



# **ANNEX TABLE**

## **UPR 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle National Report: ERITREA**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Asmara, Eritrea  
14 October 2018**

## I. FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS (85.87%)

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
<b>A. DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL EQUALITY</b>		
<b>122.68 – Colombia</b>	<b>a. Macro-Economic Tenets and ESCRs</b>	
	<p>(i) <b>Post-Border War Development Campaign (2003-2014) and ESCRs</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Post-border <u>Warsay-Yikealo Development Campaign</u>) goals have been achieved - The campaign achieved its goals by addressing the effects of the war in livelihoods, revitalizing the economic activities, focused on critical bottlenecks, maximized the utilization of comparative advantages and mobilized available local resources. The National Indicative Development (NIDP 2014-2018) consolidated these gains in the follow-up years</li> <li>2. <b>Social Justice maintained</b> - Equity consideration and the equitable distribution of wealth and resources manifested in the Integrated Rural Development Scheme, the Coastal Development Plan, Integrated Social Sector Plan and Strategy and other integrated approaches but much more will be needed to consolidate the effort. Model transformation agendas in particular on poverty elimination are on-going. Focus on human capital formation strengthened through human resource development and broader cultural transformation promoted</li> <li>3. <b>Government's proactive role</b> - invested in critical sectors (example construction industry and targeted manufacturing geared towards import substitution), introduced structural agricultural transformation (including in agro-industrial processing), expanded economic physical infrastructure and mining. Domestic investment (<i>Proclamation No 59/1994</i>) stepped up as a means of building national capacity but was affected by the hostilities and</li> </ol>

		<p>the prevailing situation. The Development Bank of Eritrea gave loans for domestic capital and investment in development projects with high repayment successes (invested over a billion in the last 20 years). Foreign direct investment has gained momentum including in the mining sector. Mining (<i>Proclamation No 68/1995</i>) is integrated into the national economy and the benefits to national interest are maximized by acquiring 40 to 50% government shares</p>
		<p>4. <i>Land utilization and management strengthened in accordance to</i> Land Proclamation (No 58/1994), Land Committees established at regional, sub regional and village levels; women represented at least one female in the committees at all level (regional, sub regional and village/locality levels). Women's land rights strengthened, 32% land distributed to female households (This included 33.5% for housing, 16.6% for agriculture and 28.6% for commercial activities) and 62% for both (as a family). Awareness campaign on land proclamation and community based development conducted by Minister of local government, regional and local administrators and 279460 participated including administrators, cadres, national organizations, community and religious leaders participated</p>
<p>122.171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179  <b>Bhutan, China, Yemen, Chile, Malaysia, Algeria, Venezuela</b></p>	<p>(ii) <i>Model Initiatives in Poverty Elimination</i></p>	<p>5. <i>Model Agricultural Transformations</i> using irrigation infrastructure established in around the new Kerkebet, Gerset and Logo Dams. The resettled households allotted plots of land, used the electricity, irrigation infrastructure and agriculture extension services promoted by the government and are food self-sufficient and generated income by selling their products to the market. They have improved per hectare yield and predictability thus contributing to higher food productivity.</p>

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		<p>6. <u>Minimum Integrated Household Agriculture Package in rural areas (MIHAP)</u> as a pilot promoted household and rural farms consolidated through the through essential inputs (grants/low-credit arrangements that include training). The scheme has promoted household food self-sufficiency and income generation. The following are the inputs made in the last 4 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 692,363 day old and 440,396 one month old chicks distributed to 17,005 beneficiaries including women headed households, small scale farmers and commercial farmers.</li> <li>• 335,721 commercial and 17,048 and 8,000 backyard and parent stock chicks respectively imported</li> <li>• Capability of producing hatching eggs strengthened by establishing a National Hatchery and the existing regional brooding centers rehabilitated for purposes of producing day old chicks and rearing of chicks in-country for distribution</li> <li>• potential areas for bee production surveyed and beehives (2 beehives with all its accessories per farmer) distributed to 1,448 farmers</li> <li>• 200 needy households of Gash Barka region, of which 129 were women headed households have been provided with 1000 heads of small ruminants (4 female and 1 male) in order to meet their nutritional demand, generate income and improve their standard of living, under the pass it on the first born lamb/kid to the next beneficiary.</li> <li>• 393 in-calf heifers and 1 parity cows were distributed in Anseba, MAekel, Northern Red Sea and Southern Regions and boosted milk production and improved livelihood</li> </ul>

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		<p><b>7. <i>Saving and Micro-Credit programme (SMCP)</i></b> through 538 village banks has improved economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable families and promoted income generation, food security and economic development. Short-term progressive loans that go up to eight cycles with the range of ERN 6,000 to ERN 150,000 are given from the Bank. There are 69,000 beneficiaries (66% women) and women are very successful in loan repayment on time.</p>
		<p><b>8. <i>Transforming the life of isolated settlements and villages</i></b> - Pastoralist and semi-pastoral communities as well as small settlements established in scattered villages in Anseba, Gash Barka, Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea regions are targeted in this scheme. Parcels of land for farming allotted, social services established and a solar panel system installed in each village and they have established flour mills, bakery, shops, restaurants and other services. The scheme promotes improved livelihood, agriculture, livestock development and social services and the result is promising. It is however indicative of the effort still needed to transform the livelihood of such communities.</p>
		<p><b>9. <i>The Eritrean Women Agribusiness Association (EWAA)</i></b> established four groups involved in mushrooms, rabbit production, food processing and Aloe Vera processing. The members also involved individually in milk processing, poultry production, apiculture and floriculture. Though it is still at pilot level it has become an important initiative to be reproduced at national level; other similar initiatives are also developing in handicraft, art craft, and other similar activities with the same effect country</p>
	<p><b>iii) <i>Adequate standard of Life improving</i></b></p>	<p><b>10.</b> In spite of the situation of hostilities faced by Eritrea, the Government gave serious consideration to the improvement of the standard of life and 5 areas</p>

		<p>in particular deserve attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Clean, tap water access</u> has made remarkable progress and is 85% in rural and 92% in urban areas. Dams store about 20% of the <u>water demand</u> and the rest comes from underground water table which is a challenge to water security in the future and more dams are constructed every year.</li><li>• <u>Accessibility to electricity</u> increased to 43.5% (was 22.9% in 1995); various studies and policy exercises, energy from hydropower (through integrating sea water and Danakil Depression), solar, wind, thermal and non-renewable sources conducted to address the energy challenge.</li><li>• <u>On Road transport</u> 14,000 Kms of asphalt and gravel roads connect the whole country; more than 75.7% of the rural villages (about 1790 ) have been covered presently; In 2016, the one direction loading capacity of bus transport services has reached 53,000 passengers ( 17,000 in 1991).</li><li>• <u>Land for housing</u> is also distributed in both rural and urban areas throughout the country and many houses built but it still remains a major challenge but the Government is finalizing a new study and plan for major housing projects. Pre-cast industries established in two development regions and construction materials have been established in the port of Massawa port city (for Cement, water and sewerage pipes and PVC production).</li><li>• <u>Growth in Communication technology</u> is also promising. The number of GSM mobile subscribers has grown from 16,168 in 2004 to 501,865 in 2016 (an average increase of about 40,474 subscribers per year). The system covers the whole country as proper facilities have been installed widely in most places. Land line and fixed wireless technology also cover about 80% of the country.</li></ul>
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	<i>(iv) Civil service new remuneration</i>	11. Substantial <b><i>increase of salary in the civil service</i></b> has been introduced in 2016. Accordingly, a graduate at certificate level earns a gross salary of ERN 2,000, 2 year diploma ERN 2500, 3 year diploma ERN 3000, 12+4 degree ERN 3500 and 12+5 ERN 4,000. Gradual integration of national service members into this new system is taking place for all new recruits and graduates in the last few years and are directly employed even before doing the one year national development duty for one year (as stipulated in the National Service Proclamation).
	<i>(vi) Right to take Part in Cultural Life</i>	12. <b><i>Promotion of Culture and Cultural diversity</i></b> is guaranteed; Community based ideals and approaches on cultural life are mainstreamed in all policies and programmes .The Set of cultural institutions are growing at national, regional and local level and have played a significant role in promoting diversity. Eritrean cultural festivals inside the country and in the Diaspora and National Youth Festivals every 2 years continue to strengthen and expand the ideals of cultural transformation. Youth Festival, the latest in July 2018 in the Sawa Education and Training Centre, as usual coincided with the yearly national service inauguration. <i>On the other hand</i> , the Development Agency established by proclamation 122/2002 is promoting and coordinating the application of <u><i>science and technology</i></u> and building capability on research and innovation. Students in the higher learning institutions present their innovations in various areas every year  13. <b><i>Cultural and national heritage</i></b> is also promoted. As per Proclamation No 177/2015 continuous effort is being made to protect and safeguard the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The capital Asmara is now a world heritage site after hard work that went on for almost 20 years. Eritrea is party to treaties dealing on culture such as the convention on the Protection

		of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
<b>b. Development and Welfare of Children</b>		
	(i) <i>Children's welfare system</i>	
<b>122.70 - South Sudan</b>	<i>Functional Efforts at system level</i>	<b>14.</b> The MLHW in 2016 convened a workshop of all stakeholders to finalize <i>National Child Policy Document</i> and is expected to raise public awareness and realization of child rights. An <i>Inter-sector national level coordination Committee on children and women</i> involving MoH, MLHW, NUEW has established 67 sub-regional committees with 984 members (22.4% female) from all stakeholders including government representatives, PFDJ members, NUEW, NUEYS, regional councils, religious leaders and children representatives are functioning. To further support the ongoing effort and informed decision making <i>Strategic Mapping</i> was done as a pilot in one sub region and assessed readiness and mobilization to issue declaration to abandon the practice of FGM/C and will continue at national level. A <i>survey by NUEW on early marriage</i> also done and a National Strategic Plan developed and the campaign expanded. The Assessment indicates that 91.7% oppose circumcision and 89% believe has no benefit and violate their dignity and creates harm. Furthermore, the <i>yearly regional and sub-regional level monitoring assessments</i> of all stakeholders reflected the progress and challenges and annual action plans are developed under the guidance of the MLHW. The understanding, enforcement, implementation of the legal and institutional basis on child rights and protection is stronger
	<i>Community based Structures are stronger</i>	<b>15.</b> Community based Structures have made grassroots levels impacts in advocacy, monitoring for respect and protection of children's rights and responsible role in implementation of policies and plans. These include, the Children's Wellbeing Committees (CWCs), FGM/C and Early Marriage Committees, Care Givers, etc.)



