

## 2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

# COMOROS

## Second Review Session 18

Review in the Working Group: 31 January 2014

Adoption in the Plenary: 20 June 2014

### Comoros's responses to recommendations (as of 18.08.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
111 recs accepted (9 of which were considered as already implemented or in the process of implementation), 8 that did not enjoy its support and 13 left pending	Out of the 13 pending recommendations, 12 were accepted and 1 was "rejected". The delegation stated having accepted 125 recs in total, but according to the Working Group report numbering, it is only 123.	The delegation confirmed having accepted 123 recs	Accepted: 123 Noted:9 Total: 132

*Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.*

### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/26/11:

**110. The recommendations listed below have been examined by the Comoros and enjoy its support:**

A - 110.1 Proceed with the formal abolition of the death penalty and sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);

A - 110.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at abolishing the death penalty and proceed with abolishing the death penalty for all crimes (Slovenia);



- A - 110.3 Sign the Second Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as a step towards accelerating the approval of the new draft Penal Code and the draft Criminal Procedure Code that would include the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);
- A - 110.4 Adopt a de jure moratorium and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, with a view to abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);
- A - 110.5 Ratify the Second Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);
- A - 110.6 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (France);
- A - 110.7 Speed up the process of adopting the new Penal Code that foresees the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);
- A - 110.8 Adopt the abolition of the death penalty, or at least a moratorium on its application, as it has already done twice in 1977 and 1998 (Spain);
- A - 110.9 Abolish de jure the death penalty (Montenegro);
- A - 110.10 Continue to strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including through the ratification of the ICCPR and ICESCR, which are key instruments for the promotion and protection of a number of other fundamental rights, as well as the ICRMW (Indonesia);
- A - 110.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);
- A - 110.12 Continue its efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as other principal international human rights instruments to which the country has not yet been party (Argentina);
- A - 110.13 Proceed with the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- A - 110.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and strengthen institutional capacity at the national and island levels to implement gender equality policies and programs (Australia);
- A - 110.15 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which the Comoros signed in 2000 (Ghana);
- A - 110.16 Continue the procedures of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Iraq);
- A - 110.17 Consider ratifying the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (Ethiopia);
- A - 110.18 Ensure the independence of the National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms, and provide it with adequate human and financial resources in the fulfilment of its mandate (Thailand);
- A - 110.19 Continue its efforts to adopt good governance and strengthen the role of the National Commission for Human Rights (Yemen);



A - 110.20 Ensure compliance of the National Commission of Human Rights and Freedoms with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 110.21 Implement successfully the national human rights policy and continue the process of incorporation of international human rights instruments into the national legislation (Azerbaijan);

A - 110.22 Enhance efforts in requesting technical assistance to strengthen the function of the existing institutions to promote rights and freedoms (Qatar);

A - 110.23 Take further steps to increase the independence of the Anti-Corruption Agency so that it may thoroughly investigate credible allegations of corruption, and increase the number of prosecutions of these cases within the judicial system (United States of America);

A - 110.24 Guarantee the independence of various human rights and anti-corruption institutions (Ghana);

A - 110.25 Intensify its efforts to fight corruption, including by raising public awareness (Australia);

A - 110.26 Continue the successful and important practice of accession to the core international human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);

A - 110.27 Engage in a dissemination and popularization campaign of major international human rights instruments in the whole national territory (Congo);

A - 110.28 Continue its cooperation with United Nations human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);

A - 110.29 Continue its efforts aimed at improving the coordination among national human rights institutions and the treaty bodies (Angola);

A - 110.30 Enhance the functions of the national institutions to accelerate the process of submitting periodic reports to Treaty Bodies (Iraq);

A - 110.31 Extend a standing invitation to all thematic Special Procedures (Montenegro);

A - 110.32 Ensure the independence of the National Institution for Human Rights and grant it the necessary means to function in accordance with the Paris Principles, and issue a standing invitation to Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council (Tunisia);

A - 110.33 Expand the space for independent activities of civil society groups and issue a standing invitation to the special procedures to visit the Comoros (Ghana);

A - 110.34 Develop a national strategic action plan for the prevention of all forms of violence against women as noted by CEDAW (Maldives);

A - 110.35 Adopt a law on violence against women and ensure its implementation (Slovenia);

