ensuring higher representation of women in Parliament.
93. Indonesia welcomed the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the fields of health, education and housing, and the adoption of measures to curtail racism and all forms of discrimination.
94. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its measures to combat racism and discrimination through training and awareness-raising campaigns. It also praised the efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
95. Iraq commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the adoption of public policies aimed to promote economic, social and cultural rights, consolidate economic development and combat poverty.
96. Ireland acknowledged the establishment of the Truth Commission, but expressed concern about reports of violence and excessive use of force by the authorities against protesters following the recent elections.
97. Israel highlighted the shrinking civic space in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, including reports about mounting restrictions on the freedom of the press.
98. Italy welcomed the promulgation of the new Family and Family Procedure Code and recognized the advancements in tackling gender-based violence. However, it noted that the violence that had followed the recent elections raised serious concerns.
99. Kenya commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for ratifying several human rights treaties and implementing the recommendations made in the previous cycle of the universal periodic review.
100. The Lao People's Democratic Republic congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its progress in implementing the recommendations made during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review, including on the rights of children and adolescents.

101. Luxembourg welcomed the establishment of the Truth Commission and the legislative progress regarding the rights of the community of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It remained concerned at the situation of indigenous women and women living in rural areas.

102. Malaysia welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to improve the livelihoods of young persons through the implementation of the Multisectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Children and Adolescents.

103. Maldives recognized the measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce poverty and inequalities, as well as the adoption of public policies to improve living standards.

104. Mexico welcomed the ratification by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador) and the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty.

105. Montenegro welcomed the measures of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen economic growth, which contributed to the reduction in extreme poverty and improvements in access to education and health care.

106. Myanmar welcomed the measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the areas of corruption, poverty reduction, socioeconomic development and the rights of women and children.

107. Namibia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the positive measures taken during the period under review and welcomed its accession to several international human rights treaties.

108. Nepal welcomed the implementation of the Plurinational Policy and Plan on Climate Change to Live Well, and noted the application of human right indicators with a gender focus.

109. The Netherlands was concerned about the recent unrest in the Plurinational State of Bolivia following the presidential elections, the high prevalence of violence against women and girls and the lack of access to justice.

110. Nicaragua acknowledged the progress and achievements of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in access to formal education, which increased from 39.94 per cent in 2006 to 73 per cent in 2016.

111. Niger appreciated the implementation by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the 10 voluntary commitments made during the first universal periodic review and encouraged it to continue these laudable efforts.

112. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia stated that it had taken careful note of all the recommendations and that the Government would adopt all the necessary measures to improve the human rights situation in the country.

113. In response to some of the issues raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had made efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and develop judicial careers. The Act on Streamlining and Reducing the Workload in the Criminal Justice System had recently entered into force, which had introduced the use of information technology in the criminal justice process, limited the use of pretrial detention and established mechanisms to avoid judicial delays.

114. The delegation underscored the high level of political participation of indigenous peoples and women in the country. It acknowledged the existence of high rates of femicide and highlighted the measures implemented to address that situation, including the typification of the crime of femicide and the adoption of the Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing Women a Life Free of Violence. The delegation also reaffirmed the Government's firm commitment to combat violence against children.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

115. The following recommendations will be examined by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

115.1 Ratify and implement the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

115.2 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Honduras);

115.3 Continue efforts to submit all pending national reports to the treaty bodies (Iraq);

115.4 Cooperate with Human Rights Council special procedures, by responding in a timely and proper manner to mandate holders' requests (Ukraine);

115.5 Continue bringing national legislation into compliance with international human rights standards (Russian Federation);

115.6 Continue implementing the Plurinational Human Rights Policy 2015–2020 and the Human Rights Plan 2016–2020 (Kenya);

115.7 Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of national plans and strategies on human rights and take positive measures for vulnerable groups (Senegal);

115.8 Establish a national mechanism for coordinating with and reporting to international human rights mechanisms and monitoring the implementation of their recommendations, with the development of an appropriate website (Serbia);

115.9 Continue strengthening the plurinational system for following up, monitoring and gathering statistics on human rights recommendations – SIPLUS (Paraguay);

115.10 Strengthen implementation of the Multisectoral Plan to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (South Africa);

115.11 Criminalize hate crimes based on race, sexual orientation and gender identity (South Africa);

115.12 Continue to guarantee the full exercise of human rights without discrimination of any kind, in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination (Fiji);

