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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Costa Rica

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in Spanish.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Costa Rica was held at the 11th meeting, on 13 May 2019. The delegation of Costa Rica was headed by the Minister of Communication, H.E. Nancy Gabriela Marín Espinoza. At its 17th meeting, held on 16 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Costa Rica.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Costa Rica: Afghanistan, Chile, and Togo.

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 Costa Rica:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CRI/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.6/33/CRI/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CRI/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay was transmitted to Costa Rica through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 24 May 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 85 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Costa Rica, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council.**

6.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Belgium);**

- 6.2 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (El Salvador); (Syrian Arab Republic); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); (Congo); (Mexico); (Paraguay); Ratify the international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a Party, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Ecuador);**
- 6.4 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to better align its domestic legislation with international norms (Senegal);**
- 6.5 **Reconsider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia); Consider ratifying and joining the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Uruguay); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras); Consider ratification of International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan); Consider acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.6 **Fully implement ratified international human rights instruments and to fulfil the country's obligations under those documents (Ukraine);**
- 6.7 **Take further steps for the harmonization of legislation and policies with the international humanitarian law (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 6.8 **Ensure that the Inter-Agency Committee for the Oversight and Implementation of International Human Rights Obligations has the means, including the necessary financial, human and material resources, to carry out its mandate effectively and can guarantee that the standing body for consultation with civil society is fully operational (Ireland);**
- 6.9 **Strengthen the Inter-institutional Commission for the Follow-up and Implementation of International Human Rights Obligations and continue implementing the Recommendation Monitoring System (Paraguay);**
- 6.10 **Take measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.11 **Criminalize the racial discrimination and enforced disappearance in its national legislation (Yemen);**
- 6.12 **Continue its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and expedite to adopt a comprehensive legislation to combat discrimination within the country (Afghanistan);**
- 6.13 **Establish as a criminal offence all forms of racial discrimination in accordance with international and regional norms relating to human rights (Albania);**
- 6.14 **Criminalize racial and xenophobic discrimination in national legislation (Angola);**

- 6.15 Adopt the necessary measures, including of legislative nature, to strengthen the fight against racial discrimination and the stigmatization of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees (Ecuador);
- 6.16 Amend its Criminal Law to increase the penalties for racial discrimination as well as consider it as an aggravating circumstance, especially against indigenous peoples and persons of African descent (Greece);
- 6.17 Adopt bill No. 19.288 on the prevention, eradication and punishment of racism and all forms of discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.18 Adopt a comprehensive legislative mechanism against all forms of discrimination (Madagascar);
- 6.19 Adopt a comprehensive normative framework to fight against discrimination and racism, as well as take concrete actions to combat hate speech and structural discrimination against groups in vulnerable situations, including LGBTI persons (Mexico);
- 6.20 Adopt a comprehensive legal framework to combat discrimination (Montenegro);
- 6.21 Establish an integrated normative framework of fight against racial discrimination (Nicaragua);
- 6.22 Criminalize racial discrimination as well as conclude the adoption process of the 2017 Act, which is still under discussion, with the aim of addressing in a comprehensive manner all different forms of discrimination (Spain);
- 6.23 Strengthen the National Policy for a Society Free from Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia and the implementation of its Plan of Action (El Salvador);
- 6.24 Apply the lessons learnt from the challenges of its 2015-2018 National Policy for a Society Free from Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia to ensure more effective implementation of the next phase of its 2020-2025 Action Plan (Singapore);
- 6.25 Strengthen implementation of measures to address marginalisation and discrimination against persons of African descent, including through enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute acts of discrimination (Rwanda);
- 6.26 Continue with and increase efforts at tackling discrimination against people of African Descent and all minorities (Guyana);
- 6.27 Continue with the efforts to fight against all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups, including indigenous persons (France);
- 6.28 Continue efforts towards addressing discrimination against minorities and indigenous people in order to achieve equality for all in society (Nepal);
- 6.29 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination, including against indigenous peoples (Italy);
- 6.30 Continue measures aimed at fighting against discrimination against LGBTIQ persons as well as at preventing, investigating and punishing acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);
- 6.31 Adopt legislation criminalizing hate crimes for reasons of sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);