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	<i>Trainings conducted</i>	<p>16. Training has consolidated the capacity and impact of the interventions at all levels. The effort has been diverse in scope. 215 judges/prosecutors, police officers, social workers, officers of correctional/detention centers and administrators trained on respect and protection of child rights. Moreover, A 5 days training given to all regional office staff of the MLHW and consolidated their responsibility on social transformation, FGM/C and early marriage. Moreover, 66 social workers in MLHW regional and sub-regional offices gained 9 months training on social work to improve community and children friendly services and care. The training for community level structures also expanded and the following are some examples:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve community and child friendly services and care 72 representatives (46% female) were provided with a three weeks in house training.</li> <li>• training given for 482 community and child friendly services, care and supervision, MOLHW regional and sub-regional social workers and community local level agents It improved their overall capacity.</li> <li>• 160 community activists and 649 (33.4% female) community dialogue facilitators (from 30 localities encompassing 90 villages of two sub regions in Southern Region benefited from a TOT conducted by experts.</li> <li>• The 43 Child Well Being Committees (243 members) were given training which consolidated their knowledge and capacity in the promotion and protection of child</li> <li>• Furthermore, TOT on FGM/C and child marriage provided</li> </ul>
	<i>Campaigns/seminars and mobilization</i>	<p>17. Campaigns/seminars have impacted on the respect and protection of child rights and include the following campaigns and seminars:-</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on FGM/C and early marriage by community dialogue facilitators in 4 sub regions (of AdiTekelezan, Mendefera, Debarwa and Ghindae) of 3 regions - 122,109 participants (57.4% females)</li> <li>• on child rights with about 850,000 participants throughout the country</li> <li>• promotional seminars by CWCs - 718,430 participants</li> <li>• workshop on early marriage in Asmara in collaboration with the AU</li> <li>• CRC 4<sup>th</sup> country report printed and disseminated publicly and used in all seminars, campaigns and sensitization</li> <li>• International Children's day celebrated yearly in collaboration with stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>122.124 - Philippines</b>	<b>(ii) Combating child labor &amp; trafficking in persons</b>	
	<i>Child Labor Monitoring enforced</i>	<p>18. Child Labor Monitoring enforced in various ways as indicated in the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Legal provisions enforced</u>- Article 143(1) of the Labor Proclamation and Article 607 of the Transitional Penal Code and compulsory basic education of 8 years enforced and implemented but vulnerable children received Government financial assistance to remain in school</li> <li>• <u>Labor Inspection Service consolidated</u> by training 8 more supervisors and 1505 establishments supervised and no elements of forced child labor was observed.</li> <li>• <u>National Labor force survey</u> conducted and analysis completed; the labor situation and challenges analyzed; will be disseminated shortly labor information and gaps on labor supply and expected to enforce implementation of legal and institutional frameworks and deepen understanding and responsibility on child labor.</li> </ul>
	<i>Campaign and fight against human trafficking of children and women</i>	<p>19. Government campaign and fight against the human trafficking of children and women is a priority and many smugglers and traffickers have been brought to justice. The MLHW prepared a manual on the scourge of human trafficking and the campaign had been intensified and the following are some examples:-</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOT of 72 sub-regional social workers was conducted. Sensitization and campaigns through media and in particular campaigns by the trained social workers conducted sensitized 16,000 community members in the four high risk regions (Central, southern, Anseba and Gash Barka (targeted 8 sub-regions – Gala Nefhi and Berik, Senafe and Adi Quala, Keren and Hagaz, Shambuko and Golij)</li> <li>• National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) sensitized 295,000 youth by mobilizing 1,520 youth facilitators on the impact of illegal migration and human trafficking, established mini-media clubs in 20 middle and senior secondary schools as pilot - and organized training, seminars, cultural shows and media campaigns.</li> <li>• Through its President Eritrea requested the UNSG and UNSC to establish an independent inquiry into the conspiracy to use illegal migration and human trafficking to lure the young generation and children and women from Eritrea. The President expressed Eritrea’s readiness to cooperate with the body and provide all relevant information in its possession but to no avail.</li> <li>• Nevertheless, Eritrea actively participated in the Horn of Africa initiative on migration – Khartoum process</li> </ul>
	<p><i>(iii) Improving the quality of life of the Vulnerable and Persons with Disability (PWDs)</i></p>	
	<p><i>Policy Orientation</i></p>	<p>20. A national policy document on PWDs was discussed and finalized in a workshop in May 2015 that involved all government institutions, national civic organizations, elders and religious leaders</p>

		and professional from various fields
	<p><i>Problems of Vulnerable Children and families addressed</i></p>	<p>21. The following are some of the measures taken to address the problems facing vulnerable families and children:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,334 HIV/AIDS infected Children under ART given monthly financial assistance, 3668 vulnerable children (47.98% female) reunified with 1418 host families. 8,712 vulnerable children hosted in 2,178 families who were supported through the donkey pulling cart support (300 also provided with donkeys) for income generation.</li> <li>• <i>Assistance is given</i> to about 14,635 street children, orphans and disabled children <i>to continue education</i>. The "donkey for school" project has helped 262 disabled children in their mobility to pursue education. 601 children from 151 vulnerable families in six regions benefited from the income, generating support for vulnerable families care and protection.</li> <li>• Care and protection of orphans is promoted. The Government managed Orphanage Centre is still giving care and protection for 402 orphans while 5885 orphans (53.8% girls) are hosted by 11 NGOs. 21 vulnerable families were also provided with socio economic support to host 63 orphans through income generating activities.</li> <li>• Support to Martyr's families and children maintained. An average of ERN 311 million (about USD 20.73 million) was spent every year. The Government has also bought a third of the shares in some privatized state enterprises for the benefit of the Trust Fund. Eritreans in the Diaspora contributed in a project aimed at financial support to the families and establish family links.</li> </ul>

	<p><i>Support and empowerment for PWDs expanded</i></p>	<p>22. The favorable government policy, commitment, action, conducive social environment, constructive role of families, communities and the general public to PWDs and the readiness of PWDs to be self-reliant are the main driving factors that have to be sustained in improving the wellbeing of PWDs. Challenges still remain in availing residential houses for PWDs, limited funding for IGAs and critical problems in orthopedic appliances, relevant vocational training, research funding to update the data and situation of PWDs at national level and solving physical environmental barriers limited. Nevertheless, the effort has been consolidated and the following can be mentioned in this respect:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u><i>Institutional Base to support and integrate PWDs is strengthened through the Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) structure in 52 sub regions (with 2,766 volunteers). They have promoted the rights of PWDs and mobilized social and economic support to PWDs from the communities</i></u>40 inclusive school teachers and peer educators trained and Para Olympic comm. established to empower sport spirit</li> <li>• <u><i>Economic and social support to PWDs provided</i></u> – GoSE provided ERN 252,923,548.9 monthly allowances to 4731 war injured (17.7% females), 472 WDV's created opportunities through self-financing activities and micro finance scheme to another 1,105 WDV's for start-up businesses, standard medical benefit package and service given to 6406 WDV's, service to 9931 including free check-ups and eye examination to more than 11,000 WDV's; 50% discount given in the eye glass workshop, orthopedic workshop produced assorted mobility for 6575 PWDs. 4013 PWDs also benefitted from the communities at grassroots level and were provided social and economic support either in kind, labor or in monetary forms.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Role of Organizations of PWDs -</i></p>	<p>23. PWDs actively worked to follow up the UPR recommendations, mainstream human right approaches to minimize stigmatization and</p>

		<p>discrimination of the PWDs and their families. Some of the activities accomplished include the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>ENWDVA</u> worked to promote the rights of War Disabled Veterans (WDVs), improve their livelihoods and realize their active participation in their development and contribution to the society. ENDWVA helped 472 WDV's to become productive and economically self-reliant citizens and created job opportunities through animal breeding, grinding mills, animal pulling carts, Knife sharpening with a total expenditure of Nakfa 9,298,238.00. Micro-credit interventions impacted in the livelihood of more than 1105 WDV's and their families. 6406 veterans received medical services. Moreover, it procured and imported medicines and 4659 materials to assist their mobility were provided. The eye glass workshop of the ENWDA sells at 50% discount to 9931 of its members and free eye examination to more than 11,000 others.</li> <li>• <u>Eritrean National Association of the Deaf (ERNAD)</u>: The computer Engineering Dep. of institute of technology developed EriSL Interpreter software in collaboration and closer consultation with EriNAD, Sign Language dictionary prepared, 5000 copies printed and translated to Arabic and English, 30 EriNAD leaders, regional representatives, focal persons trained ; advocacy workshop to 70 social workers, regional leaders of the MoLHW,50 regional hospital experts and doctors of the MOH and120 families and administration workers so as to bolster understanding of deafness disability; advocacy workshop to 300 deaf and hard of hearing women members to boost their understanding on gender and deafness issues; trained 40 inclusive school teachers and peer educators so as to make the school environment bilingual and bicultural; 150 deaf trained to work in companies and government; 150 deaf and hard of hearing trained in tailoring, 50 youths in Art.</li> <li>• <u>Eritrean National Association for the Blind (ERNAB)</u>- Capacity building Training conducted in 8 sub regions and relevant protocols</li> </ul>
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		<p>and guidelines are produced. In cooperation with the EU; 1149 (43.8% female) have benefited from various trainings by ERNAB ; a workshop for 60 blind females on sustainable livelihood in collaboration with the NUEW; a training text book (curriculum) in Braille for high school blind teachers. 32 (11 Females) blind teachers and college students have collected these text books printed in Braille; ERNAB promotes a twin-track approach and focus on strengthening both special needs education and further development of inclusive education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Intellectual and Developmental Disability (NAIDDE)</u> - conducted awareness campaigns through seminars to families, organized joint trainings with international NGOs like ARCHMED (Germany) and sacra Famiglia (Italy), convened its second congress, elected leadership , launched awareness campaigns aimed at reducing social stigma on IDD in 44 sub-regions, 1402 (67% female) participants obtained specific trainings in 58 sub regions ( for 6 days) given to 1796 IDD parents, two manuals on autism-Down syndrome and on Cerebral palsy (CP) were prepared and distributed to IDD parents and the public and income generating project launched for 70 IDD parents; 20 crutches, 15 wheel chairs and 3 walking chairs distributed to IDD parents. NAIDDE also distributed teaching aid materials to 16 IDD schools.</li> </ul>
		<b>c. Women Equality and Empowerment</b>
	<i>Legal and Institutional Basis advanced and monitored</i>	<b>24.</b> All discriminations based on sex are abolished by law, various proclamations have ascertained women’s rights including on citizenship, land tenure, labor, national service and elimination of FGM/c and underage marriage. Affirmative action on fair gender representation in public affairs (30%) is advanced and women equality is mainstreamed in national development.
<b>122,113 – Malaysia</b>	<b>(i) Awareness raising</b>	
	<i>Campaigns on women equality and empowerment and the fight against</i>	<b>25.</b> <i>Extensive campaign is conducted on women equality and empowerment as reflected in the following:-</i>

	<p><i>discriminatory practices promoted.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 209 Facilitators appointed to parts of the six regions and peer education organized in the NUEW HQ as well as in 8 centers of each of the 6 regions. Thus, 8265 seminars, campaigns, workshops, given to the 452,729 participants on women’s legal and political rights and were productive.</li> <li>• 423 meetings and seminars conducted in all regions (152,729 participants-24% male).</li> <li>• Over 300,000 citizens also participated in the campaigns on traditional harmful practices and communicable diseases (Malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS).</li> <li>• Furthermore, <i>Mother and child safety promoted</i> and 460 facilitators have reached out about 107,113 mothers (3.64% of whom were pregnant women), and 6354 delivered in local clinics campaigns on sexual reproductive health and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) encouraged visits to clinics by couples. In this respect <i>School-based gender and health training is piloted in 5 schools of each region</i> and sensitization of 13,275 students and 6,927 women from 3 regions.</li> <li>• <i>Activism is also promoted</i> in which every year NUEW holds 16 days campaign to fight Gender Based Violence and international Women’s Day (March 8) is used to campaign and mobilize the society</li> <li>• <i>Media programmes and campaigns also augment the effort.</i> Radio programme on women broadcasted in 5 local languages and also consolidated on a weekly TV Programme. The NUEW magazine (Ageizo - emancipation of women) is also published quarterly <u>2</u> documentary films on FGM/C and women empowerment developed and used in the campaign</li> </ul>
	<p><i>NUEW Visibility and engagement in International Space is also stronger</i></p>	<p>26. NUEW attended 59<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup>, 61<sup>st</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup> sessions of commission of status of women (CSW) and presented statements, organized 2 side events on Eritrean women. Side events were also during 31<sup>st</sup> session of HRC and 62<sup>nd</sup> Session of ACHPR. NUEW submitted the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> CEDAW report and twice commented on the Committee recommendations; preparation for the 6<sup>th</sup> Report is also on-going under the coordination of an inter-sector working group.</p>



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122.109, 110, 111, 112, 114 - China, Sudan, Armenia, Singapore, Luxembourg	(ii) Gender equality and empowerment	
	<i>Role in Public Life</i>	27. Generally women constitute 28.5% in political and public life but have higher representation in local level and lower positions. Hence more effort is needed to achieve the 30% affirmative action target. In this regards, all ministries have established gender focal points and gender strategic plans are prepared to advance women equality and empowerment in public life. Leadership training also continues and the number of trained in The Embatkala Training for Excellence in Leadership has so far trained 341 (was 54 in 2014)
	<i>Economic empowerment and Social-cultural support</i>	28. On top of the interventions made at national level and various other stakeholders, NUEW Micro credit scheme has been promoted for 5418 women and 694 women supported in model cooperative agriculture. On the other hand, 95,913 fire wood saving stoves were also distributed in all rural and found to be useful in everyday livelihood of households. Support for girls was also advanced. Financial and material support in education ((30,000 girls to continue junior/senior secondary education, 21722 women supported to pursue adult education programme and NUEYS in particular supports 200 economically disadvantaged and academically under-performing girls in selected sample schools of the Central Region. It also established Reproductive Health Committees ( in 5 pilot junior and senior secondary schools of each region. Exemplary role of women and girls in many activities rewarded in many activities at national, regional and institutional levels. NUEYS pilot project of girls' education supports 400 economically disadvantaged and academically under-performing girls in selected schools of the Central Region). Moreover 8962 young girls got trained in different vocational skills organized by NUEYS program.