115.13 Consolidate efforts to tackle further racism, racial discrimination and intolerance, inter alia, through effective public campaigns and initiatives and in collaboration with other States (Indonesia);

115.14 Continue working against discrimination through the establishment of specific legislation to fight discrimination based on disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or social status (Honduras);

115.15 Enhance its efforts to combat acts of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons, while guaranteeing the investigation and punishment of such acts (Argentina);

115.16 Strengthen efforts to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against violence and discrimination and tackle the ongoing impunity for such acts, including through awareness campaigns and training programmes for judicial and legal bodies (Ireland);

115.17 Continue strengthening its positive policies to promote clean energy for living well in harmony with mother earth (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.18 Take decisive action to respect, protect and fulfil the right to a healthy and sustainable environment, including in areas such as water management, safeguarding of natural resources and the protection of natural reserves (Sweden);

115.19 Continue promoting climate change resilience and adaptation measures that contribute to guaranteeing the right to adequate food and standards of living, particularly for the most vulnerable (Viet Nam);

115.20 Adopt measures on access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters, in the spirit of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú Agreement) (Austria);

115.21 Take the necessary measures for the good use, management and disposal of hazardous or highly polluting substances in the mining and agricultural industries in order to ensure the right to health of workers in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as protect the food security of the general population (Mexico);

115.22 Strengthen its preventive policies and post-disaster recovery policies to mitigate the effects of climate change (Timor-Leste);

115.23 Strengthen its policies aimed at disaster risk reduction and preparedness by guaranteeing the full and effective participation of women, children and persons in vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, in the development and implementation of such policies (Fiji);

115.24 Strengthen the efforts to prevent episodes of excessive use of force, arbitrary detention and torture, and thoroughly investigate the loss of human life that occurred during the wave of protests that followed the elections of 20 October 2019 (Italy);

115.25 Consider conducting an independent and impartial investigation into allegations of excessive use of force and arbitrary detention in the context of recent social protests (Portugal);

115.26 Investigate in an independent and impartial way cases of excessive use of force and allegations of torture in the context of social protests (Costa Rica);

115.27 Implement adequate measures to halt and prevent the use of torture by State agents (Slovakia);

115.28 Conduct thorough investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by its law enforcement and custodial officers (Slovakia);

115.29 Ensure that all professionals, such as doctors, psychologists, social workers and lawyers, who come into contact with victims of torture, are trained in offering rehabilitation services to the victims of torture and ill-treatment (Denmark);

115.30 Amend Act No. 474 in order to grant the Service for the Prevention of Torture with the necessary independence to carry out its work, in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);

115.31 Respond to the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to establish a national preventive mechanism that enjoys complete financial and

operational autonomy in the performance of its functions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

115.32 Ensure the financial, legal and other resources necessary to combat prison overcrowding, judicial backlogs and long periods of pretrial detention (Sweden);

115.33 Eliminate the excessive use of pretrial detention and its duration, as well as of arbitrary detention, by law enforcement forces in the context of the repression of protest demonstrations (Croatia);

115.34 Develop and implement violence prevention programmes and complaints mechanisms (Ukraine);

115.35 Take the necessary steps to ensure violence and hate speech against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons are investigated and prosecuted, and that the perpetrators are held to account (Australia);

115.36 Continue its training activities for officials in the law enforcement and justice systems in its efforts to combat racism and all forms of discrimination (Saint Kitts and Nevis);

115.37 Continue the implementation of the reform of the judiciary (Senegal);

115.38 Develop its institutional capacities and allocate sufficient financial resources to guarantee access to independent justice, in particular for disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, in line with target 16.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);

115.39 Strengthen judicial independence, including by instituting legal protections for judges and electoral officials so they are not arbitrarily dismissed for issuing rulings unfavourable to the Government (United States of America);

115.40 Ensure the independence of the judiciary and allocate sufficient resources for it to function effectively and expeditiously (Austria);

115.41 Adopt measures to improve the safeguarding of the rule of law, by ensuring the independence and transparency of the Plurinational Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, in accordance with international human rights standards and in line with Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Netherlands);

115.42 Strengthen the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary through the institutional appointment of judges and prosecutors (Peru);

115.43 Ensure the independence of the judicial system and improve the efficiency and credibility of the judicial and the penitentiary systems, in particular by increasing resources, and training staff on respect for human rights (France);