- 6.32 Continue working towards the elimination of discrimination against LGBTI persons, and the eradication of gender-based violence against lesbians, bisexuals, transgender and intersex persons (Chile);
- 6.33 Strengthen national strategies to prevent violence and discriminatory actions against LGBTI persons (Colombia);
- 6.34 Improve records and other data on the situation of LGBTI individuals (Iceland);
- 6.35 Disaggregate data based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics with a view to understand clearly the situation of LGBTI persons (Malta);
- 6.36 Adopt measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish hate crimes against lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and intersex persons (Montenegro);
- 6.37 Draft and implement an action plan to eliminate all forms of social and institutional discrimination against LGBTI persons, which includes a monitoring process (Netherlands);
- 6.38 Carry out complementary efforts to ensure that the LGBTI population effectively enjoys their rights embodied in Costa Rican legislation, focusing, especially, on their access to the health system and employment (Uruguay);
- 6.39 Continue efforts to combat hate speech against foreigners and foster a culture of diversity and tolerance (Tunisia);
- 6.40 Punish the promotion of racial stereotypes and prejudices by the media; eradicate structural racial discrimination and xenophobia, particularly of migrants, and combat it in educational centres (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.41 Strengthen efforts to fight against prejudice against persons living with HIV/AIDS (Congo);
- 6.42 Develop a national action plan on business and human rights (Switzerland);
- 6.43 Continue to strengthen maritime conservation systems and monitoring of protected areas (Bahamas);
- 6.44 Continue to implement the national development strategies and achieve sustainable economic and social development in order to lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 6.45 Continue to build institutional capacity, data and knowledge to integrate environment and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory framework and develop new capacities and systems for implementation and compliance monitoring across major sectors (Fiji);
- 6.46 Develop, in collaboration with elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and indigenous and other marginalized groups, measures to address disaster risk reduction and combat the negative effects of climate change (Fiji);
- 6.47 Punish police repression during peaceful protests, educate law enforcement and human rights justice operators (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 6.48 **Reduce prison overcrowding and improve prison conditions by building new facilities, renovating existing facilities, and evaluating policy measures to reduce the prison population (United States of America);**
- 6.49 **Avoid the indiscriminate use of preventive detention; eradicate prison overcrowding and improve precarious prison conditions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.50 **Improve the conditions of overcrowded detention facilities and operate them in compliance with relevant international standards (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.51 **Step up efforts to reduce overcrowding and poor conditions in places of detention (Greece);**
- 6.52 **Continue to pursue policies and laws that advance the global cause of human rights, including in' the area of disarmament (Bahamas);**
- 6.53 **Counter corruption and lack of independence of the judiciary through transparent elections of magistrates (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.54 **Ensure women's equal access to justice, including by eliminating economic barriers, expanding public legal aid service (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.55 **Ensure that judges, prosecutors and police officers handle cases of gender based violence and discrimination against women in a gender sensitive manner (Iceland);**
- 6.56 **Continue to support the institutional policy for access to justice for persons of African descent (South Africa);**
- 6.57 **Punish those responsible for attacks and hate speeches against human rights activists (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.58 **Further strengthen its commitments and take specific actions for independent investigation into all reports of human rights violations against human rights defenders, including the killing of environmental and Indigenous human rights defender and bring to justice those suspected of criminal responsibility for these crimes (Afghanistan);**
- 6.59 **Establish public policies that create a safe and respectful environment for the work of human rights defenders and ensure prompt and independent investigation into all reports of human rights violations against human rights defenders, including the killing of environmental and indigenous human rights defenders (Belgium);**
- 6.60 **Consider implementing measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders (Chile);**
- 6.61 **Investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for the murder of human rights defender and indigenous leader Sergio Rojas Ortiz (Iceland);**
- 6.62 **Adopt effective measures to prevent, investigate and punish threats, intimidation or violence against human rights defenders, particularly environmental human rights defenders, in view of strengthening their protection (Slovenia);**
- 6.63 **Adopt comprehensive and active measures to investigate trafficking in persons, prosecute those involved in it and ensure appropriate punishment of perpetrators (Syrian Arab Republic);**

