

## Recommendations & Pledges

### GABON

#### Second Review Session 14

Review in the Working Group: 23 October 2012  
Adoption in the Plenary: 13 March 2013

#### Gabon's responses to recommendations (as of 21.05.2013):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
105 accepted, 10 rejected	No addendum	The delegation stated that "114 recs were received, and 104 accepted"  These figures differ from the ones in the Working Group report.	Accepted: 105 Rejected: 10 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0 Total: 115

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

#### **List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/22/5:**

101. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined and enjoy the support of Gabon:

A - 101.1 Consider ratifying international human rights instruments that have not been ratified by Gabon yet (Nicaragua);

A - 101.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

A - 101.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

A - 101.4 Follow-up on the commitment of abolishing death penalty by ratifying the second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights whose aim is to abolish the death penalty for all crimes in all circumstances (France);

A - 101.5 Ratify the First and Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);

A - 101.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Hungary);

A - 101.7 Continue efforts to incorporate a human rights perspective in the on- going processes of law and institutional reform (Nicaragua);

A - 101.8 Review its legislation regarding discriminatory practices against women (Germany);

A - 101.9 Bring its legislation in line with the principle of gender equality, and that the government effectively enforces the laws already in place, especially those pertaining to domestic violence and rape (Norway);

A - 101.10 Adopt penal legislation in order to hold those responsible for marital rape criminally responsible (Belgium);

A - 101.11 Move and speed up the amendment of the criminal code to punish sexual violence, and to adopt a comprehensive law to punish violence against women and children (Rwanda);

A - 101.12 Reinforce the application of laws prohibiting the trafficking of persons, including the trafficking for forced marriages, inter alia by adopting measures aiming at protecting and assisting victims and prosecuting and punishing those that engage in trafficking, and raising awareness among the population (Canada);

A - 101.13 Bring the national legislation on trafficking in persons in accordance with the Palermo Protocol and international human rights law by, inter alia, amending the definition of trafficking, expanding the scope of protection and assistance to all victims without discrimination, and including a human rights based approach in the combat against trafficking in persons (Finland);

A - 101.14 Take necessary measures to enforce the legislation on trafficking and economic exploitation of children, and connected judicial protection of minors (Slovenia);

A - 101.15 Amend the existing legislation in order to address the gaps in the protection of victims of contemporary slavery, as well as to criminalize child trafficking in accordance with international standards (Norway);

A - 101.16 Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of children (Republic of Moldova);

A - 101.17 Consider redrafting its media law to align it with the needs of media development and media freedom (Brazil);

A - 101.18 Amend its sanction and regulation system (on freedom of press) so it falls within the purview of the judicial authority and not the administrative authority (France);

A - 101.19 Intensify its efforts to align its national legislation with the provisions of the Rome Statute (Tunisia);

A - 101.20 Increase its efforts to obtain the A status in conformity with the Paris principles for the National Commission of Human Rights created in September 2011 (Portugal);

A - 101.21 Ensure that the composition and functions of the National Human Rights Commission and its work is in accordance with the Paris principles (Republic of Moldova);

A - 101.22 Make available the necessary resources to the National Human Rights Commission to ensure it is able to operate effectively (South Africa);

A - 101.23 Promptly establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Tunisia);

A - 101.24 Better disseminate good practices, namely to disseminate the broad implementation of human rights public policies based on the collaboration between the State and civil society (Chile);

A - 101.25 Continue implementing public policies that allow the enjoyment of human rights of the people of Gabon (Cuba);

A - 101.26 Continue its national efforts, with the support and assistance of the international community, in the promotion and protection of human rights particularly in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights of the people of Gabon (Bangladesh);

A - 101.27 Follow-up with a policy to combat trafficking in persons based on prevention, prosecution in accordance with the international law; (Egypt);

A - 101.28 Adopt additional public policies aimed at eradicating discrimination against women in rural areas (Spain);

A - 101.29 Strengthen the respect for human rights throughout the country especially in the area of health and education for everyone (Cote d'Ivoire);

A - 101.30 Strengthen training and education programmes on human rights for law enforcement officials (Algeria);

A - 101.31 Continue public awareness programmes against corporal punishment of children in schools (Angola);

A - 101.32 Institutionalize consultation mechanisms with human rights organizations of the civil society (Mexico);