115.44 Initiate a comprehensive set of measures to address existing inefficiencies within the judicial system, including ensuring efficient prosecution and crime prevention, while guaranteeing judicial independence, including that of the Plurinational Constitutional Court (Germany);

115.45 Improve the Government's respect for the independence of judges and the judiciary (Israel);

115.46 Reinforce existing legislation to ensure fair judicial treatment and the independence of the judiciary (Italy);

115.47 Strengthen the Public Defender Service and provide it with adequate and sustainable resources to fulfil its mandate (Bahamas);

115.48 Take steps to reduce backlogs and increase the technical capacity of officials to advance access to justice for victims, as well as to continue with the proposed reforms to modernize and improve the judicial system (Canada);

- 115.49 Consider repealing legal provisions that limit the access to justice of persons with disabilities (Brazil);
- 115.50 Ensure more effective access to justice for vulnerable groups, particularly victims of gender-based violence (Montenegro);
- 115.51 Allocate sufficient resources to strengthen the capacity of the justice system to respond to victims of violence against women and girls to ensure effective investigations and combat the high level of impunity in this field, in line with Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Netherlands);
- 115.52 Strengthen its efforts to end impunity for violence against women, in particular, by ensuring the independence and impartiality of its judiciary system (Republic of Korea);
- 115.53 Continue its ongoing measures to combat corruption (Myanmar);
- 115.54 Continue to adopt anti-corruption plans, such as the National Plan to Combat Corruption 2017–2022 (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.55 Promote the adequate allocation of human and material resources for the independent exercise of the constitutional functions of the three powers of the State, including actions to prevent corruption, while also ensuring the independence of the media (Brazil);
- 115.56 Provide all necessary support to the Truth Commission, including access to the archives of the armed forces and law enforcement agencies (Slovakia);
- 115.57 Make greater efforts to allocate sufficient resources to the Truth Commission, guaranteeing the independent investigation of human rights violations that occurred during the dictatorship, using a human rights-based approach that keeps the victims at the centre (Uruguay);
- 115.58 Continue enhancing measures aimed at investigating human rights violations perpetrated between 1964 and 1982, and establish full compensation for the victims (Argentina);
- 115.59 Strengthen the Truth Commission to enable it to deliver prompt results (Austria);
- 115.60 Guarantee the political rights in the country by proceeding to a second round in the presidential elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 115.61 Commit to respect the findings of the international audits of the 20 October election and their determinations of whether it was genuinely free and fair, transparently investigate allegations of election irregularities and refrain from declaring a winner until these measures have been fulfilled (United States of America);
- 115.62 Take appropriate measures so that the will of the people is expressed in a free, fair and transparent electoral process (Canada);
- 115.63 Immediately implement reforms to strengthen electoral procedures, increase transparency and ensure the independence of electoral authorities, in order to restore faith in the country's elections. The Plurinational State of Bolivia should consult closely with civil society groups, the Organization of American States and the international community on these reforms (United States of America);
- 115.64 Fully address serious concerns regarding vote counting in the recent presidential elections and – with respect to the preliminary report of the election observation mission of the Organization of American States – to establish strict rules for election campaigns, campaign finance and vote counting (Czechia);