- 6.64 Continue the efforts made so far to combat trafficking in persons through the identification of victims, including migrant and refugee children (Tunisia);
- 6.65 Strengthen its efforts to eliminate human trafficking, by investigating and prosecuting those responsible for the crime in a systematic and active manner (Republic of Korea);
- 6.66 Systematically and actively investigate and prosecute those responsible for human trafficking and ensure that perpetrators were punished appropriately, and advance with the process of adopting a dedicated national action plan against human trafficking (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.67 Systematically and actively investigate and prosecute those responsible for human trafficking and ensure their appropriate punishment (Greece);
- 6.68 Strengthen measures to investigate and prosecute offences related to trafficking in persons and improve mechanisms for victim protection, including through collaboration with other states (Indonesia);
- 6.69 Build institutional capacity for care and protection of victims of human trafficking, and strengthen measures to proactively identify and refer victims to appropriate support services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.70 Promote and implement the measures ordered by the Constitutional Chamber with respect to the recognition of de facto marital unions and marriage between people of the same sex, on the same basis and with the same rights as those recognized for heterosexual couples (Colombia);
- 6.71 Adopt legislation that introduces a legal right to paid paternity leave and promotes the equitable distribution of parental responsibilities between women and men (Iceland);
- 6.72 Promote equitable distribution of parental responsibilities between men and women, including by adopting legislation which would establish paid paternity leave (Slovenia);
- 6.73 Protect the family and its development as a principal unit for the development of societies (Egypt);
- 6.74 Take necessary measures to address the low rate of women's participation in the labour market and of the widening gap in wages between women and men (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 6.75 Take further measures to increase representation of women in the labour force (Australia);
- 6.76 Continue promoting gender equality, notably when it comes to women's participation in the labour market, and reducing the wage gap between men and women (Gabon);
- 6.77 Reduce the wage gap between men and women (Iraq);
- 6.78 Continue efforts aimed at further promoting access to employment for young persons, women and members of indigenous peoples (Kazakhstan);
- 6.79 Continue to implement measures, such as quotas, to facilitate access to the work market, for person with disabilities (Angola);

- 6.80 Promote the employment of persons with disabilities in the private sector and monitor compliance with employment quotas in the public sector (Bulgaria);
- 6.81 Ensure application of social protection and national occupational health policy to all persons working in the informal economy (India);
- 6.82 Continue its efforts towards eradicating poverty through effective implementation of its National Strategy for Poverty Reduction of 2015-2018 (Bhutan);
- 6.83 Step up efforts and further implement government strategies to reduce poverty and extreme poverty (Belarus);
- 6.84 Strengthen efforts to reduce poverty (Iraq);
- 6.85 Continue to pursue the strengthening of systems to deepen social inclusion and the enjoyment of human rights, on behalf of persons of African descent, indigenous persons, migrants and refugees (Barbados);
- 6.86 Continue consolidating the achievements made in the promotion of the rights and well-being of women, children and adolescents (Dominican Republic);
- 6.87 Pursue efforts to protect human rights of older persons (Qatar);
- 6.88 Guarantee the right to adequate housing for indigenous peoples and the restitution of their ancestral lands (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.89 Eradicate contamination of pipelines and provide equal access to drinking water and sanitation in the 70% of the settlements of the country that claim it (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.90 Take all necessary steps to improve access to health, social welfare, safe drinking water and sanitation for members of vulnerable groups (Croatia);
- 6.91 Adopt policies aimed at improving the enjoyment of the right to access to clean water (Holy See);
- 6.92 Continue to intensify its efforts to provide adequate sanitation facilities for communities in need (Maldives);
- 6.93 Redouble efforts to guarantee the right to water to the entire population, particularly in rural areas (Mexico);
- 6.94 Ensure the availability of water, its sustainable management, as well as sanitation for all people (Spain);
- 6.95 Adopt as soon as possible a technical regulation to clarify article 121 of the Criminal Code, which authorises abortion when the life or health of women are at risk, with the aim of guaranteeing its effective implementation within the public health system, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 3.7 and 5.6 (Switzerland);
- 6.96 Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize abortion in case of fetal malformations incompatible with extra uterine life and in case of pregnancies resulting from rape or incest (Belgium);
- 6.97 Adopt clear medical guidelines on access to therapeutic abortion in accordance with Costa Rican law, international standards, and best practices promoted by the WHO (Canada);