A - 110.36 Adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women, with a particular emphasis on the protection of victims, accountability of perpetrators as well as on awareness-raising to encourage reporting of domestic and sexual violence (Portugal);

A - 110.37 Establish specialized support centres for victims of sexual violence or victims of sexual aggression against women and children (Bahrain);

A - 110.38 Establish shelters and other facilities for victims of violence, including domestic and sexual violence, and ensure their adequate medical, psychological, legal and financial support, and combat domestic and sexual violence through, inter alia, public awareness campaigns, education, and the promotion of equal and non-discriminatory access to employment opportunities, health infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities, and justice (Germany);

A - 110.39 Increase its efforts to combat sexual and domestic violence against women (Netherlands);

A - 110.40 Strengthen the protection of women from violence, fight against impunity for perpetrators of violence against women and take specific measures for victims (France);

A - 110.41 Continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women (Tunisia);

A - 110.42 Intensify the implementation of measures that allow the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Uruguay);

A - 110.43 Continue more efforts to combat discrimination against women (South Sudan);

A - 110.44 Raise awareness and disseminate in the civil society the norms contained in the CEDAW, in a language accessible and clear for the local people, through partnership collaboration with the civil society (Uruguay);

A - 110.45 Strengthen necessary policies to respect and promote women's rights and their role in various fields, given that women are key partners in the development process (Egypt);

A - 110.46 Continue the reforms in the area of women's rights, including regarding patrimonial status and particularly regarding forced and underage marriages (Cabo Verde);

A - 110.47 Continue awareness-raising of the population, in particular women, on human rights and new national institutions, as well as put in place sensitization regarding stereotypes associated to human rights (Djibouti);

A - 110.48 Continue to intensify its efforts to further promote and protect women's rights by allocating the necessary resources and to implement awareness-raising activities on the importance of women's participation in the decision-making process, and to take measures to increase their participation in political and public life (Malaysia);

A - 110.49 That substantial advances be sought on the realization of the rights of women, particularly towards increasing their share in decision-making positions and in politics in general (Brazil);

A - 110.50 Strengthen its efforts for the promotion of equality between men and women, and take measures to increase the active participation of women in political and public life (Canada);

A - 110.51 Strengthen the promotion of activities generating income for women (Madagascar);

A - 110.52 Improve the access of women in rural areas to justice and activities that allow them and their families to improve their living standards (Algeria);

A - 110.53 Take adequate measures to combat human trafficking (South Sudan);

A - 110.54 Intensify its fight against all forms of discrimination and the exploitation of children of poor families (Gabon);

A - 110.55 Take steps to improve detention conditions of prisoners and strengthen independent control mechanisms. Special emphasis should be on the identification of alternative approaches to imprisonment as well as on the societal reintegration of prisoners (Germany);

A - 110.56 Take measures to improve prison conditions, in particular in the areas of food and sanitation, and ensure that the rights of prisoners are respected in accordance with international law standards (Mexico);

A - 110.57 Improve detention conditions so that they are favourable to the respect of dignity of prisoners (Madagascar);

A - 110.58 Continue the judicial reform with a view to improving the access to justice by promoting a better territorial coverage and upgrading the penitentiary administration (Morocco);

A - 110.59 Improve conditions of detention consistent with international obligations and afford greater flexibility in granting human rights and humanitarian organizations access to detention centres (United States of America);

A - 110.60 Review the rights of detainees and conditions in local prisons and detention facilities so that they meet international standards, in particular where juvenile offenders are concerned (Australia);

A - 110.61 Extend measures to improve the living conditions of juveniles in detention in place in Anjouan and in facilities of Moroni and Fomboni, as well as put in place childcare facilities for victims of child abuse (Djibouti);

A - 110.62 Uphold the educational concept for minors sentenced to youth custody and maintain separate detention facilities for minors (Germany);

A - 110.63 Decriminalize defamation, and continue national measures to promote the independence of the media (Ghana);

A - 110.64 Continue its efforts to combat unemployment, and to work on laying the ground for suitable economic environment that creates more job opportunities for youth (Kuwait);

A - 110.65 Initiate and implement in place programs focusing on employability, entrepreneurship and microcredit with a view to allowing young unemployed people a better insertion into the employment market (Morocco);

A - 110.66 Work on future efforts for the advancement of economic affairs in order to promote the rights related to employment, education, health care and housing (Saudi Arabia);