- 115.65 Ensure full and equal participation in political and public affairs, free of discrimination and exclusion (Israel);
- 115.66 Strengthen the resources and independence of the plurinational electoral body (France);
- 115.67 Amend the legal requirements, in particular Act No. 351 and Supreme Decree No. 1597, that restrict the rights of civil society to peaceful assembly and association (Sweden);
- 115.68 Guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights to assembly and association for all Bolivians, in accordance with the State's obligations under international human rights law (Colombia);
- 115.69 Advance in the implementation of a public policy, normative framework and operational mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and provide public recognition of their work (Spain);
- 115.70 Take administrative, judicial and legislative action to protect human rights defenders from attacks, intimidation and repression, including by government authorities (Australia);
- 115.71 Set up government policies that create a safe and respectful environment for the work of human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders and environmental defenders (Belgium);
- 115.72 Take concrete action to protect human rights defenders from harassment and intimidation. The Plurinational State of Bolivia must ensure that human rights defenders, including indigenous representatives, have the right to freedom of expression and develop their indigenous and aboriginal campesino justice system (Finland);
- 115.73 Foster an environment in which human rights defenders can freely carry out their legitimate human rights work and publicly recognize human rights defenders as legitimate and vital actors in society (Iceland);
- 115.74 Advance in adopting measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders (Chile);
- 115.75 Ensure that human rights and environmental rights defenders, including those critical of government policies and views, can pursue their activities without intimidation (Sweden);
- 115.76 Continue ensuring the independence of the media and upholding freedom of expression (Timor-Leste);
- 115.77 Adopt a specific law guaranteeing access to information and decriminalize defamation, in accordance with international standards (Maldives);
- 115.78 Develop legislation to guarantee that everyone has access to public information through simple and expeditious procedures that facilitate accountability (Mexico);
- 115.79 Eliminate any forms of pressure, monitoring and surveillance of reporters and journalists, especially those considered to be from the opposition (Croatia);
- 115.80 Make sure that journalists and members of the media can fully exercise their right to freedom of expression without intimidation or harassment (Israel);
- 115.81 Ensure the independence of the media and respect for freedom of expression (Luxembourg);
- 115.82 Reform legislation in line with international standards of freedom of expression, guarantee a safe and supportive environment for non-governmental

organizations and human rights defenders, and implement a legislative and operational framework to protect journalists (Czechia);

115.83 Continue to support community centres to enhance access to information and communication technologies in favour of community development (Bangladesh);

115.84 Guarantee freedom of association, expression and opinion, as well as freedom of the press, by strengthening the independence and resources of complaints mechanisms and by lifting all tax pressure on them (France);

115.85 Ensure that any modification to the Criminal Code does not include obstacles to the religious freedom of Christians (Haiti);

115.86 Take the necessary measures to implement the act on combating human trafficking and develop policies to address the causes of this phenomenon (Qatar);

115.87 Fully and effectively implement the Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling, adopt standard operating procedures for identifying victims of trafficking, and ensure the effective prosecution of offenders and adequate support for victims (Republic of Moldova);

115.88 Continue implementing the Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling through policy, administrative and legal measures (Kenya);

115.89 Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons through legislative actions and the effective implementation of the Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling, especially in border areas; including the establishment of shelters for women victims of trafficking in border areas (Paraguay);

115.90 Strengthen its mechanisms designed to combat trafficking in persons, including cross-border law enforcement cooperation and victim assistance programmes (Slovakia);

115.91 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Tunisia);

115.92 Take effective measures to stop trafficking in human beings and to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of the victims (Ukraine);

115.93 Step up further efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children in border areas and indigenous women within the country, including paying particular attention to the protection and restoration of the rights of victims of trafficking (Belarus);

115.94 Enhance further efforts to continue addressing trafficking in persons and smuggling with an emphasis on preventive and protective approaches (Cambodia);

115.95 Strengthen the mechanisms of coordination, implementation and evaluation of the public policy against trafficking in persons, including the capacity-building of public officials and the strengthening of cooperation with other countries (Chile);

115.96 Continue its training programmes against human trafficking to further enhance the capacity of duty bearers in addressing such trafficking, especially in women and children (Philippines);

115.97 Strengthen actions to ensure assistance and specialized protection for victims of human trafficking, as well as regional cooperation in this area (Ecuador);

115.98 Intensify the fight against trafficking in persons by providing reparation to victims and reinforcing border controls (Gabon);