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<p><i>122.108, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131- Argentina, Chile, Croatia, France, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, and Uruguay</i></p>	<p><i>(iii) Discriminatory practices</i></p>	
	<p><i>The Fight against FGM/C and Early Marriage has been strengthened</i></p>	<p>29. 548 FGM/C and Early Marriage committees (64.12% of the members are male) are functioning effectively at all levels regional, sub-regional and village/locality levels. There are 6 at regional level with 70 members - 82.9% male, 82 at sub regional level with 798 members - 73.6% male, 460 at village and locality level with 3666 members – 61.7% male) are functional and worked effectively. In the last two years, anti FGM/C and early marriage Popular Movement has emerged in most regions. At present, grassroots driven popular movement to ban FGM/C and early marriage in many sub regions are on-going with tangible development against the harmful practices. Accordingly,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meeting of religious leaders in the Central Region on November 20, 2016 issued a declaration that condemns the practice of FGM and early marriage.</li> <li>• The involvement of religious leaders has also been critical in the Anseba Region and a declaration was issued to ban these practices. It came as a result of the long process that started at village and sub-regional levels and involved all stakeholders. Accordingly, three sub regions have declared to ban the practices immediately. Similar efforts are also taking place in the other regions</li> </ul>

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		<p>30. The effort is complemented by other tangible measures and the following are some examples:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Survey and Documentation</u> - In a 2017 study to analyze the driving factors of underage marriage, 26 villages in the sub regions of Habero, Asmat, Aditekelizan were targeted and the findings have been used to develop a National Strategic Action Plan. The assessments indicate that 91.7% oppose circumcision and 89% believe that it has no benefit at all.</li> <li>• <u>Mapping exercise</u> on FGM/C was also conducted in 26 villages of Adi Tekeliezan sub-region and the data is being analyzed</li> <li>• Furthermore, a documentary film on the situation of a remote rural community (Hawasha, in Gash Barka) who never practiced FGM/C and rural communities who completely abandoned the practice through concerted efforts has been taken as symbolic in the fight against FGM/C and is widely used in the campaign throughout the country.</li> </ul>
<p><i>122.132 – by Lithuania</i> <i>122,133 - by Thailand</i></p>	<p>(iv) <i>Protection of women from violence and Support for Victims</i></p>	
	<p><i>Monitoring and Legal Action enforced</i></p>	<p>31. <u>Monitoring and action</u> through the law enforcement agencies, administrations and anti-FGM/C and early marriage committees is institutionalized at all levels. In 2016, 39 women in Anseba Region (Sub Region of Hagaz) 2 women in the Gash Bark Region and 4 in Southern Region were convicted for practicing FGM/C and given jail sentences.</p>

	<i>Counseling and a legal advice for women established</i>	32. NUEW has strengthened the Counseling and legal advice centers in all 6 regions of the nation. In the last two years, 1,167 women attended the counseling centers in all the regions to get advice and support on various problems and violations. The critical issue is that NUEW has not established mechanisms of follow up on the cases after they are settled legally. Furthermore, NUEW supported 89 victims morally and financially.
<b>B. SOCIAL SECTOR STRATEGY AND DIGNIFIED LIFE</b>		
<b>122.169, 122.170</b>	<b>- a. Access to Food</b>	
<i>Egypt and Mexico</i>	(i) <b><i>Food Security a priority</i></b>	33. Raising agricultural productivity has been the main goal in <i>ensuring availability and accessibility</i> . In spite of erratic rain, productivity is an average of 265,000 tons per year. The average demand has been an average of 300,000 tons per year. The average productivity of vegetables and fruits is also 535,090 tons/year. Irrigation has been stepped up and so far 57,530 hectares of land is irrigated (about 10% of the potential irrigable land) contributing to the overall productivity. The various model transformation initiatives for poverty elimination (described earlier) are also contribution in raising productivity though still at an early stage of development. Soil and water conservation has featured an important aspect of environment security and improved productivity. Presently there are 520 ponds, 178 Masonry – Micro Dams, 150 small dams, 35 medium dams and 8 big dams.
	(ii) <b><u>Proactive Government Role</u></b>	34. <u>Food Affordability is ensured by Government's Proactive Role</u> and in the difficult circumstances when rain failed and food market prices soared, the Government used its reserves for emergency measures. The Government Crop and livestock Corporation promoted food availability and accessibility at affordable prices. Furthermore, the Hidri Programme

		<p>for subsidized food supplies (some imported in hard currency) runs 201 centers in 67 sub regions and guaranteed availability, accessibility and affordability, especially to those affected by the prevailing food shortages and market vulnerability. The amount is determined by the family size. An average of about 10 essential food items is sold at subsidized prices and some items at rational prices in order. Hence, there has never been famine and furthermore food prices gradually went down in the last 3 years but more effort is still needed.</p>
	<p>(iii) <b><i>Monitoring food quality promoted</i></b></p>	<p><u>35.</u> The Legal Notice No. 113/2006 has been enforced to determine the standards for milk and milk product processing plants. Preliminary steps have also been taken to promote milk storage centers in three major and have ensured quality and safe delivery. Three modern cold store facilities with capacities of more than 17,000 tons have also been established to preserve food items in a safe environment. On the other hand, the Plant Quarantine Proclamation No 156/2006 has been applied to prevent the introduction and spread of pests through the importation of plants and plant products, take appropriate measures to prevent the presence of pests in plant and plant products during export. Moreover, the Legal Notice No. 114/2006 has been strictly applied to regulate importation, storage, handling, utilization and disposal of pesticides. Furthermore, regular inspection activities are carried out in pesticide stores and premises as well as during pesticide application to ensure that they are properly stored and applied.</p>
	<p>(iv) <b><i>Compulsory animal vaccination enforced</i></b></p>	<p><u>36.</u> Animal vaccination is conducted regularly against different kinds of disease such as PPR, FMD, sheep pox, Anthrax, Rabies, ILT, NCD, Gumboro, I.Coryza and Fowl Pox. It is given to both extensive and intensive animals arranged by the MOA. In the last three years free vaccination given to 3350873 cattle, 8,206,603 Shoats, 2,292,165 poultry, and 415,985 Equine.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<i>b. Health</i>
	<i>Respect of health rights</i>	<p><u>37.</u> National Health Policy of Eritrea (NHP-2010) and the National Health Sector Strategic Development Plan (2012 – 2016) have promoted the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of <i>health for all</i> as one of the fundamental rights of every citizen. Eritrea is now implementing the HSSDP-II, which covers the period from 2017 to 2021 and is reviewing its 2010 NHP to align it with the national development aspirations and the International 2030 Development Agenda. Various guidelines have been issued to expand and strengthen the respect of health rights by addressing issues of access and quality. Various policy guidelines addressing issues of access and quality have been promoted/implemented and the following examples could be noted:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘Standard Operating Procedures’ and ‘National Pharmaco-vigilance Guidelines’</li> <li>• Strategic plan and standards on Adolescents and young people friendly health services (AYPFHS)</li> <li>• Training Needs Assessment at national level and types of training,</li> <li>• Curriculum Review for associate Nurse training programme,</li> <li>• vector control,</li> <li>• IMNCI,</li> <li>• malaria treatment and case management,</li> <li>• HIV Counseling, etc.</li> </ul>
	<i>Advocacy and Sensitization</i>	<p><u>38.</u> Production and distribution of different health communication materials (HCMs), including, leaflets, brochures, booklets, posters, flipcharts, counseling cards, discussion guides, billboards etc. as well as producing media spots and dramas and broadcasting them through the National media channels, including newspaper, TV and Radios in all Eritrean languages.</p>

		Health campaigns (listed in the annex) have also contributed in addressing health rights and services.
	<i>Monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance</i>	<u>39.</u> The Ministry conducted a review of internal quality assurances to evaluate and cross check the result, client satisfaction surveys and hospitals performance surveys for internal quality audit. Supportive supervision to the departments of emergency services of National Referral hospitals, supervision and quality assurances in Gash Barka region and health centres were conducted. To further improve the quality of health services on malaria, Therapeutic Efficacy Study, Vector Resistance and Bed Net Utilization surveys were conducted. Moreover, 72 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project sites supervised 523 water points in four regions inspected and treated, 2,368 food and drink establishments inspected and necessary guidelines and warnings given. Moreover, quarterly supervision was done to Bisha and Zara mining sites. Sanitation inspection of the Institute of Agriculture Technology in Hamelmalo was conducted
	<b><i>(i) the quality and accessibility of health services improved</i></b>	
	<i>Equitable health provision expanded</i>	<u>40.</u> Demographic distribution rose in which 60% in rural areas have free access to health service in less than 5% km and about 80% in less than 10 km. There is a High Antenatal coverage (97%) and delivery at health facility and by skilled birth attendance has reached 62% (was 6% at independence in 1991). On the other hand, high virtual universal immunization rate of 98%, a polio free status and health security where maternal and neo natal tetanus are no more a public concern for under-5 children indicate the extended equitable provision created presently. Since 1999 malaria morbidity has decreased by 90% and overall mortality has decreased by 86%. TB incidence is also the lowest in the Horn of Africa and East Africa at about