A - 110.67 Further strengthen its social programs and policies in favour of its people, with a special emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights, for which the international solidarity is indispensable (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 110.68 Generate adequate infrastructure so that all citizens have access to safe drinking water for human consumption (Spain);

A - 110.69 Step up its efforts in ensuring free universal healthcare services for all (Thailand);

- A - 110.70 Improve the conditions of the access of vulnerable people to healthcare (Madagascar);
- A - 110.71 Enhance cooperation with the relevant United Nation organizations to continue the efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and improve the access of children to health care (Qatar);
- A - 110.72 Continue to promote programs and intensify the initiatives aiming at providing health care for motherhood and childhood (Oman);
- A - 110.73 In cooperation with relevant international organizations, continue to improve its people's access to quality and affordable health care (Singapore);
- A - 110.74 Improve access to health care for vulnerable groups, including pregnant women, as well as take measures to reduce child mortality (Slovenia);
- A - 110.75 Continue taking measures to improve its population's access to health services (Cuba);
- A - 110.76 Improve the quality of health services and education for the population, and particularly for children (Algeria);
- A - 110.77 Continue efforts to further improve the standards of living of its population with emphasis on improving access to education and eliminate illiteracy definitively (Cuba);
- A - 110.78 Strengthen measures taken to ensure access to education and healthcare within the available means (Ethiopia);
- A - 110.79 Facilitate the access of children to primary education (Madagascar);
- A - 110.80 With support from the relevant international organizations, continue to implement its education program to ensure access to quality education for all (Singapore);
- A - 110.81 Continue efforts to promote the education of children and to develop training and higher institutions (Somalia);
- A - 110.82 Identify the causes and adopt measures to ensure the permanence of minors in general and of girls in particular, in the education system (Uruguay);
- A - 110.83 Further focus on children's access to primary education and speed up the process of implementing "The Interim Education Plan" and further promote the return to school of children who have dropped out (Afghanistan);
- A - 110.84 Continue the reforms undertaken in the field of education (Azerbaijan);
- A - 110.85 Continue efforts to enhance enrolment of girls in school and minimize the dropout rate, and enhance literacy levels especially among women (Ghana);
- A - 110.86 Take further measures to reduce the gender disparity in primary and secondary school and address the causes of the high dropout rates of adolescent girls, notably those outlined by the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in its concluding observations on the periodic reports of the Comoros (Portugal);
- A - 110.87 Take steps to increase the participation of girls in the education system (Ireland);



A - 110.88 Continue its efforts in advancing the right to education, including in ensuring access and permanence of education, especially for girls, women and children with disabilities (Indonesia);

A - 110.89 Consider including human rights education in the 2015–2020 overall education plan (Mauritius);

A - 110.90 Incorporate the education of human rights in its school curricula in order to raise human rights awareness among the people (Libya);

A - 110.91 Ensure adequate access for people with disabilities to all buildings, information, communication, education and all means of transportation (Spain);

A - 110.92 Improve the condition of access of vulnerable persons, particularly those with disabilities, pregnant women, children and the elderly, to healthcare (Togo);

A - 110.93 Enhance efforts aimed to achieve additional progress in the process of promoting economic, social and cultural rights, especially the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (Egypt);

A - 110.94 Ensure that the implementation of programs supported by loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank should not be carried out at the expense of basic social sectors such as education and health, nor should it exclude the marginalized vulnerable groups such as children, women and people with disabilities (United Arab Emirates);

A - 110.95 Continue to take measures to eradicate poverty and ensure a better access to education and health services (Morocco);

A - 110.96 Continue pursuing its anti-poverty strategy, strengthen the rights of vulnerable groups, and make efforts to realize sustainable economic and social development (China);

A - 110.97 Step up the actions for the fight against poverty, in particular in rural areas (Senegal);

A - 110.98 Continue its efforts to promote international cooperation in the fight against severe consequences of climate change in order to reduce the environmental vulnerability that is crucial for the enjoyment of vital human rights and call upon the international community to provide material and financial assistance to the Comoros (Somalia);

A - 110.99 Strengthen its cooperation with its development partners and various United Nations entities as a way to facilitate the implementation of its socioeconomic programs and implement the recommendations that it will accept in its UPR cycle (Philippines);

A - 110.100 Conduct appropriate programs towards increasing participation and enhance participation of civil society in decision-making and development process (Maldives);

A - 110.101 Continue to pursue and redouble efforts to put in place the country's development plans and strategies with a focus on improving the situation of economic and social rights of its citizens (Somalia);

A - 110.102 Call upon the Comoros to mobilize all its efforts and energies to ensure the full and effective implementation of the strategy for rapid growth and sustainable development adopted by the government for the period 2015–2019 (United Arab Emirates).