- 115.99 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and activate accountability mechanisms for those responsible (Iraq);
- 115.100 Reinforce and fully implement the existing legislation to combat trafficking in human beings (Italy);
- 115.101 Promote gender equality by legalizing marriage, civil unions and adoption for same-sex couples (France);
- 115.102 Develop a legal framework that recognizes the right to form a family between people of the same sex, granting the same rights as those conferred on couples of different sexes through marriage and free unions, in accordance with the provisions of constitutional order 0028/17 (Germany);
- 115.103 Develop a legal framework that recognizes and protects the right to form a family between people of the same sex, granting them the same rights as those conferred on other couples to marry and to form unions (Iceland);
- 115.104 Continue its youth employment programme to provide greater access for young persons to work and training (Pakistan);
- 115.105 Continue implementing the Act on Employment and Economic Assistance for Persons with Disabilities (Algeria);
- 115.106 Continue efforts to reduce unemployment, especially among women and young persons (Egypt);
- 115.107 Improve access to decent work for all women and implement measures to increase their participation in the formal labour market (Malaysia);
- 115.108 Take urgent effective measures to curb exploitation of women and girls in domestic work, including by providing victims' access to effective remedies (Malaysia);
- 115.109 Keep up its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people, particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups (Nigeria);
- 115.110 Sustain its efforts in enhancing the socioeconomic well-being of its people (Nigeria);
- 115.111 Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to the public policies introduced to improve the quality of life of its population, including the ongoing Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty, to ensure their implementation and long-term sustainability (Singapore);
- 115.112 Sustain efforts to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other Working People in Rural Areas (South Africa);
- 115.113 Continue its current programmes to strengthen the productive capacities of people living in rural areas (Viet Nam);
- 115.114 Intensify efforts to provide access to public services for all (Azerbaijan);
- 115.115 Continue implementing national strategies to further reduce poverty (Belarus);
- 115.116 Take steps to reduce poverty rates for persons living with disabilities and female-headed households (Bahamas);
- 115.117 Continue implementing and improving the programmes and policies for the reduction of poverty (Cuba);
- 115.118 Continue implementation of its numerous policies aimed at improving the quality of life, particularly that of indigenous and aboriginal peoples (Bhutan);

- 115.119 **Fight against social inequalities by paying particular attention to populations living in rural areas (Gabon);**
- 115.120 **Strengthen the socioeconomic development of Afro-Bolivians (Haiti);**
- 115.121 **Continue implementing its national programmes and policies including the Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty to improve the quality of life of the population (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 115.122 **Implement effectively the Patriotic Agenda of the Bicentennial 2025 and the General Plan for Economic and Social Development (Cuba);**
- 115.123 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development in order to provide a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 115.124 **Continue implementation of measures to reduce inequality, poverty and unemployment rates (India);**
- 115.125 **Continue the efforts to ensure access to drinking water, including through resilient water infrastructure and improved water storage capacity, taking into account Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bangladesh);**
- 115.126 **Strengthen further efforts to increase drinking water and sanitation coverage in rural areas (India);**
- 115.127 **Continue efforts to promote and protect the human right to adequate housing (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 115.128 **Continue to take active measures to better protect the rights of people to education, health and housing (China);**
- 115.129 **Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 115.130 **Intensify public investment in the social sector, particularly to alleviate extreme poverty and further improve access to health care, education and housing (Indonesia);**
- 115.131 **Focus further on "development", which affects positively the achievement of the rights to economic, social and cultural rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 115.132 **Continue to implement the Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty, which includes a strategy to promote the inclusion of indigenous and aboriginal campesino people, women and young persons, to ensure its sustained economic growth in the years to come (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 115.133 **Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the Unified Health System Act and improve the management of the public health system (State of Palestine);**
- 115.134 **Continue to work towards reducing any remaining weaknesses in the field of health services (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 115.135 **Put in place measures to improve the management of the public health system and allocate an adequate budget to it (Angola);**
- 115.136 **Carry out measures to facilitate better accessibility to health care and justice, particularly for persons with disabilities (Angola);**
- 115.137 **Continue efforts to improve public health and achieve universal health coverage (Egypt);**
- 115.138 **Continue efforts to allocate more public funds to the health sector, particularly in the most marginalized regions of the country (Georgia);**