		70 per 100,000. In the above context, it is essential to consider, early childhood intervention is a priority strategy and is also integrated in the school health programme. In this regards, eye, ear, dental screening and early identification of any mental problems in made.
	<i>Outreach programmes maximized</i>	<u>41.</u> - Outreach programmes are effective in public health delivery. In all regions the currently functioning 43 functional waiting homes have improved access for pregnant mothers. In 2015-16, 2,725 pregnant women safely delivered in health facilities after staying in the maternity waiting homes and 61 were referred to higher level facilities. Properly trained and adequately supplied Community Health Agents (CHA) have delivered various promotional and clinical health services, also conduct test febrile cases and treat the confirmed malaria cases. In 2016 malaria community agents treated 33,395 malaria patients (40% of the total). IMNCI, TB dots Promoters, Reproductive health agents, Nutrition and WASH promoters are some of the areas in which CHAs provide clinical health services to people in their homes.
	<i>Effective Promoted campaigns</i>	<u>42.</u> Various health promotion goals are done through concerted effort and campaigns with significant impact and the following are some important examples:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obstetric Fistula promoted in Mendefera Regional Hospital and a nation-wide campaign promoted. 73 cases repaired and 6 gave safe births and 43 survivors given life skill training</li> <li>• vaccination campaign is done in 16 sub regions serving nomadic areas and on Polio National Immunization day 5 – 9 months age targeted with 95% coverage</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthier life style promoted through campaigns and School personal hygiene and campaigns done throughout the country sensitization</li> <li>• 21,364 treated for Lymphatic filairiasis (L.F) in a critical sub region and campaign in the bilharzia endemic sub zones conducted and 270,000 treated</li> <li>• 507 students screened for early detection and management of Cardio Vascular complications by Italian cardiologist Group,</li> <li>• 812 WASH promoters trained and campaign conducted throughout the country</li> <li>• Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign done regularly - Diarrheal disease is one of the three leading causes of mortality among under-5 year children, and of morbidity among the general population. Rural Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is thus a priority to make rural villages "Open Defecation Free (ODF)". As of June 2018, more than 1,000 villages were triggered and 700 villages (more than a quarter of the 2,666 rural villages) declared ODF</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Specialized services have impacted on quality of services</i></p>	<p><u>43.</u> Non-communicable diseases are recently among the 10 leading causes of morbidity and mortality and heart diseases, injuries, hypertensive diseases, diabetes have been targeted. Incidence of blindness is also fairly low but preventive hygiene and sanitation campaigns are promoted. Concerted effort to prevent cataract blindness is also successful. <i>New Medical Technology and equipment expanded.</i> The Ministry has built new Cardiac and Physiotherapy Center; Oxygen Plants, Radiotherapy Centres outreach TT surgery conducted in 8 sub regionss of Zoba Dehub by training Six TT surgeons. Other specialized interventions include the following:-</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccines - Pneumococcal Conjugative Vaccine (PCV) has been introduced since 2015 and post introduction evaluation conducted in accordance to WHO protocol.</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS - To prevent vertical HIV transmission, routine syphilis test in Ante Natal Care (ANC) sites introduced and 60,000 pregnant women tested for syphilis. 80,000 ANC attendees also tested for HIV; Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) and SRH services integrated in all facilities; Hospitals, Health centers and 17 Health stations of Anseba region are providing HIV (PEP) Post-Exposure Prophylaxis</li> <li>• Malaria - Artesunate injection for severe malaria introduced; Investigation into false-negative RDT results has been conducted with results showing change in <i>P. falciparum</i> parasite strains and as a result a new type of RDT has been introduced</li> <li>• HAIC laboratory test introduced in Orotta and Sembel Hospital's laboratories</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Availability and affordability of essential drugs raised</i></p>	<p><u>44.</u> Eritrea is producing more than 48 products covering 7 therapeutic ranges and medicines are sold at subsidized and sometimes at affordable prices. Quality of imported drugs is also monitored . Furthermore, the NUEYS, Eritrean Social Marketing Group also distributed 21,180,700 pieces of condoms in the last four years</p>
	<p><i>Overall Impact and Progress achieved</i></p>	<p><u>45.</u> The efforts and achievements in the health sector as well as in other development endeavors resulted in continuous improvements of impact health indicators such as under-five mortality, maternal mortality and life expectancy. 2016 Estimates of Selected Impact Health Indicators show the</p>

following trends:-

- **General Trends**

- Life expectancy at birth - 65 years (62.9 in male and 67.1 in female)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)- 57.4
- Overall mortality (per 100,000)- 1,297
- Communicable diseases (per 100,000)- 506
- Non communicable diseases (per 100,000)- 671
- Violence and injuries (per 100,000)- 119

- **Mortality Rates:**

- Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)- 44.5
- Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births)- 17.7
- Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)- 33
- Under 5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)- 44.5
- Adult mortality (per 100,000 persons)- 264

- **Incidence Rates of Targeted Diseases**

- Tuberculosis incidence (per 100 000 population)- 74
- Malaria incidence (per 1000 population at risk)- 17.2
- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) prevalence among children under 5 years (%)-0.74

- **Prevalence Rates of Targeted Conditions:**

- HIV-0.5%

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tuberculosis Prevalence-123/100,000</li> <li>➤ Tobacco use amongst age group 25-34-1.8%</li> <li>➤ Alcohol use amongst age group 25-34-31.6%</li> <li>➤ Raised BP at age 18+ (<math>\geq 140</math> and/or <math>\geq 90</math> mmHg)- 15%</li> <li>➤ Overweight and obesity in adolescents (BMI 25 -30)- 9.7%</li> </ul>
<i>122.183 – by Uganda</i>	<i>(ii) Develop HR capacity</i>	<p><u>46.</u> On top of the human resource development made directly through the Eritrean higher learning institutions where about 120 medical doctors graduate, the Ministry of Health has worked to develop the required human resource for the health sector in line to the HRD policy and strategic plan of the Government. The following demonstrates the effort made in the last 4 years:-</p> <p>Number of Graduates from the Three Schools of Associate Nurse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 241 Students graduated as Associate Nurses from Barentu School of Associate Nurses in three years from 2014 -2018.</li> <li>➤ 290 Students graduated as Associate Nurses from Ghindae School of Associate Nurses in three years from 2014 -2018.</li> </ul> <p>Number of MOH staff upgraded in various levels and areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate and Diploma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 106 MOH staff completed certificate course in management and accounting from SMAP</li> <li>➤ 150 MOH staff completed Diploma Course in Comprehensive Nursing and Midwifery from Asmara Collage of Health</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<p style="text-align: center;">Sciences (ACHS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgraded to Degree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 45 MOH staff upgraded from Diploma Nurse to Degree Nurse (BSN) from Asmara Collage of Health Sciences (ACHS)</li> <li>➤ 22 MOH staff upgraded from Diploma Nurse to Degree Nurse (BSN) from Dundee University via Distance Education</li> <li>➤ 34 MOH staff upgraded in Art of Professional Development (BAPD) from Dundee University via Distance Education</li> </ul> </li>   <li>• Upgraded o Masters level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 21 MOH staff upgraded in MSc in Nursing and Global Health (BAPD) from Dundee University via Distance Education</li> <li>➤ 21 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in Nursing and Global Health (BAPD) from Dundee University via Distance Education</li> <li>➤ 9 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in Nursing and Global Health from Dundee University via Distance Education</li> <li>➤ 9 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in nursing from ACHS</li> <li>➤ 9 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in Anesthesia from ACHS</li> <li>➤ 9 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in Anesthesia from ACHS</li> <li>➤ 3 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in (1 in Human resources Management, 1 in Public health, in Epidemiology) from ROMA University and London University.</li> <li>➤ 4 MOH staff upgraded to MSc level in Medical Entomology and Vector Control from Al University of Gezira</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<b>c. Education</b>
	<i>Respect and Protection of Education rights</i>	<p><u>47.</u> Legally, every citizen shall have the right of equal access to publicly funded social services and the State endeavors, within the limit of its resources, to make available to all citizens health, education, culture and other social services. <i>The provision of broad based education</i> incorporating widespread dissemination of skills and languages and extensive human capital formation is guided by the macro level Government policies and strategies. Furthermore, the government’s strategy paper on poverty elimination also states that a key factor is raising the knowledge, skills and well-being of the people by investing in education, health care and sanitation systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Education Policy on Education (2003) stipulates that the provision of sound basic education is both a human right and a tool that raises the awareness of citizens, which in turn enhances productivity. In accordance to the reviewed 2012 National Education Policy Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP 2013-2017) was implemented and expanded equitable access and quality as well as institutional capacity. The MOE has currently started to implement the ESDP 2018 – 2021.</li> <li>• All policies promote access and quality and further policies for the provision of equitable access with focus on disadvantaged groups, rural and periphery areas are also promoted. They include Inclusive Education, Girls’ Education, Nomadic Education, Complementary Elementary Education (CEE), Adult Education and Continuity and ban on corporal punishment in schools.</li> </ul>
<b>122.171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177 - Bhutan, China,</b>	<b>(i) Universalization of Primary Education and Promotion of</b>	

<p><b>Yemen, Chile, Malaysia, Algeria</b></p> <p><i>122.184,189,191,194</i> - <b>Philippines, Sudan, Cuba, Luxembourg</b></p>	<p><i>Access and quality</i></p>	
	<p><i>Early development promoted intervention</i>      <i>Childhood Programme early</i></p>	<p>47 Pre- primary schooling for children whose ages are up to five years is an integral part of the basic education cycle. Pre- school is provided in a comprehensive and integrated learning program for two years. In Eritrea, pre-school takes two forms: Kindergartens and Rural Community Care giving Centers (RCCS). The main pre-school curriculum emphasizes laying a foundation for language and concept development, social relationships, and the holistic development of the child, including basic life skills. : Kindergarten services for children between the ages of 4 and 6, mainly in cities and semi-urban areas; community care-giving services for rural children between the ages of 5 and 6.</p>
		<p>48. Pre-primary schools increased by 8.5% (340 in total in 2017) and enrolment increased by 6.6% (female increase 6.4%). Student number reached 47,196 participants and 48.7% are girls. Rural coverage rose from 64.2 to 65% increasing by 18.5% and the Rural Community Care Givers Scheme played a critical role. Promoting pre-primary in established primary schools has also been considered as a way of maximizing the utilization of opportunities and resources. In general, the progress is significant but much more remains to be done. The GER and NER, which were 18.2% and 16.6% respectively in 2014/15, have increased to 18.7% and 17.1% respectively in 2016/17. However, these figures indicate that much remains to be done in pre-primary education. Nevertheless, the MOE is now piloting pre-primary opportunity as annexes to the primary school establishment and maximize the utilization of resources and opportunities.</p>
	<p><i>Mother Tongue (MT)</i></p>	<p>49. The overriding policy is provision of basic education up to middle level</p>

	<p><i>Education and of Universalization Primary Education</i></p>	<p>education. MT education in all 9 mother tongue languages is driven by the Language Policy sanctioned by law and reflects the equality of Eritrean languages. Primary education presently enrolls 349,753 students (45.1% girls) and female NER rose from 79.1% to 80.4%. Rural schools increased by 1.3% and are 80.7% of the total at primary education provision. A characteristic growth during the reporting period is rise of female NER from 79.1% to 80.4%.</p>
		<p><u>50.</u> Continuity to middle level is given focus (rural middle schools constitute 72% of the total middle schools). Enrolment increased by 7.5% (female 9.6%). Enrolment in rural areas has shown an increase of 7.1% and that of females 9.9%. The major challenge is that NER at this level in general in spite of improvement requires greater attention and work. Better opportunities and continuity, in particular for girls, has also been catered by establishing 10 boarding schools (9852 students; 34.6% girls). 165 schools (some with boarding facilities) serve nomadic communities and enroll 7,528, (46% girls). A “Nomadic Education Policy Framework” was developed in collaboration with nomadic communities, other ministries and bilateral and multilateral agencies. The national workshop on nomadic education (December 2011) has helped to redefine the strategic plan.</p>
	<p><i>Complementary Education (ECE) introduced and successful</i></p>	<p><u>51.</u> In consideration of the challenge that 17% of primary school age children are out of school (was 33.7% during 2nd UPR) and that girl’s participation in lowland areas requires more attention, universalization of primary education is supplemented by CEE. In 2016/17 academic year (as a sample) 8,575 students (46.4% girls) out-of-school children age 9-14, particularly from remote and rural areas benefitted. 85.6% of the teachers are female. It is provided in 9 languages and 85% (39.8% girls) continued to the middle level.</p>



Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
	<i>Special needs education</i>	<u>52.</u> This is promoted by two non-government schools for the deaf (in two towns) and one for the blind (by the government). Enrolment increased by 11% (50% girls). In the academic year 2016/17 there was 180 students in these special schools and out of the total students 42.2% were females. A total of 35 teachers and 54 office workers served in these schools, of which 51.4 % and 70.4% respectively were females. The provision of special needs education is mainstreamed in to 45 regular middle schools. Furthermore, children with intellectual and development problems get educational opportunities in pilot mainstream schools and the provision will be expanded further. Many of the students who had completed their education at the three special elementary schools have been integrated into the mainstream regular middle schools. Moreover, students who have learning difficulties are also placed in the regular middle schools after they have completed elementary level.
	<i>Gender Parity in Education (GPI) is encouraging</i>	<u>53.</u> GPI at the pre- primary level is 0.94 (1 is the equal participation coefficient). Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at elementary, middle and secondary levels is 0.82, 0.85 and 0.91 respectively. This is one of the challenges in education, and MOE is cognizant of the additional efforts needed. It however, reflects the effort and progress made to ensure the right of girls to education and guarantee continuity to higher levels.
	<i>Literacy and Adult education programme</i>	<u>54.</u> <i>Literacy and Adult education programme</i> constitutes as an important national programme and illiteracy rate has dropped to 20%. A national workshop of all stakeholders in 2016 assessed the progress as promising and outlined strategies to fast-track the ongoing effort. During 2016 , 17, 40,203 adults and out of school children (89 % female) participated in Adult Literacy Program with 75.7% (67.6% female ) completion rate. Evening programme up to secondary level caters 6,034 adults (36% females) for those who miss educational opportunity.