- 6.98 Decriminalize abortion and take measures to ensure that all women have access to legal abortion and high-quality post-abortion services (Iceland);
- 6.99 Address the issue of child and teen pregnancies by legalizing abortion at least in case of an inviable foetus, rape, incest, or when the pregnancy poses a threat to the woman's life; and to invest in prevention by granting free access to emergency contraception and organizing awareness campaigns and comprehensive sexuality education (Netherlands);
- 6.100 Ensure the adoption of the protocol allowing access to therapeutic abortion and facilitating access to emergency contraception through the public health system (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.101 Ensure respect for the rights to sexual and reproductive health, including with regard to the voluntary termination of pregnancy (France);
- 6.102 Formulate public policies aiming at reducing the high rates of teenage pregnancy (Panama);
- 6.103 Integrate the intercultural perspective into sexual and reproductive health services to guarantee the rights of indigenous, Afro-descendant and migrant women to, among others, a dignified treatment during childbirth (Peru);
- 6.104 Prohibit any practice that modifies a person's sex characteristics without irrefutable medical reasons and the full and informed consent of the person affected (Iceland);
- 6.105 Work towards ending protocols that aim to "normalise" intersex bodies through harmful and medical practices including non-consensual surgeries (Malta);
- 6.106 Increase efforts to reduce the societal stigma faced by LGBTI people and eradicate involuntary surgical procedures to 'normalise' the bodies of intersex people (Australia);
- 6.107 Continue its efforts on the protection of the rights of LGBTI persons namely by recognizing intersex persons the right to gender identity self-determination and gender expression, inter alia by prohibiting the performance of surgical or pharmacological interventions in children before the manifestation of their gender identity (Portugal);
- 6.108 Take further concrete measures for the comprehensive care of the people living with HIV, particularly women (Myanmar);
- 6.109 Adopt awareness programmes to combat prejudice against people with HIV/AIDS and guarantee them equal access to medical care and treatments (Panama);
- 6.110 Ensure the availability of preschool education for children living under unfavourable conditions (State of Palestine);
- 6.111 Ensure the availability of preschool education for children living in unfavourable socioeconomic conditions and to reduce dropout and repeat rates in secondary education (Armenia);
- 6.112 Ensure free access to primary education (Qatar);
- 6.113 Take measures to progressively introduce free higher education (Bulgaria);

- 6.114 **Reduce early school dropout and repetition rates in secondary education, including addressing the socio-economic causes of these dropouts (Algeria);**
- 6.115 **Undertake concrete actions to secure a safe environment free from discrimination in schools for all boys, girls and adolescents (Chile);**
- 6.116 **Promote the access to education of minorities by eliminating all obstacles and all structural discrimination against them (Congo);**
- 6.117 **Strengthen actions to increase continuity of studies of children at all levels of education (Cuba);**
- 6.118 **Improve access to, and the quality of, education for children, especially those living in rural areas and those belonging to minorities, and to implement effective strategies to reduce school drop-out and exclusion rates (Holy See);**
- 6.119 **Continue to bridge the gap that exists in the education system for indigenous people, with respect to school attendance and completion and also learning achievements and equal opportunities (Maldives);**
- 6.120 **Continue efforts towards reducing school dropout (El Salvador);**
- 6.121 **Continue to strengthen programs on awareness raising, training and capacity building on human rights issues (Philippines);**
- 6.122 **Provide training on human rights to health personnel, to members of the judiciary, police forces and prison officers (Portugal);**
- 6.123 **Draft and adopt a supporting Action Plan to the National Policy for De Facto Equality between Women and Men 2018 - 2030 (Ukraine);**
- 6.124 **Ensure the effective implementation of the National Policy for De Facto Equality between Women and Men 2018-2030 and the National Policy for Addressing and Preventing Violence against Women 2017-2032 (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.125 **Elaborate a plan of action for implementation of the Gender Equality Policy (Denmark);**
- 6.126 **Take specific measures to effectively address discriminatory gender stereotypes in line with CEDAW recommendations (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.127 **Take temporary and special measures in order to address multiple forms of discrimination against women (Togo);**
- 6.128 **Strengthen measures to guarantee the equality of women and men in the political sphere (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.129 **Continue with the efforts to encourage gender parity in the public administration (France);**
- 6.130 **Continue its practice of incorporating civic participation in the implementation of the National Policy for De Facto Equality between Women and Men 2018-2030, the National Policy for Addressing and Preventing Violence Against Women 2017-2032, and the Procedural Guidelines for the Participatory and Intercultural Development of Public Policy for Indigenous Peoples 2019-2024 (Singapore);**
- 6.131 **Provide sustainable financing for the effective implementation of the National Policy for De Facto Equality between Women and Men 2018-2030, the National Policy for Addressing and Preventing Violence against Women 2017-**