- 115.139 Take additional measures to continue expanding the access to and the quality of health and education services (Cuba);
- 115.140 Strengthen legislation and the policy framework on sexual and reproductive rights (Ukraine);
- 115.141 Take further measures to implement existing legislation that guarantees sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls (Belgium);
- 115.142 Swiftly finalize the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2018–2020 and to consider extending the Plan beyond 2020. When finalized, adequate resources should be allocated for its effective implementation (Finland);
- 115.143 Approve, as early as possible, the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2018–2020 with sufficient resources to ensure its effective implementation (Iceland);
- 115.144 Approve and implement the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2018–2020 without further delays (Namibia);
- 115.145 Continue the ongoing efforts to implement social programmes to provide children and pregnant women with free access to quality health care (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 115.146 Guarantee women’s access to quality health services and endeavour to reduce maternal mortality (Botswana);
- 115.147 Strengthen the monitoring system of maternal mortality and morbidity with an emphasis on indigenous women, and implement policies to eliminate obstetric violence before the next cycle (Colombia);
- 115.148 Continue efforts to improve maternal health and to seek to reduce neonatal mortality (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.149 Strengthen the monitoring system of maternal mortality and morbidity, with an emphasis on indigenous women and those from rural areas, and prevent obstetric violence (Panama);
- 115.150 Strengthen the policies to protect the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, especially indigenous women, including information campaigns on family planning and access to legal termination of pregnancy (Mexico);
- 115.151 Continue making progress in the implementation of the unified health system, incorporating a gender-based approach that includes attention to women’s sexual and reproductive rights, including through the adoption of the necessary measures to eliminate existing obstacles to gaining access to voluntary interruption of pregnancy in those cases that are already legal (Uruguay);
- 115.152 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that sexual and reproductive health services are available and accessible for all (Slovenia);
- 115.153 Fully implement the decision of the Plurinational Constitutional Court to abolish the requirements to obtain judicial authorization in order to undergo legal abortion and continue to remove all barriers to ensure effective, timely and affordable access to a safe and legal abortion (Fiji);
- 115.154 Ensure respect for sexual and reproductive health and rights by allowing safe and legal abortion services in all situations and to all women and girls (France);
- 115.155 Eliminate the requirement to file a complaint to access the legal interruption of pregnancy in case of rape, and amend legislation in order to decriminalize abortion (Germany);

- 115.156 Eliminate criminal sanctions against women and girls in cases of voluntary abortion and eliminate all barriers that currently hinder access to legal, affordable and timely termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 115.157 Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize abortion and ensure that women and girls who request or obtain abortions, as well as doctors who perform them, are not subject to punishment (Luxembourg);
- 115.158 Promote care and preventive programmes for persons living with HIV and develop awareness-raising campaigns to fight against discrimination and stigmatization of this population (Panama);
- 115.159 Take specific measures in order to eliminate all forms of stigma and discrimination in health services, including against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and to promote a safe and enabling environment, including by ensuring the right to confidentiality, for example, in the context of HIV/AIDS (Portugal);
- 115.160 Continue its current policies to enhance access to education for all (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 115.161 Continue efforts to guarantee equal enjoyment of the right to education for all and to stop students dropping out of school (Tunisia);
- 115.162 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education provided to all segments of society without discrimination (Qatar);
- 115.163 Continue taking measures to increase access to early childhood education (Azerbaijan);
- 115.164 Continue to provide adequate financial resources for education sectors to ensure that children in urban and rural communities can gain access to education (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 115.165 Continue its education programmes to enable access to education for students who live in remote and inaccessible regions (Algeria);
- 115.166 Continue efforts to ensure equality in access to education for all in the country (Nepal);
- 115.167 Continue its measures to increase the quality of education, both in rural and urban areas, to narrow further the education gap and ensure the inclusion of indigenous children (Myanmar);
- 115.168 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education offered to indigenous groups and other disadvantaged groups, and continue to develop a culturally responsive educational environment (State of Palestine);
- 115.169 Implement campaigns, plans and programmes aimed at strengthening education and training in the field of human rights, with special emphasis on the principles of equality, diversity, non-discrimination and social inclusion (Colombia);
- 115.170 Step up efforts in human rights mainstreaming through education and training programmes in public schools (Philippines);
- 115.171 Accelerate the implementation of the national plan for equality of opportunities and consider adopting temporary measures aimed at accelerating substantive equality between women and men, especially with regard to participation in public and political life (Republic of Moldova);
- 115.172 Continue the remarkable Multisectoral Plan to Promote the Dismantling of the Patriarchy and Women's Right to Live Well 2016–2020 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 115.173 Continue the process of implementing the Multisectoral Plan to Promote the Dismantling of the Patriarchy and Women's Right to Live Well 2016–2020 (Georgia);