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<p><u>55.</u> The social return of the education scheme is reflected by the achievement of 74 females from remote areas who completed secondary level education and secured social mobility and career development by being employed in various public and private establishments. This include, 23 as elementary school teachers, 13 in adult education programs, 3 in sub regional administration, 1 in construction sector, 6 in the Ministry of Finance, 6 in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, 7 in the Ministry of Health, 3 in Telecommunications, 2 in local bank and 5 in private businesses. Some others have joined technical schools and the Warsay Yikealo Secondary School in order to participate in the Secondary School Leaving Examination. NUEYS also arranges vocational skills training trades of basic employable skills for economically disadvantaged beneficiaries. In the last four years it has supported 15,064 young people.</p>
	<p><i>Continuing Secondary Education</i></p>	<p><u>56.</u> The government has exerted much effort to bring secondary schools closer to rural areas and other hard-to-reach groups. The total number of secondary schools in 2014/15 was 104 and 49% of them located in rural and remote areas and in 2016/17 the number secondary schools was 108 (50% are in rural and remote areas). NER indicated a slight increasing trend from 18.2% in 2014/15 to 18.3% in 2016/17. Female NER also rose from 18.0% to 19.2% during this time. Generally, the GER and NER for the secondary level indicate that a lot has to be done to improve in the future.</p>
	<p><i>Opportunities in TEVT</i></p>	<p><u>57.</u> TEVT provided in 8 technical schools at the intermediate level (for 2 years after completing grade 10 of secondary education). The number of schools has increased from 4 in 1999 to 8 in 2016 with enrolment increase from 908 in 1999 to 3,613 by 2016. The schools graduate about 700-800 students annually. The National Centre for Vocational Training (NACVOT) yearly graduates an average of 2,055 students (52% Female) in agriculture</p>

		technology, advanced construction and building technology, commerce and business management) for two years, after secondary education.																																																
	<i>Equitable access and continuity to higher education</i>	<p><u>58.</u> Higher education provided in the 7 higher learning institutions distributed throughout the nation has made significant contribution to the human capital formation. 31,786 students were granted educational opportunities in the higher learning institutions in the last three academic years (2015 -2018) at masters, bachelor, diploma and certificate levels with yearly average enrolment increase of 5.21%. The bachelor and diploma enrolments amount to 62.6% and 36.52% respectively. The average yearly female representation is 42.4% but in 2017/2018 academic year reached 50.4% in Marine Science and Technology and 50.5% in Agriculture (moreover, in science and technology 41.6%, Business and Economics 44.3%, Arts and Social Science 43.4% and Health Science 44.5%). During the same period 5267 (48.7%) studied in the Institute of Technology (an increase of 8.4 percentage points from the previous academic year).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Acd.Year</b></th> <th><b>Masters</b></th> <th><b>Bachelor</b></th> <th><b>Diploma</b></th> <th><b>Cert</b></th> <th><b>Total</b></th> <th><b>% rise</b></th> <th><b>% of F</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>2015-16</b></td> <td>45</td> <td>6891</td> <td>3295</td> <td>0</td> <td>10,231</td> <td></td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2016/17</b></td> <td>85</td> <td>6704</td> <td>3882</td> <td>66</td> <td>10,737</td> <td>4.95</td> <td>42.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>2017/18</b></td> <td>87</td> <td>6301</td> <td>4430</td> <td></td> <td>10,818</td> <td>5.47</td> <td>43.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Tot/Av</b></td> <td><b>217</b></td> <td><b>19896</b></td> <td><b>11607</b></td> <td><b>66</b></td> <td><b>31,786</b></td> <td><b>5.21</b></td> <td><b>42.4</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>% of Tot</b></td> <td><b>0.68%</b></td> <td><b>62.6%</b></td> <td><b>36.52%</b></td> <td><b>0.21%</b></td> <td><b>100%</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Acd.Year</b>	<b>Masters</b>	<b>Bachelor</b>	<b>Diploma</b>	<b>Cert</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% rise</b>	<b>% of F</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	45	6891	3295	0	10,231		41	<b>2016/17</b>	85	6704	3882	66	10,737	4.95	42.4	<b>2017/18</b>	87	6301	4430		10,818	5.47	43.8	<b>Tot/Av</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>19896</b>	<b>11607</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>31,786</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>% of Tot</b>	<b>0.68%</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>36.52%</b>	<b>0.21%</b>	<b>100%</b>		
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	<i>The right to quality education improved</i>	<p><u>59.</u> The effort has been to strengthen relevance of education and promote student-centered teaching-learning, ensure efficiency and effectiveness, transform the role of teachers and improve educational management. A study made on the textbooks of elementary and middle levels has assessed the strong and weak areas to introduce formative changes and a proposal is discussed for action. Furthermore, at national level Monitoring</p>																																																

		<p>Learning Achievement (MLA III) has been conducted in key grades (grades 3 and 5) in mother tongue, mathematics and English. Data was collected on learner's performance and factors that affect the quality of education in primary school. The analysis shows that more effort is needed to improve attainment level and achievement targets. In 2016 a study on menstrual hygiene schools was conducted to identify the challenges that affect girls' education and an action plan has been prepared</p>
		<p><u>60.</u> <i>Monitoring and Supervision</i> has been conducted throughout the school system at all levels and in the adult education programme, through the national, regional and local education offices and supervisors. The plan to ensure zero wastage in next 5 years has been developed and is being developed the first successful step being its implementation after the secondary school leaving examination. <i>Monitoring and Supervision</i> activities have been conducted in the school system and in the adult education programme through the national and regional education offices.</p> <p><u>61.</u> In addition, professional educational support has been provided to the prison and rehabilitation centers in various regions. Support has also been provided to the ongoing educational activities in the defense forces and National unions. The plan to ensure a zero wastage in next 5 years has been developed and is being developed the first successful step being its implementation after the secondary school leaving examination. The Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and Student Committees (SCs) in each school play significant roles in the management and evaluation of education performance. In addition, supervision is done in the education provision by other sectors and professional educational support provided in particular to the prison and rehabilitation centers.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
<i>122.185,190,192, 193 - Turkey, Afghanistan, Egypt, Togo</i>	<i>Allocate resources to education</i>	<u>62.</u> Education is free at all levels <i>and</i> Government spending on education increased from 10.49% in 2013 to 12.33% in 2014, and 10.05% in 2015 and 10.06% in 2016. Primary and middle school education (basic education), priority - 31.01% of total expenditure (Secondary education 23.28%). Total Government expenditure on education is about 4% of GDP and is extraordinary the development situation in the country taken into consideration
		<b>D. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</b>
		<b>a. Judicial System</b>
<i>122.43- Philippines and also 122.44 - Russia</i>	<i>(i) Implementation of National Laws and also Reform Legislation on Religion</i>	<u>63.</u> The transitional codes adopted in 1991 are <i>Main source of law</i> still in force. 178 proclamations and 125 legal notices are also implemented. <i>New National Codes encompassing</i> the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Civil as well as Criminal Procedure Codes, were published and distributed to the general public in May 2015. The MOJ has conducted campaigns aimed at raising awareness on rights and duties guaranteed by law in particular on the new National Codes. It organized orientations and discussions for law enforcement agencies. The Minister of Justice also conducted seminars in all regions to administration officials, regional assembly members, national organizations and associations, religious leaders and elders. Radio, TV, print media campaigns is regularly continuing under the principle of ' <i>Law for societal harmony and development</i> '.
<i>122.51, 153, 167 - Ecuador, Argentina, Canada; 122.22, 107 – Czech, Mexico; 122.153</i>	<i>(ii) Fulfillment of legal rights, Obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and</i>	<u>64.</u> <i>Independence and effectiveness of the Prosecution has been maintained .</i> The public prosecution office, headed by the Attorney General, and its regional offices functions throughout the nation. Continuous effort is made to maintain the integrity of these institutions in accordance to Proclamation

	<p><i>Political Rights, fighting impunity</i></p>	<p>No.11/1991 and Article 7 of Proclamation 37/93. Hence, it functions to uphold the supremacy of the law and protect human rights. It also provides judicial and administrative remedies in case of any violation. To achieve this aim, human resource development and institution building at all levels has been promoted as a priority.</p> <p><u>65. The Eritrean Judiciary</u> is composed of hierarchical courts namely: the Community Court, Regional Court, and High Court as well as the Final Appellate Division within the High Court have ensured access to justice. <u>Equitable access and coverage</u> is promoted through the, 430 community courts established nation-wide under Proclamation 132/2003, the jurisdiction of which was consolidated by Proclamation No 167/2012. Access is upheld within their vicinity by ensuring service without incurring unreasonable financial and other costs. Their jurisdiction is mainly social matters (marriage, succession etc.), small civil claims and petty criminal offences. Court fee remains to be insignificant but a party may file a suit for free, if that party can show financial incapacity. The judges are elected by the respective communities they serve. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for co-ordination, budget and training which include basic literacy, file keeping and basic legal training.</p>
	<p><b>b. Law Enforcement Agencies and Practice</b></p>	
	<p>(i) <i>Legal and Institutional Basis</i></p>	<p><u>66.</u> Legal and institutional basis is upheld to ensure credibility, integrity and transparency and investigation reports are forwarded regularly and directly to prosecutors in accordance to the Criminal Procedure Code. Accordingly, <i>EFPS</i> Standard police guidelines, procedures and code of conduct are regularly assessed and updated. In this regards, the Strategic Plan ( 2015 – 2017) was implemented and the Strategic Plan (2018-2022) under the motto of “Strengthening a nation in sustainable peace and rule of law” has been initiated in 2018.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<p><u>67.</u> <i>Human dignity has remains a priority of policing.</i> While investigation reports are forwarded to prosecutors directly the following approaches and measures have prevailed in accordance to the law:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ police stations write instant report to their higher officers on any measure and operation</li> <li>➤ any detained or appearing for questioning is given orientation to forward claims of abuses, if any, which after being registered in the daily Police Diary is forwarded to the Legal Service and Inspection Branch and assessed</li> <li>➤ Police Officers Comprehensive Guideline for legal and tactful crime investigation is applied in conformity to Articles 22-27 of the TCPCE and use of torture is monitored and avoided</li> <li>➤ The EFPS Legal Service and Inspection Branch routinely follows adherence to established legal provisions and each case is assessed in weekly meetings</li> <li>➤ Accordingly, disciplinary misconducts are handled within the hierarchy of the EFPS but violations amounting to crime are forwarded to the public prosecution</li> <li>➤ Prosecutors and judges regularly visit police stations and detention centers and have proven instrumental in enforcing adherence to the law</li> </ul>
		<p><u>68.</u> EFPS Legal Service and Inspection Department routinely assesses the adherence of actions to the established legal provisions and rules of procedures, Any violations amounting to crime are forwarded to the public prosecution. Accordingly, 12 police officers were prosecuted for offences such as breach of trust, theft, bribe and misuse of responsibility.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
	(ii) <i>Public Order and Safety</i>	<p><u>69.</u> <i>Equitable demographic distribution and service of police is one of the set goals.</i> Hence, A major effort in law enforcement is the expansion in the <u>demographic distribution</u> of police services and activities. Presently police centers are operational in 53 sub regions of the country. Furthermore, 34 additional stations have been established in consideration of demographic factors and geographical proximity that targets remote and periphery areas. There are also special standby units ready for deployment from the center for any contingency missions. Obviously, shortage of capacity and facilities remains and more needs to be done. Female visibility is rising and currently 19.95% of the police personnel are females working at various capacities</p>
		<p><u>70.</u> Community Policing (CP) has consolidated the effort and they are activity is monitored by the Sub Regional Administrations. CP patrol neighborhoods, promote public safety, address petty offenses and problems amicably within the community structure, and strengthen security consciousness among the citizens and the community. Each community police group is made up of five members and carries its duties in cooperation to each Police Station in the area and reports its activities to the respective village/town administrative authority. Community policing has shown significant results public safety. Current capacity is 10725. About 5873 cases yearly solved by them. The cases are mostly petty offences. Some are settled by community police, some forwarded to police stations and others forwarded to communal courts. Their participation has provided encouraging results in reduction of crimes, regular quarterly meetings and case based take place and also communication with heads of polices stations taking place.</p>



Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment																		
	(iii) <i>Strong Police-Community Relationship</i>	<p><u>71.</u> Respect for human dignity is highly considered in the culture of the Eritrean society and is reflected in the intolerance to violations and abuses. Law enforcement and public safety is thus maintained successfully with the full support of communities and citizens. Strong police/community relationship is an asset and is strengthened through periodic meetings, seminars and discussions and public awareness and responsibility on law and order is high. 6761 meetings and seminars with participation of 2,483,408 at all levels and also sometimes organized along social backgrounds including students from all levels and issues on public safety and juvenile crime are given consideration. Similar but separate seminars and meetings are organized on road traffic and public safety.</p>																		
		<p><u>72.</u> Regular sensitization on public order and crime prevention is also given through the media. The Eritrean Police Force conducts a weekly regular radio programme on civil order, public safety and crime prevention. A weekly column on crime, prevention and public safety also appears in the official print media. The EPF also publishes a widely distributed and popular bi-monthly magazine to sensitize the wider population (<u>entitled Police and Community</u>).</p>																		
	(iv) <i>Low Crime Level</i>	<p><u>73.</u> Eritrea has a <i>Low crime level</i> and the type and complexity in comparison to many countries is also negligible. Indeed it has been decreasing every year during the reporting period. About 26,610 offenses have been made during the reporting period 80% of the offenses have been settled within 28 days.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="907 1256 1940 1367"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="907 1256 1230 1295">Year</th> <th data-bbox="1230 1256 1350 1295">2014</th> <th data-bbox="1350 1256 1470 1295">2015</th> <th data-bbox="1470 1256 1589 1295">2016</th> <th data-bbox="1589 1256 1709 1295">2017</th> <th data-bbox="1709 1256 1940 1295">2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="907 1295 1230 1334"><b>Number of offences</b></td> <td data-bbox="1230 1295 1350 1334">6465</td> <td data-bbox="1350 1295 1470 1334">6271</td> <td data-bbox="1470 1295 1589 1334">5807</td> <td data-bbox="1589 1295 1709 1334">5161</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1295 1940 1334">2906</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="907 1334 1230 1367"><b>The yearly decline</b></td> <td data-bbox="1230 1334 1350 1367"></td> <td data-bbox="1350 1334 1470 1367">-3%</td> <td data-bbox="1470 1334 1589 1367">-7.4%</td> <td data-bbox="1589 1334 1709 1367">-11.12%</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1334 1940 1367"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	<b>Number of offences</b>	6465	6271	5807	5161	2906	<b>The yearly decline</b>		-3%	-7.4%	-11.12%	
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Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<p><u>74.</u> A study by an expert in NFPS presented in the International Eritrean Studies Conference The study by the expert in NFPS (<u>mentioned earlier in relation to corruption</u>) presented in the International Eritrean Studies Conference also reflects the truth that violent crime is also very low. It further indicates the following facts on violent crime:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data of recorded crimes of 24 years was found to be consistent and relevant to determine minimum and maximum numbers and trends</li> <li>• Marginal intervention activities have shown impacts in reducing crimes</li> <li>• When compared to other countries (comparative analysis of 27 countries across all regions and various levels of development was made in the study), violent crime is very low and not interlinked with corruption</li> <li>• The impact of violent crime on national development is minimal</li> <li>• Reports released by international organizations on crime in Eritrea also suffer from methodological problems and don't reflect the reality in the country; these western narratives have gone wild to label Eritrea as a high crime country, but the study shows that actual homicide rate in Eritrea is one of the lowest in the world</li> </ul>
	(v) <i>Capacity building</i>	<p><u>75.</u> Currently, 7-10% of the members of the Eritrean Police Force receive trainings within and outside the country in all aspects of police activities; this guarantees domestic efforts to prevent and combat crimes as well as to surmount regional and international responsibility and genuine cooperation to contribute in countering transnational organized crimes. EFPS members take regular training every year and in 2017 for example the following is accomplished</p>

			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area of training</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Management</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investigation</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registrar</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Documentation Management</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forensic</td> <td>02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upgrade driving license</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>243</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area of training	Number	Management	54	Investigation	53	Registrar	24	Documentation Management	12	Computer	55	Forensic	02	Traffic	23	Upgrade driving license	20	TOTAL	243		
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		<p><u>76.</u> Furthermore, two training workshops have been given to 46 officers in Asmara by UNODC experts (4 - 8 June and 6 - 9 August 2018. 31 Police officers in the first and 15 officers to be responsible for TOT functions attended the workshops which encompassed Anti human trafficking manual, Basic Training Manual (Smuggling of Migrants), In-Depth Training Manual (Smuggling of Migrants, Case Digest Evidential Issues in Trafficking), International Legal Frameworks (UNTOC, Tool Kit to Combat SOM. And Tool Kit to Combat TIP). In 2017/ 2018, 17 police officers and participated training and workshops (abroad) . These include; Counterterrorism, intelligence gathering, Human right guide line for police officers, Forensic science, assessment of crimes, nuclear crime, tackling human trafficking and transnational crimes such as operation USALAMA</p> <p>Nevertheless EFPS faces institutional challenges in the areas of drug detection equipments in airports and ports, in particular, digitization of data and case management in investigation and similar areas, forensic laboratory through the introduction of Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFISA), biochemical and DNA analysis and improving cyber forensics.</p>																							

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
	<i>International Cooperation with UNODC</i>	<u>77.</u> EFPS has submitted a plan (in February 2017) to UNODC on three areas in relation to the new Strategic Plan from 2018 and focuses on Crime Prevention, Crime Investigation and Human Resources Development. Two training workshops have been given in Asmara by UNODC experts (4 to 8 June and 6 to 9 August 2018 (Refer above on this). International cooperation to prevent transnational crimes has been effective in collaboration with INTERPOL
<b>D. LIBERTIES</b>		
<b>122.134,122.138</b> <b>Canada</b>	–	<b>a. Detainee Rights</b>
	<i>(i) Legal and Institutional enforcement</i>	73. Effort has been made to strengthen the penitentiary system which runs 11 detention facilities (1 of them only for females). The principle is that detained persons are treated with humanity and their dignity, security and development guaranteed in accordance to the National law. Hence, the underlying objectives and main purpose of the Eritrea Correctional and Rehabilitation Services (ECRS) has remained to rehabilitate convicted individuals so that they would become law-abiding and productive citizens when they reintegrate into the society. In practice, the Prison Services Regulation is strictly followed and implemented. Inmates are given orientation on the center’s administration and regulation to acquaint with their rights and duties. Guidelines and information are also given on how to report on any abuses. In this regard, prison police (PP) officers who violate the regulation are accounted by the law. There are internal codes of conduct to enforce these regulations. 20% of the PP officers are females

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
	<i>(i) Religious Right respected</i>	<u>78.</u> The right of inmates to unrestricted religious belief and practice in accordance with Article 2 (2-9) of the Prisons Services Regulations has been implemented. Prisoners continue to pray, fast and observe other rites that are observed in their respective religion and belief. In most Rehabilitation and Correction Centers this is done in their dorms but the Sembel detention Center in the capital city has a Chapel and a Mosque.
	<i>(ii) Dignified Life Promoted</i>	<u>79.</u> The growth in the facilities and services indicates the prioritization of human security and human development of the detainees during the reporting period:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 centers developed their own inpatient section in the clinics inside the prisons</li> <li>• 1 center has its own laboratory</li> <li>• Seven centers have AIDS Counseling sections (there were none in 1999)</li> <li>• 8 have developed education programme up to secondary level (there were only 2 in 1999)</li> <li>• 6 have computer training and vocational programmes in graphics and arts, electricity, accounting, food making, sewing as well as Arabic language offered on request. in 2016,</li> </ul>
		<u>80.</u> The national education policy is implemented in all prison centers. Academic education from 2014- 1st half 2018 a total enrolment of 1884 - Elementary 1012, Junior 408, Secondary 348 and Higher education 36. 36 detainees participated in the National Secondary School Leaving Examinations and 8 joined the degree, 17 diploma and 11 certificate programmes in higher learning institutions and are continuing their studies from inside the prison. Vocational training is regularly provided and in the

		reporting period 1050 have gained vocational training certificate (692 in computers, 28 in graphics, 96 in electrical installations, 188 accounting, 18 in food preparation and management, 28 in tailoring
		<u>81.</u> Major prison centers also have their own health facilities that are equipped with basic laboratories. Serious cases are referred to national health facilities. The National Referral Hospital in Asmara also has a designated in-patient section to prisoners. In general, during 2014 – mid 2018, 52,144 visits treated in the prison clinics, 3032 hospitalization in the prison clinics, 14,718 referrals to regional referral hospitals, 648 hospitalized in regional referral hospitals have been made. In addition detainees treated in the dental and eye hospitals, and continuation of sensitization on HIV aids and TB prevention has been given in all prisons by health experts.
		<u>82.</u> Various cultural and sport activities take place in all centers and are organized by various committees established by the detainees. A variety of indoor and outdoor sport activities have also been introduced to enhance the physical fitness and mental well-being of the inmates. Periodic tournaments are held within and between prison services. All major prison facilities have a cultural troupe of their own and activities are conducted during national holidays and events, religious celebrations and on special occasions. Furthermore, access to radio, TV including Satellite TV services and print media also helps them get informed on national and international affairs
	<b>(iii) Awareness raising</b>	<u>83.</u> In the last 4 years 190 seminars, in particular focusing on HIV/AIDS), TB etc., reading and work habits, Eritrean National Codes, equality of women, the cause and effects of psychological stress and other of importance subjects given were given by experts

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
122.156,157 – Canada, Romania	b. Freedom of religion	
		<p><u>84.</u> No citizen is imprisoned on account of beliefs including religious beliefs. Religious bodies have their respective hierarchies, conduct their own elections for their respective hierarchies – the Synod, the Dar-al-Iftae, and other decision making organs without any intervention from any side, including from the Government. The religious institutions and their leaderships play a significant role in strengthening the harmony and the social cohesion of the society. The interfaith joint coordination mechanism they created is a great advantage and religious leaders work together to address basic social problems without any discrimination. In this spirit, Christian and Moslem religious holidays are celebrated in joint inter-faith festivities by the people at local, regional and national levels. They also promote projects to assist vulnerable communities and groups without discrimination and conduct joint advocacy at local, regional and national levels. The following are some of the examples:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting families of those internally displaced as a result of the border war with Ethiopia and the ensuing occupation of sovereign Eritrean territories</li> <li>• dynamic participation in the fight against HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• role and contribution in the project to support for Martyr’s families</li> <li>• campaign against FGM/C and early marriage</li> </ul>
		<p><u>85.</u> The operation of new faiths, with funding from external source is, however a matter seen in the context of Proclamation 73/1995 and their obliged to register and disclose their source of funding and legal measures are taken for failure. . Furthermore, agitation to sow discord among the different</p>

		religious denominations is unacceptable by law and also negates the historical harmony, mutual respect and coexistence of the religions in Eritrea.
<i>122,154,158,159, 160,168,152,162- Japan, Lithuania, and France also Tunisia, Botswana, Belgium</i>	<i>a. Freedom of expression, association and assembly</i>	
	<i>(i) Freedom of Expression</i>	<u>86.</u> Public Media - The contribution of Eritrea's media establishment to the freedom of expression has been ascertained by its participatory approach. Public Media has helped to consolidate the responsible participation of every citizen in national development. Accordingly, radio programmes in all Eritrean languages, TV programmes in Tigrigna, Tigre, Arabic and English and local newspapers in four languages (Tigrigna, Tigre, Arabic and English) fulfil this purpose. They cater for a wider public participation. The panel discussions and platforms including the call programmes in particular encourage citizens to express their opinions and critical views on various policies, national issues and related rights. Individuals influential in imparting knowledge are also invited to the radio and TV panel discussions. Awareness raising and knowledge on the mainstreaming of human rights and Eritrea's participation in the UPR process and other international obligations has been presented in the media (TV, radio and newspaper). In this regards, a seminar for all journalists, media experts and staff of the Ministry of Information was organized by the UPR Coordinating Body in 2015.
		<u>87.</u> Various ministries and national civic organizations (as has been dealt with in various parts of this Report) have slots in the public media (radio, TV, print media) and have their own magazines and publications. Various