**111. The following recommendations enjoy the support of the Comoros, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:**

A - 111.1 Ratify the ICCPR and CAT (Botswana);

A - 111.2 Accelerate the ratification of both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention against Torture (CAT) and its Optional Protocol (OP-CAT) (Tunisia);

A - 111.3 Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ethiopia);

A - 111.4 Accelerate the processes of ratification of different instruments for human rights protection with a special emphasis on the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);

A - 111.5 Envisage to ratify international instruments already signed, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cabo Verde);

A - 111.6 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, both signed in 2008, as well as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, signed in 2000 (Ireland);

A - 111.7 Consider completing the ratification processes relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture (Kenya);

A - 111.8 Consider legal reform to improve access to justice for the poorest plaintiffs, including measures to address high lawyer fees and the centralization of courts (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 111.9 Implement national texts related to the rights of children and women (Madagascar).

**112. The following recommendations will be examined by the Comoros, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2014:**

A - 112.1 Ratify or accede to international human rights instruments, to which the Comoros is not yet party (Togo);

A - 112.2 Continue adopting a positive perspective towards the accession to international human rights treaties that the Comoros has not yet acceded to (Egypt);

A - 112.3 Carry out a revision of the various legal systems in use, Islamic, civil and customary, to ensure that its treatment of women is uniform and in line with provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);

A - 112.4 Adopt the legislation explicitly prohibiting the corporal punishment of children in all settings, including home (Slovenia);

A - 112.5 Prohibit, by law, all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment, as well as establish a minimum legal age for marriage (Portugal);

A - 112.6 Continue with measures aimed at ensuring that all births of children are registered, particularly by reviewing the legislation to ensure that all children born in the territory can acquire the nationality, and avoid cases of statelessness (Argentina);

A - 112.7 Undertake a thorough assessment of the issue of trafficking in persons and take adequate measures, including enactment of adequate legislation to combat the practice as recommended by the UNHCR (Botswana);

A - 112.8 Strengthen the institutional framework for the protection of children's rights by setting up welcome centres and socio-professional training (Senegal);

A - 112.9 Take the necessary measures to prohibit the use of corporal punishment against children (France);

A - 112.10 Ratify the international human rights treaties, to which it is not yet party, and cooperate with the OHCHR, treaty bodies and Special Procedures (Chad);

A - 112.11 Review the judicial system in order to ensure that the provisions of civil law, Islamic law and customary law conform to the provisions of CEDAW (Canada);

N - 112.12 Take measures to ensure the respect of freedom of religion and to end all types of reprisals against those who converted from Islam (Mexico);

A - 112.13 Continue its efforts to promote religious freedom, and continue to broaden the space for interfaith dialogue (Ghana).

**113. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of the Comoros:**

N - 113.1 Endeavour to implement the remaining recommendations of the previous UPR review (Mozambique);

N - 113.2 Initiate a debate on the decriminalization of homosexuality (Spain);

N - 113.3 Review the report of the High Commissioner on sexual orientation and gender identity and give consideration to implementing its recommendations (Netherlands);

N - 113.4 Repeal all provisions giving rise to discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and ensure respect for fundamental freedoms for all citizens (France);

N - 113.5 Take steps to avoid discrimination and violation of the human rights of the LGBT population (Brazil);

N - 113.6 Decriminalize religious proselytism and religious freedom (Spain);

N - 113.7 Put measures in place to better protect religious freedom, including through bringing the older Penal Code, which prohibits conversion from Islam, in line with the Constitution, and enabling people of all religions to practice religion openly without risking discrimination (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

N - 113.8 Guarantee and protect freedom of religion or conscience for all its citizens (France).



Promoting and strengthening  
the Universal Periodic Review  
<http://www.upr-info.org>

*Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, consult the “Methodology” on our website: [www.upr-info.org](http://www.upr-info.org). For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to [info@upr-info.org](mailto:info@upr-info.org)*