- 115.174 Provide the necessary financial resources to enable the sustainability and effectiveness of the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy and the Special Office for Combating Violence against Women (Canada);
- 115.175 Continue efforts to effectively implement the regulatory and institutional framework for the protection of women's rights (Austria);
- 115.176 Take further measures to ensure women's empowerment (Azerbaijan);
- 115.177 Continue consolidating the national mechanisms that allow greater participation and equality of women, as well as the promotion and protection of the rights and well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic);
- 115.178 Enhance efforts to promote women entrepreneurship in urban and rural areas (South Africa);
- 115.179 Continue to implement its gender strategy to empower women in the production, industrial and commercial sectors in line with Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 115.180 Continue promulgating laws and policies that increase the representation of women in both the public and private sectors (Honduras);
- 115.181 Enhance its awareness-raising efforts at the local level, especially in rural areas, to prevent and eradicate violence against women (Singapore);
- 115.182 Provide sufficient resources to the Comprehensive Plurinational System for Preventing, Addressing, Punishing and Eradicating Gender-based Violence in order to implement existing policies and strategies to fight against gender violence (Spain);
- 115.183 Advance in the effective implementation of the Law against Harassment and Political Violence against Women (Spain);
- 115.184 Guarantee, in line with target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, the effective implementation of mechanisms aimed at combating violence against women, by ensuring in particular that they are provided with sufficient financial and human resources, and by making their results available to the public (Switzerland);
- 115.185 Continue its successful efforts to provide sufficient resources to institutions responsible for combating violence against women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 115.186 Fully implement the 2013 Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing Women a Life Free of Violence and strengthen the relevant national institutions with adequate and sustainable budgetary, human and technical resources (Bahamas);
- 115.187 Continue taking strong measures by implementing its public policies, such as the list of 10 commandments to enhance the lives of women (Bhutan);
- 115.188 Step up policies and actions to prevent and sanction sexual violence against women and girls, ensuring a coordinated effort among the institutions involved (educational and health centres, security forces and the judicial system) and that relevant civil servants are properly trained (Peru);
- 115.189 Intensify measures to prevent physical and psychological violence against women, increase resources for assistance to victims and establish shelters in municipalities and regional governments (Chile);
- 115.190 Increase the human and financial resources of State institutions in charge of combating violence against women and gender stereotypes, receiving and investigating complaints of violence against women and providing specialized care and shelter to victims and their families, and allocate resources

for the creation of State programmes to boost the economic empowerment of women (Costa Rica);

115.191 Further strengthen policies and programmes to address gender-based violence by ensuring that the views of women and girl victims are duly considered (Philippines);

115.192 Strengthen the implementation of laws and plans for the prevention, care and punishment of violence against women, taking into consideration the special situations of risk of indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women, women with disabilities, migrant and refugee women and women deprived of their liberty (Ecuador);

115.193 Redouble efforts to address violence against women and girls by regulating harmful media content that contributes to psychological, physical and sexual violence and the hypersexualization of women and girls (Haiti);

115.194 Strengthen the implementation of policies against gender violence (Indonesia);

115.195 Work to increase the participation of women in political life (Iraq);

115.196 Strengthen the institutions responsible for implementing the legal framework around violence against women, including Act No. 348, in order to improve access to justice and to ensure accountability and reparations for victims of gender-based violence (Ireland);

115.197 Implement fully legislation designed to curtail gender-based violence, and make sure victims achieve justice (Israel);

115.198 Continue the efforts to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against women, including domestic violence (Italy);

115.199 Take the necessary measures to protect women against all forms of sexual violence (Luxembourg);

115.200 Familiarize State officials with the Act against Political Harassment and Violence against Women to ensure the effective implementation of the Act (Maldives);

115.201 Strengthen its measures to prevent violence against women and girls and ensure adequate support services are accessible to victims (Myanmar);

115.202 Enhance measures to prevent violence against women and other vulnerable sections of the population (Nepal);

115.203 Continue promoting initiatives integrated in the Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development–Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents (Dominican Republic);

115.204 Adopt effective measures for the implementation of the Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development–Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents (Georgia);

115.205 Adopt strategies to implement the policy to eradicate child labour and to ensure schooling of all children and adolescents (Spain);

115.206 Take all necessary steps to eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Ukraine);

115.207 Strengthen public policies to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and combat school dropout rates, particularly at the secondary level (Paraguay);

115.208 Continue to take the necessary measures to fully eradicate child labour, without exception, in accordance with the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), which it has ratified (Belgium);