		<p>magazines with specific purposes and levels of participation are published by various ministries, agencies and national associations and civic organizations. The government also encourages the production and distribution of various cultural works. NUEYS publishes magazines in 07 languages (Afar, Tigre, Saho, Tigrigna, Bilen, Kunama, An English by and for the Higher educational institutes students and communities)</p>
		<p><b><u>88.</u></b> While the above efforts have contributed to strengthen the culture of free expression, seminars and discussions organized from the village up to the national levels for different purposes consolidate critical thinking and responsible participation. The president, ministers, administrations, national associations and interest groups organize forums, debates and discussions including through conferences and workshops. International Conferences are also organized to promote research development and to integrate Eritrea's capabilities and contributions into the international intellectual culture. The International Conferences on Women Empowerment (September 2014), on Investment and Mining (October 2012 and 2013), Eritrean Studies (2016) and Solidarity on Decent Work (2016) are some recent examples.</p>
		<p><b><u>89.</u></b> The emergence of satellite communication has also set a new realm in access information. There is exponential growth in TV satellite dishes that have sprouted including in most of the rural areas. With standard decoders that most families own, households have access to more than 600 foreign satellite TV and radio channels broadcast 24 hours a day accessed by decoders without any restriction. Internet service started in a limited capacity in 2000 but the annual increment is substantial.</p>
		<p><b><u>90.</u></b> Internet service started in a small and limited capacity in the year 2000 but the annual increment is substantial. The broadband width remains slow</p>

		because Eritrea could not join the sea-based Fiber Optic Cable connection when it was launched 12 years ago for financial reasons at the time. But the Government has been negotiating with overseas companies and broadband internet access will be secured sometime in the future. The prevailing low bandwidth and speed notwithstanding, there are no restrictions on internet access and internet cafés are preponderant everywhere. They provide service to the public with proper considerations of the national laws and have become useful medium for information tapping and exchange.
	<i>(ii) Freedom of association and assembly</i>	
	<i>Legal and Organizational Basis</i>	<u>91.</u> Freedom of association and assembly is respected by law and the Legal Notice No 5 of 1992 on "Registration of non-government national organizations and associations" promotes their establishment. The system of 27 national civic organizations and associations (encompassing social groups of women, youth and workers, professional interest groups, organizations established for fulfilling special needs affected by physical, intellectual and developmental problems), 190 trade unions and hundreds of community social associations has been active in their respective areas of mandates. It accommodates more than 755,000 members and embodies the dynamic growth of civic organization in a nation with a population of about 3.2 million (about a 1/4 of the population). The three national organizations (NUEYS, NUEW, and NCEW) in particular together have more than 587,559 members while the organizations of PWDs have more than 25,935 members amounting to 613,494 (81.3% of the total membership).
		<u>92.</u> All associations are registered autonomous bodies and have their own constitutions, elected leaders and conduct timely congresses, conferences,

		<p>meetings and activities. They have wide networks at all levels up to the grassroots level and participate in national development in their own comparative advantage in cooperation with various sectors. They conduct awareness raising programmes through media outlets and empower their members through vocational training, micro credit schemes and entrepreneurship. Youth, women and workers organizations are represented in the UPR Coordinating Body and the other organizations and in particular Organizations of PWDs have advocated and worked for their implementation in coordination with the respective sectors. Most have relations with regional and international organizations.</p>
	<p><i>National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS)</i></p>	<p><u>93.</u> NUEYS is a membership based civil society organization; open to any Eritrean youth and students in the age bracket of 14-40 years. It functions all over the country, has offices in all six regions, 76 sub-regions (colleges and Schools in Sawa also organized as a sub-region),. It is organized by broad and core membership. The core membership is open to the active members who enroll in a series of civic education and leadership courses, awareness raising training sessions and who volunteer to promote NUEYS Mission and objectives among the broad members.</p> <p><u>94.</u> The organization currently has 22,676 core members with 11636 constituting female. It has also 275,543 broad members with more than 45% female membership. NUEYS organizes youth through a network of groups and sub-groups in all sub regions, schools and colleges. In 2014-18 the number of branches has grown by 27%. The expansion focused on the new opened schools in the rural area. Likewise the ratio of female core members has grown from 44% to more than 51%. Currently, the female representation in all levels of the leadership is 42%. NUEYS conducts awareness raising programmes and empowers the youth through vocational</p>

		<p>training, micro credit schemes and entrepreneurship. NUEYS promoted vocational skills training for 8962 female youth and supported 15,064 youth to acquire vocational skills skills It conducts youth media programmes in all Eritrean languages and has a magazine ("The Youth") published in 7 languages). Children's Associations are organized in each sub-region, media clubs are active in schools and media programmes promoted through TV, radio and newspapers. Eritrean youth Diaspora voluntarily contribute in development activities through the NUEYS volunteer programme and in the national service.</p>
	<p><i>National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW)</i></p>	<p><u>95.</u> NUEW is mandated by the Government to work in the advancement of gender equality and empowerment. It has 163 Branches, 481 sub-branches and 4343 basic groups. Membership is open to all Eritrean women above the age of 16 and has more than 329,314 members and the average yearly increase is currently estimated at 7%. NUEW has offices in all six regions, 58 sub-regions, and 2460 villages inside the country as well as in the Diaspora. In terms of age 34% of the members are in the age range of 16 - 30 and about 22% in the range of 31 - 40. Women farmers constitute about 43% of the members. NUEW has convened its congress in 2013 and elected its leadership in accordance to its constitution and has transformed its leadership by electing 40% of its central Council from the youth. As a member of the NCB, NCEW contributed in the follow up and implementation of the UPR recommendations related to the core NCEW objectives (122. 124,154, 158, 159, 160, 168 and 174) and 122.50, 122.69, 122.108, 122.125, 122.126, 122.127, 122.128, 122.129, 122.130 and 122.131,122.109-112,122.113, 122.114, 122.132, 122.133, 122.179, 122.185, 122.190, 122.192. 122.193 and presented regular reports.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
	<i>National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW)</i>	<p><u>96.</u> The National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) has 21,245 registered members (40.4% female). At the end of 2015, the 5 federations under the NCEW (food and drinks, chemical and mining, service sectors, transportation and communication, textile and leather) conducted successful congresses and elected leaders democratically. On this basis NCEW held its 7th congress on March 27-29, 2017 and a new leadership (Central Council with 55 permanent members and 4 alternate members and an Executive Committee with 9 members including General Secretary and Deputy Secretary General) was democratically elected. In line to the resolutions passed to expand unionization, the workers' union of the Bisha Mining Company has been established in 2017. It has cooperation with regional and international labour organizations and has worked for international worker's solidarity. A Committee on Women's Affairs ensures that women workers issues are given attention and a Committee on youth focuses on youth workers empowerment.</p>
		<p><u>97.</u> Strengthening the institutional and organizational basis for labor rights has been a priority for NCEW and has worked in close partnership with the MLHW and the Eritrean Employers Federation (EEF) in a Tri-Partite Structure and is actively involved in the continuous consultations of the Tri Partite Forum (Government, NCEW, Eritrean Employer's Federation – EEF) on labour market and formulation and implementation of national policies. This also includes the finalization of the structure and procedures of the Labour Advisory Body and the establishment of 6</p>

		regional labor courts empowered to decide industrial relation issues.
		<p><u>98.</u> Furthermore, the NCEW has been active in the following measures:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Collective bargaining policy</i> - The improvement of the collective bargaining policy of members often on the basis of equalizing them across industries is given much importance and 85 base unions are presently working under this principle. 96 out of 151 base unions under the five federations already have Collective agreements. NCEW legal Department 109 cases during 2015-2017 handled and 123 were dealt with through consolation, 26 adjudicated, 18 pending under consolation, 7 rejected and 14 still under investigation.</li> <li>• Advocacy – NCEW continues to engage with the MPHWS for the ratification of convention on the elimination of worst forms of child labour</li> <li>• Unionization – workers in the Bisha Mining Share Company (more than 1,200 workers) were formally unionized on the 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, under the Mining, Chemical, Construction and General Works Federation. NCEW was able to organize a trip of a group of high level foreign delegations to Bisha Mining Share Company’s work site. Furthermore, 15 base unions were revived and 15 new base unions were established during the reporting period</li> <li>• Studies and assessments – NCEW finalized a study on government policies relating to workers living standards; preliminary study to identify the situation and challenges of the informal sector; formed a safety and health committee to assess workplace and made 35 visits to major enterprises, developed a guideline to protect employees with</li> </ul>

		<p>HIV/AIDS from any unfair discrimination and stigma in places of work prepared (submitted to the MOLHW for approval). NCEW made assessment visits to 140 enterprises in 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furthermore, the Study Circle program was introduced in collaboration with the OATUU and ACFTU operating in study circle groups encompassing several workers which are distributed in all six zones of the country. The aim of this program was to make study circle of 15 to 20 workers with the objective of raising their awareness on the issues of duties and rights, collective bargaining, gender bargaining, safety and health at work place. A two-day International Trade Union Solidarity Conference was organized in March 2017 in Asmara, under the theme “international solidarity form – promoting decent work agenda”.</li> <li>• <u>Regular visits and assessments</u> - companies and enterprises conducted visits to ascertain that women and disabled person are not discriminated in employment and remuneration. Health and Safety Committees – 45 HSCs were established in 2015 and presented assessments on the health and safety situation to the yearly meetings conducted. NCEW gave training to workers on HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB in cooperation with the MOH.</li> <li>• <u>Training</u> - Massawa Workers Vocational Training Center established in the port city of Massawa and a demand-driven vocational training for 95 workers given at the request of employers in 2017-18. Planning for other similar centers is in process. Furthermore, the NCEW trained 335 peer facilitators and coordinators (317 Central, 11 Gash Barka and 7 from Southern Red Sea regions)</li> </ul>
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Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<p><u>99.</u> Production and micro-credit schemes - The Micro-credit and Saving Scheme has a total of 100 beneficiaries in small businesses and livestock development. Provision of Donkeys and water containers was also promoted through loans to 100 vulnerable women workers to promote income generation and use them to transport water. On the other hand, 795 bicycles were distributed to workers who were facing transportation difficulties. The money generated from the sale of these bicycles is used as a revolving fund for the micro-credit and saving scheme.</p>
		<p><u>100.</u> UPR involvement – As a member of the NCB, NCEW contributed in the follow up and implementation of the UPR recommendations related to the core NCEW objectives (122.23, 52, 124, 158, 159, 154, and 174) and presented regular reports.</p> <p><u>101.</u> The NCEW and the Federations are affiliates of regional and international trade union movements and workers associations, such as the International Trade Unions Confederation (ITUC), ITUC - Africa, the Global Union Federations (GUF), the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).</p>
	<p><i>Organizations of Persons with Disability (OPWDs)</i></p>	<p><u>102.</u> The four associations for persons with disabilities, namely, the National Patriotic Association of the Disabled Persons, the Eritrean Association of the Blind, the Eritrean Association of the Deaf and the National Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disability have been active in the follow up of the UPR recommendations. These organizations mainstream human right approaches to minimize stigmatization and discrimination of the disabled and their families. Promotion and protection of the rights of PWDs is thus</p>