2032, and the Procedural Guidelines for the Participatory and Intercultural Development of Public Policy for Indigenous Peoples 2019-2024, given their long duration over the next decade (Singapore);

6.132 Continue its efforts in providing capacity building on gender equality (Kyrgyzstan);

6.133 Promote awareness on the rights of women in the rural areas (Myanmar);

6.134 Strengthen the territorial National Plan for Rural Development 2017-2022, with the objective of improving the conditions of women in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.135 Expedite the agenda of building and strengthening a culture of equality and respect in which all human rights of all people, most specially women, are protected (South Africa);

6.136 Speed up the implementation of the National Policy for Addressing and Preventing Violence against Women, in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 5.2, so that the number of femicides and of women victims of domestic violence decreases rapidly and sustainably (Switzerland);

6.137 Continue efforts to prevent all forms of violence against women (Tunisia);

6.138 Counter the increase in gender-based violence through legal services and advice; guarantee access to justice for women and reduce impunity in these cases (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

6.139 Continue efforts to ensure effective protection against all violence and discrimination against women (Albania);

6.140 Systematically address gender-based violence and expand the provision of legal aid and shelters for women and girls in need (Australia);

6.141 Reinforce policies to protect women and girls from discrimination and gender based violence (Barbados);

6.142 Continue its efforts in reducing discrimination and preventing violence against women (Bhutan);

6.143 Ensure the effective protection of women and girls by strengthening domestic mechanisms and implementing laws addressing gender violence (Canada);

6.144 Strengthen measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish cases of violence against women and domestic violence (Rwanda);

6.145 Further protect the rights of women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly people and other vulnerable groups, and continue efforts to combat violence against women (China);

6.146 Undertake measures to combat violence and discrimination against women, and offer greater opportunities for their participation in economic and social life, in particular in rural areas (Cuba);

6.147 Strengthen public policies aimed at fighting violence against women (France);

6.148 Take steps to address and prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Georgia);

- 6.149 **Take strong measures to reduce the high rates of femicide and violence against women, including through the use of public campaigns and family programs and adopt clear guidelines for therapeutic abortion services, legalize abortion in cases of rape, incest or health hazards to the mother and prevent and sanction cases of obstetric violence against women (Germany);**
- 6.150 **Strengthen efforts at tackling all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls (Guyana);**
- 6.151 **Eliminate all forms of violence against women including domestic violence and femicide (India);**
- 6.152 **Continue to strengthen measures on addressing violence against women (Philippines);**
- 6.153 **Step up efforts to combat domestic violence and ensure that victims of violence have access to social and legal services (Italy);**
- 6.154 **Continue its efforts to prevent, detect and address domestic violence and sexual abuse (Pakistan);**
- 6.155 **Institutionalize the provision of public legal services and expand their scope, and promote capacity-building and awareness activities for women, to ensure their access to justice (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 6.156 **Allocate sufficient resources for the full functioning and effectiveness of the High-level Commission responsible for ensuring the observance of the Criminalization of Violence against Women Act, and re-double efforts to combat femicide (Spain);**
- 6.157 **Further strengthen implementation on its national policy relating to child-related programmes and activities (Croatia);**
- 6.158 **Take all legal measures so that the National Council on Children and Adolescents enhances its planning, evaluation and monitoring (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.159 **Reinforce those public policies related to the children within the framework of the National Evaluation System (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.160 **Adopt further measures to ensure the effective implementation of rehabilitation programs for children (State of Palestine);**
- 6.161 **Take steps to guarantee the effective implementation of juvenile rehabilitation programmes (Bulgaria);**
- 6.162 **Put an end to child and forced marriages (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.163 **Take additional measures against child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 6.164 **Make available funding aimed at raising social mobilisation against the sexual exploitation of children, especially with a focus on the need to report such offences (Malta);**
- 6.165 **Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of children from sexual exploitation (Ukraine);**
- 6.166 **Continue combating domestic violence, which persists in particular vis-à-vis children (Albania);**