- 115.209 Intensify efforts, including through strengthening laws, to eliminate child labour (Botswana);
- 115.210 Adopt effective measures to protect children and adolescents from child labour and ensure their rehabilitation and social reintegration (Chile);
- 115.211 Continue to implement programmes aimed at combating sexual violence against children and adolescents (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.212 Adopt and implement policies aimed at accomplishing the target of eradicating child labour and, in so doing, continue efforts to guarantee universal and free health coverage to children and adolescent workers and their enrolment in schools until secondary education (Costa Rica);
- 115.213 Eradicate the worst forms of child labour and the practice of debt bondage, develop a new five-year plan with a view to eliminating these practices and ensure the full rehabilitation and social integration of victims (Czechia);
- 115.214 Take further measures in order to combat child labour and child poverty, to ensure that all children have access to adequate education and health services, and to combat child pregnancy (Portugal);
- 115.215 Take measures to combat child labour and physical, psychological and sexual abuse against children, as well as early, child and forced marriage (Italy);
- 115.216 Continue implementing the Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development – Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents and provide support to the Committees for children and adolescents and the efforts of the ombudspersons for children and adolescents (Kenya);
- 115.217 Accelerate the adoption of the national policy on the elimination of child labour (Qatar);
- 115.218 Adopt a comprehensive plan to eradicate child labour and prevent violence against children (Republic of Korea);
- 115.219. Allocate sufficient budgetary and human resources to the relevant ministries in charge of implementing and monitoring programmes for women and children (Republic of Korea);
- 115.220 Continue taking steps toward the further advancement of indigenous peoples' rights including to their ancestral land (Cambodia);
- 115.221 Ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted on decisions that affect their traditional land and environmental resources, including proposed infrastructure development projects, consistent with the concept of free, prior and informed consent (Australia);
- 115.222 Ensure systematic dialogue with indigenous peoples, especially those residing in protected zones and in areas heavily affected by forest fires, to ensure that their rights are protected (Canada);
- 115.223 Implement the provisions of the international instruments on the rights of indigenous peoples, especially with regard to their prior consultation (Peru);
- 115.224 Protect indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, by protecting their territories (Peru);
- 115.225 Adjust the legal framework of the mining and hydrocarbon sector according to the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), including by reforming the Mining and Metallurgy Act (No. 535) and Supreme Decree No. 2298 to ensure the right to free, informed and prior consent (Denmark);

- 115.226 Strengthen the achievements in the promotion of the rights and inclusion of indigenous peoples and communities (Dominican Republic);
- 115.227 Ensure the right to consultation and to free and informed consent of indigenous peoples on projects that may affect them, in line with the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Germany);
- 115.228 Guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consultation of indigenous peoples on projects that could affect them (Luxembourg);
- 115.229 Amend the national laws that deal with the rights of indigenous peoples to provide for their right to free, prior and informed consent, as mere consultations are not enough (Namibia);
- 115.230 Continue its policies to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in line with the Mother Earth and Comprehensive Development to Live Well Framework Act (Nicaragua);
- 115.231 Continue the current efforts to promote the right to seeds for indigenous peoples and farmers and other persons working in rural areas (Nicaragua);
- 115.232 Continue efforts to promote the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 115.233 Promote the revision of national legislation in order to harmonize it with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopt inclusive education policies (Panama);
- 115.234 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the human rights of persons with disabilities, recognizing them as fully fledged rights-holders of all human rights (Argentina);
- 115.235 Continue improving the welfare of older persons and persons with disabilities (India);
- 115.236 Provide conditions for the equal participation of all in public and political life, including the right of persons with disabilities to vote or to be elected (Montenegro);
- 115.237 Implement a comprehensive and inclusive migratory policy, and develop statistical data from a human rights perspective (Senegal);
- 115.238 Strengthen capacity-building processes of public force personnel and other officials linked to migration issues in order to avoid violations of the human rights of people on the move (Ecuador).
116. 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 the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by S.E. Sr. Héctor Enrique Arce Zaconeta, Ministro de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Javier Fernando Moncada Cevallos, Viceministro de Justicia y Derechos Fundamentales, Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional;
 - Sr. Ruddy José Flores Monterrey, Representante Permanente Alterno, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y Otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra;
 - Sra. Anriela Giovanna Salazar, Subprocuradora de Supervisión e Intervención, Procuraduría General del Estado;
 - Sra. Mabel Nelly Martínez Pabón, Jefa de la Unidad de Casos en Etapa de Fondo y Comité de Derechos Humanos, Procuraduría General del Estado;
 - Sra. Daniela Llanos Sangüesa, Asesora General de Despacho del Ministro, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
 - Sra. Natalia Pacheco Rodríguez, Consejera, Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y Otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra;
 - Sr. Olmer Torrejón Alcoba, Consejero, Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y Otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra.
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