		<p>upheld at all time by all service providers and the following brief insight can be highlighted in this respect.</p>
		<p><u>103.</u> ENWDVA has 18,000 registered members. ENWDVA has 18,000 registered members. During the reporting period the association helped 472 WDV's to become productive and economically self-reliant citizens through animal breeding, grinding mills, horse carts, knife sharpening shops with a total expenditure of Nakfa 9,298,238.00. This has significantly impacted on the lives of more than 1,105 WDV's and their families to accumulate assets startup businesses, economic empowerment and enabled them to lead a sound life and thus raise their self-esteem. WDV's are provided with a standard medical benefit package, which includes inpatient and outpatient medical services, durable medical equipment and prosthetic devices. Since the mid of 2014, 6406 veterans received medical services. Moreover, it procured and imported medicines, Repaired Denden WDV's' hospital and established the gymnasium and fitness center for the WDV's hosted in Denden camp.</p> <p><u>104.</u> The Eritrean National Association of the Deaf (ERNAD), which has 4,000 registered members (40% female) has organized awareness campaigns on the objectives and activities on strengthening the role of the deaf women in the society and also promotes vocational training among its members. Sign language training is given government bodies and civil society organizations. Children with hearing impairments trained on sign language, Sign language introduced in the Eritrean television twice a week to enable persons with hearing problems get timely information.</p> <p><u>105.</u> The Eritrean National Association for the Blind (ERNAB) also has</p>

		<p>3000 members. It advocates and lobbied for persons with vision impairment and strengthened awareness on the role of the public in preventing blindness and rehabilitating people with vision impairment. The biannual bulletin of the association, 'Self Reliance' is also prepared in Braille for use by its members.</p> <p><u>106.</u> The Eritrean National Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disability is a recently formed association which focuses on children with intellectual and developmental disability. The association has 935 members and has its own annual magazine called 'CARE'. It is also undertaking awareness campaigns through seminars to families who have children with these difficulties and sensitizes the public to send them to school. It organized joint trainings during 2014 - 2016 with international NGOs like ARCHMED (Germany) and Sacra Famiglia (Italy).</p>
		<p><b>E. ENGAGEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b></p>
<p><i>122.52 - Kenya, 122.50 - Colombia, 122.71 - Sudan</i></p>	<p><i>a. UPR and Monitoring</i></p>	<p>105. After the UPR National Coordinating Body (NCB) was established, the UPR Framework for Action (2015-2018) was developed and discussed in September 2014. A Strategic Framework on engagement and cooperation was also prepared and implemented. Accordingly, UPR recommendations were mainstreamed into the implementation of yearly plans. Biannual and yearly reports and evaluation meetings were conducted and a mid-term review assessed the progress and challenges and developed strategies to fast-track implementation. The Mid Term Review and Report was disseminated in May 2017. Regular Coordination meetings with CEDAW, CRC, Labor, Migration working groups have been consolidated for effective follow up and implementation and there is an emerging effort to create an infrastructure of coordination for further consolidation.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<b>b. Conventions</b>
<p><i>122.2., 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 14, 23, 24, 28, 122.52 by Russia, Armenia, Australia, Latvia, Slovakia, Ecuador, Gabon, Spain</i></p>	<p><i>(i) accession and ratification</i></p>	
		<p>106. It is to be noted that the GoE has signed and ratified more than 108 International Conventions and Instruments. It is also party to the African Charter of Human and People’s Rights and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as well as other 16 other regional conventions. During the reporting Eritrea acceded to the Conventions against torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (on 25 September 2014) and Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children on 24 Sep. 2014</p> <p>108. In general, international and regional treaties and conventions are taken seriously and pursued rigorously. As such, ample time is taken to analyse their provisions and ensure that international instruments are reflected in Eritrea’s efforts. The Ministry of justice has also drafted a working document on the implication of international and regional instruments of which Eritrea is a party to. The fundamental approach is, however, to advance the effort in line with the internal dynamics and the progress in institutional and organizational capacity. It also considers the development of national laws and legislations and the capacity to implement them effectively.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		109. The transitional as well as the new Penal and Civil Codes incorporate significant parts of international human rights instruments. Many parts of the rights in international human rights instruments are also reflected in the new National Codes. In particular the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and political rights are well reflected. Accordingly, every person shall enjoy these rights of personality without any discrimination based on race, color, religion or sex. Inherent rights of personality stipulated in these Codes include the right to life, Right to protection from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments, Crimes of Slavery, servitude and forced labor, equality before the law, Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of movement, and Freedom of assembly and association
122.107 and 122.22,122.43	<i>(ii) Reflecting International Covenants in the National Laws; Compliance on Covenant of civil and political rights</i>	109. The transitional as well as the new Penal and Civil Codes incorporate significant parts of international human rights instruments. Many parts of the rights in international human rights instruments are also reflected in the new National Codes. In particular the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and political rights are well reflected. Accordingly, every person shall enjoy these rights of personality without any discrimination based on race, color, religion or sex. Inherent rights of personality stipulated in these Codes include the right to life, Right to protection from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments, Crimes of Slavery, servitude and forced labor, equality before the law, Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of movement, and Freedom of assembly and association. In the above context, a working document to reflect the provisions of international human rights treaties has been drafted by the MOJ.

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
<p><i>122.73, 75, 76,79, 81 82, 98,198 by Somalia, Kenya, Gabon, Ghana and Paraguay, Turkey, Uganda</i></p> <p><i>122.199, 122.200 by Iran, Saudi Arabia</i></p>	<p><b>c. Engagement with HRC and OHCHR and Technical Support</b></p>	
		<p>110. Eritrea’s visibility, engagement and cooperation has progressed during the reporting period creating a better understanding on the ground reality exposing the myths created about the human right situation and the politicization of human rights against Eritrea.</p>
		<p>111. Engagement and cooperation with OHCHR has developed and four technical missions conducted to Eritrea. Eritrea presented three priorities agreed by the OHCHR of capacity building in the areas of administration of justice, water security and persons with disability. Further technical mission and a successful training workshop on administration of justice were conducted by the OHCHR in October 2017. A proposal for follow up has also been submitted by the OHCHR and is still being assessed by the relevant bodies of the Government. On the other hand Eritrea sent an invitation to three thematic mandates and one Treaty Body (in 2015) to visit Eritrea but no response was given. Officials from the MOFA and MOJ participated in OHCHR training workshops on conventions and report writing (in Kenya) and on UPR (in Uganda)</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<p>112. Eritrea has consolidated its engagement with the HRC and continuously contributes in the regular sessions of the Council. Regular engagement-with the Presidents of the Council is made on many issues. Continuous meetings with the High Commissioner have been made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Presidential Advisor and the Eritrean Delegations to the HRC sessions. The Eritrean Delegation to the HRC sessions also engages with the Division for Special Procedures and the UPR Secretariat. Furthermore, a televised UNWebTV press conference was conducted by the Eritrean Delegation in response and on the occasion of the Report of the COI on Eritrea in June 2016.</p>
		<p>113. On top of regularly participating in the meetings of the African Group (AG), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Group, Like Minded Group (LMG), the Eritrean Delegation has made various presentations on issues relating to Eritrea and human rights to the AG, NAM, Arab League Group, Latin American Group and LMG. Side events were also organized including on UPR, UPR mid-term review, women equality and empowerment, mining and promotion of human rights, the right to education and implications to higher learning and partnerships during various HRC Sessions. Similar side events on in New York (on the side line of General Assembly Sessions) were conducted on women equality and empowerment, Eritrea's MDGs implementation and success and macro level development in the country. They have contributed significantly in strengthening engagement, Eritrea's visibility and a better understanding on major issues of development in Eritrea and their implications to the promotion of human rights.</p>

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
		<p>114. UPR Project Support agreement signed between the MOFA and the UN. The Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework (SPCF - 2017 to 2022) signed between Eritrea and the UN also considers the UPR as an area of cooperation. A similar process is going on with the EU and after repeated discussions, is ready to be presented for decision to the EDF Committee (EU) in July. This is based on the National Indicative Plan (NIP) agreed with the EU under the EDF 11 and includes the UPR.</p>
		<p>115. During the reporting period meetings and briefings have been made with the UN in Eritrea and the Diplomatic core accredited to Eritrea on the UPR Framework of Action, human rights progress in Eritrea and overall discussion on mainstreaming of human rights and UPR implementation. As part of the broader engagement on migration and human trafficking, workshops on migration and human rights were conducted in Asmara (October 2017 and February 2018) with the “four country initiative” (Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland). Dialogue with the EU delegation in Eritrea on migration and human rights conducted on a yearly basis during 2015-2017.</p>
		<p>116. As part of the effort to rectify the damage created through the politically based and unwarranted guidelines on “political asylum” cases of Eritreans, Eritrea conducted dialogue (15 March 2017) in Geneva with UNHCR on the Eligibility guidelines (2009 and 2011) . Furthermore, Eritrea presented a policy statement during the “Sustainability of Migratory Phenomenon; towards a new Model of Dialogue” Rome Meeting: May 18, 2016. It called for on an objective stance that ensures collective responsibility to humanity predicated on</p>

		<p>migration-development nexus highlighting the unwarranted politicization of migration for other political motives to destabilize the nation. To raise its engagement and cooperation efforts on migration, Eritrea joined as a member in the IOM at the 106th Session of the Council (24-27 November 2015).</p>
		<p>117. The Eastern &amp; Southern Africa Regional office of UNICEF (ESARO) in March &amp; April of 2017 sent the child and social protection senior advisors to Eritrea and discussed policies, achievements, challenges, and observed progress made in the areas of child and social protection by making field visits in selected sub regions of 3 regions. UNICEF Eritrea Country office and MLHW also conduct jointly monitoring visits on quarterly basis to all regions of the country to observe implementation status on the rights &amp; welfare of the child and social protection activities.</p>
<p><b>122.74 (Togo), 122.106 (Belgium)</b></p>	<p><b><i>d. Reporting Obligations</i></b></p>	<p>118. A framework for Action on the preparation of the 7<sup>th</sup> CEDAW Report and the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> CRC Reports was been prepared in 2017 by the CEDAW (lead by NUEW) and CRC (led by the MLHW) Working Groups. Collection and compilation of data for the CEDAW Report has been finished and the Report is drafted and discussions have been initiated. Collection of data for the CRC Reports has also started. Furthermore, Initial report on the optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the sales of children, child prostitution, child pornography that has been submitted as annex to the 4<sup>th</sup> country report printed and disseminated to all stakeholders as part of the on-going campaign. Eritrea submitted the Initial and Combined National Report (1999 – 2017) on the African Charter for Human and People's Rights which was discussed during the 62<sup>nd</sup> Session of the ACHPR (November 2017). Progress report on the implementation of the African Charter on the</p>



		Rights and Welfare of the Child in Eritrea (2002-2013) submitted and discussed in the expert Committee of the ACRWC in Banjul in 2015
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## II. PARTIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS (14.13 %)

Recommendation No and country	Strategic Areas & Goals	Action and Assessment
<i>122.31, 122.32, 122.41 and 122.42</i>	<i>Promotion of HR in the constitution, implementation and capacity building</i>	1. The 1998 - 2000 costly war with Ethiopia as well as dire conditions of perennial belligerency that ensued in its aftermath has influenced the tempo and pace of the political process of nation building in Eritrea. Nevertheless, the Government declared the writing of a new Constitution in May 2015 and is in process. National Codes have been published but have not been enacted as the campaign to popularize them is still going on.
<i>122.23 and 122.28</i>	<i>ILO convention No 182, Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i>	2. Assessment on the Ratification of these instruments has been made but further discussion will be made in the future.

<p><i>122.2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14</i></p>	<p><i>Accession to all human rights instruments</i></p>	<p>3. Eritrea is party to 108 International Conventions and Instruments. Eritrea is also committed to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) acceded on January 14, 1999) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (22 December 1999) and 16 other regional conventions. or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 25 September 2014 and Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children on 24 Sep. 2014. The accession to the remaining instruments should be seen in relation to the development in the political process of nation building and the institutional and organizational capacity and the reality of institutions.</p>
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