- 6.167 **Improve respect for the rights of children by combatting domestic violence (France);**
- 6.168 **Undertake urgent actions to eradicate physical punishment as a valid practice for the upbringing of minors (Nicaragua);**
- 6.169 **Consider implementing human rights programmes for parents, in order to reduce domestic violence (Peru);**
- 6.170 **Take concrete measures to combat child labor, including by strengthening child labor control mechanisms and increasing support for poor families (Algeria);**
- 6.171 **Continue adopting effective measures to combat child labour by, inter alia, strengthening child labour oversight mechanisms and increasing support to poor families (Belarus);**
- 6.172 **Implement additional measures and secure the necessary resources to combat the worst forms of child labour, including sexual exploitation (Brazil);**
- 6.173 **Strengthen the fight against the worst forms of child labour, in particular those affecting migrant children and indigenous children (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.174 **Combat child labour, in particular by strengthening the control mechanisms pertaining thereto (Gabon);**
- 6.175 **Continue implementing Government's road map to protect children from forced labour and sexual exploitation (Georgia);**
- 6.176 **Continue adopting effective measures to combat child labour by, inter alia, ensuring that the law protecting children against economic exploitation is vigorously enforced, strengthening child labour oversight mechanisms, and increasing support for poor families so that they can keep their children in the education system (Ireland);**
- 6.177 **Continue to protect minors from situations of violence, forced labour or sexual exploitation (South Africa);**
- 6.178 **Ensure that indigenous peoples enjoy their rights recognized in the ILO Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Paraguay);**
- 6.179 **Update and promote the approval of the Law on Autonomous Development of Indigenous Peoples (Denmark);**
- 6.180 **Undertake the necessary actions to enact the Law on Autonomous Development of Indigenous Peoples, which has been pending before the legislative assembly (Dominican Republic);**
- 6.181 **Speed up the implementation of the general mechanism for consultation with indigenous peoples and ensure its proper functioning in order to promote the necessary conditions for the realization of their individual and collective rights (Togo);**
- 6.182 **Involve traditional indigenous authorities into the decision-making mechanisms on matters concerning them (Peru);**
- 6.183 **Continue the Intercultural and Participatory Construction of Public Policies for Indigenous Peoples 2019-2024, which mainly seeks to promote the**

necessary conditions for the realization of individual and collective rights for indigenous peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.184 Increase efforts for the social and political participation of indigenous peoples, including their access to land (Cuba);

6.185 Continue to take necessary legislative and administrative steps to ensure that indigenous peoples are properly consulted on territorial management, as well as any other forms of legislation that concern their rights (Holy See);

6.186 Take steps to guarantee full and effective protection of the rights of indigenous peoples through participatory and inclusive processes, including compliance with cautionary measures granted by the Inter-American Court and the implementation of recommendations made by other specialized bodies (Canada);

6.187 Enforce the law on indigenous land rights and facilitate peaceful resolution of land disputes by ensuring the availability and efficacy of conflict resolution mechanisms and the presence of effective, impartial law enforcement presence (United States of America);

6.188 Implement Indigenous Law 6172 to recognize and protect indigenous land and take the necessary measures to support and guarantee the indigenous people's right to the restitution of their land; update and pass the indigenous autonomy bill now pending for almost 25 years (Germany);

6.189 Ensure the effective implementation of laws and the national action plan relating to the land rights of the indigenous population (Philippines);

6.190 Increase attention to the indigenous population and eliminate disparities among the population (Yemen);

6.191 Continue its actions and initiatives to protect the rights of the most vulnerable persons in society, such as indigenous adolescent mothers (Benin);

6.192 Continue efforts towards greater respect for the cultural norms and practices of the indigenous populations and for greater access to all aspects of social services, in particular, health and education (Guyana);

6.193 Create a public policy that incorporates the rights of indigenous peoples (Nicaragua);

6.194 Continue efforts for the prompt processing of the Bill on the Protection of the Right to Nationality of the Indigenous Person and Guarantee of Integration of the Indigenous Cross-Border Person (Dominican Republic);

6.195 Eliminate the structural discrimination against indigenous peoples and people of African descent, and ensure their access to education (Syrian Arab Republic);

6.196 Address ongoing racial inequality, particularly for indigenous and Afro-Costa Rican communities, and adopt a coordinated strategy to combat child labour and sexual abuse among disadvantaged and migrant communities (Australia);

6.197 Continue efforts to promote respect for, and the promotion of, the rights of indigenous populations and people of African descent (Egypt);

6.198 Provide adequate human and financial resources to the Presidential Commissioner of African Affairs with a view to establishing a permanent

institution for the promotion and respect of economic, social and cultural rights of persons of African descent in Costa Rica (Haiti);

6.199 Continue actions of the International Decade for People of African Descent (Peru);

6.200 Increase coordination and cooperation between different actors that contribute to the human development of persons with disabilities (Pakistan);

6.201 Take further steps in order to respect the rights of persons with mental health conditions and psychosocial disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including by combating institutionalization, stigma, violence and over-medicalization, and by developing community-based and people-centred mental health services which promote inclusion in the community and respect their free and informed consent (Portugal);

6.202 Promote the implementation of the mechanism for the follow up to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, currently suspended, with especial attention to access to public services (Spain);

6.203 Improve access to legal protections and strengthen emergency services to better address the needs of asylum seekers, particularly Nicaraguans (United States of America);

6.204 Continue enhancing measures aimed at combating discrimination, particularly by investigating and punishing aggressions and discriminatory and xenophobic attitudes against migrants and refugees (Argentina);

6.205 Promote the necessary administrative and legal changes to reduce the time limits for the consideration of asylum applications and eliminate the fees and charges requested to the applicants (Brazil);

6.206 Continue strengthening national institutions for receiving and providing care for migrants and guarantee their effective access to work, health care and education (Colombia);

6.207 Implement measures to safeguard the rights, physical integrity and wellbeing of migrants and refugees, including fighting human trafficking and implementing public awareness campaigns (Germany);

6.208 Strengthen existing mechanisms to fight against xenophobia and all forms of hate against migrants and refugees in the country, especially by using social media (Haiti);

6.209 Strengthen resources for the functioning of the National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons and strengthen the institutional capacities for State intervention regarding care and protection of victims (Honduras);

6.210 Intensify efforts to protect the fundamental rights and access to essential services of migrants and refugees (Indonesia);

6.211 Enhance measures to safeguard fundamental rights and welfare of all migrants (Nepal);

6.212 Create effective mechanisms against xenophobia and all kind of hatred towards migrant persons (Nicaragua).

7. 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.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

8. Costa Rica pledges to draft a Plan of Action for the Implementation of UPR Recommendations, within the framework of its National Mechanism for Implementation Reporting and Follow up.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Costa Rica was headed by S.E. Sra. Nancy Gabriela Marín Espinoza, Ministra de Comunicación, and composed of the following members:

- Jefe de Delegación Alterna, S.E. Sra. Elayne Whyte, Embajadora, Representante Permanente;
 - Sr. Enrique Sánchez Carballo, Diputado, Expresidente de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Asamblea Legislativa;
 - Sr. Víctor Barrantes Marín, Viceministro de Gobernación y Policía;
 - Sr. Norman Lizano Ortiz, Embajador en Misión Especial;
 - Sra. Shara Duncan Villalobos, Embajadora, Representante Permanente Adjunta;
 - Sra. Maricela Muñoz Zumbado, Ministro Consejero;
 - Sr. Alexander Peñaranda Zarate, Ministro Consejero;
 - Srta. Diana Murillo Solís, Consejero;
 - Srta. Mariana Castro Hernández, Consejero;
 - Srta. Melissa Lorincz Sosa, Agregado, Oficial de derechos humanos de la Dirección General de Política Exterior.
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