A - 101.33 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council and submit regular reports to the treaty bodies (Czech Republic);

A - 101.34 Issue a standing and open invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Belgium);

A - 101.35 Continue the cooperation with the international human rights protection system by extending an open standing invitation to the Human Rights Council Special Procedures (France);

A - 101.36 Step up the cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 101.37 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Portugal);

A - 101.38 Invite for visits to the country, the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (Belarus);

A - 101.39 Continue the promotion of the rights of women (Senegal);

A - 101.40 Continue its efforts to enhance the protection and empowerment of women (Singapore);

A - 101.41 Ensure the implementation of the National Strategy on Equality and Gender (Indonesia);

A - 101.42 Continue to implement its national equity and gender strategy (Republic of Moldova);

A - 101.43 Adopt as a matter of priority, legislative and other measures to guarantee gender equality and strengthen efforts to eradicate customs and traditions that discriminate against women, in particular cases of early or forced marriage (Czech Republic);

A - 101.44 Continue to implement appropriate measures and allocate necessary resources to ensure that the objectives of its national strategy on equality and gender are achieved (Philippines);

A - 101.45 Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee easy and effective access to free birth registration, including to Pygmy children (Mexico);

A - 101.46 Establish mechanisms to ensure easy and effective access to birth registration of all children and the effective and free provision of birth certificates (Uruguay);

A - 101.47 Intensify the fight against the so called ritual crimes (Algeria);

A - 101.48 Undertake intensive public awareness programmes of the population relating to ritual murders (Belgium);

A - 101.49 Strengthen the fight against ritual crimes above all ritual murders (Germany);

A - 101.50 Continue to fight the "Upsurge" in Ritual Crimes (Uganda);

A - 101.51 Exert efforts to improve prison conditions (Egypt);

A - 101.52 Take all necessary measures to ensure that detention conditions be made compatible with international laws and standards, particular articles 9 and 10 of the ICCPR (France);

A - 101.53 Improve conditions of detention and imprisonment, inter alia by ensuring an adequate nutrition of detainees and by reducing overcrowding in prisons (Canada);

A - 101.54 Improve the living conditions for prisoners (Germany);

A - 101.55 Develop a strategy to improve living conditions of persons deprived of their liberty, to combat malnutrition, lack of hygiene and to end the detention of children with adults (Spain);

A - 101.56 Implement UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the "Bangkok Rules" as part of its work on the prison system (Thailand);

A - 101.57 Adopt all necessary measures to comprehensively implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (France);

A - 101.58 Improve enforcement and coordination of national legislation and policies on the trafficking of persons, especially women and children, and to raise the awareness on this issue amongst the public (Netherlands);

A - 101.59 Continue its combat against child trafficking from any origin and use of child labour in all forms, especially in auto industry, and to strengthen its measures for rehabilitation and education for the child victims of trafficking (Thailand);

A - 101.60 Step up efforts in the fight against trafficking in human beings, including the full implementation of the recommendations from the Special Rapporteur on trafficking, after her visit to Gabon in May 2012 (Belarus);

A - 101.61 Study the possibility of adopting additional measures to fight against trafficking in persons (Argentina);

A - 101.62 Implement a comprehensive policy to fight the trafficking in persons, with special focus on boys, girls and adolescents, with a view to give visibility to the problem and understand the trends, forms and manifestations of the problem of trafficking in the country with a view to ending it (Uruguay);

A - 101.63 Strengthen measures and frameworks to combat trafficking in persons to enable the safe return and repatriation of victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);

A - 101.64 Reinforce efforts to eliminate trafficking and abuse of children including the conduct of efficient awareness-raising campaigns (Slovakia);

A - 101.65 Redouble its efforts to combat more effectively and to eradicate trafficking and violence against children (Republic of Moldova);

A - 101.66 Take measures to eradicate trafficking in persons, with particular attention to the trafficking of children (Spain);

A - 101.67 Increase prosecutions and strengthen sentencing of human trafficking offenders, and fully implement the Palermo Protocol to prohibit and penalise all forms of trafficking (United States of America);

A - 101.68 Comply with the recommendations of the Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children and send an invitation to the Rapporteurs' to perceive the human rights situation in the country (Iraq);

A - 101.69 Develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy to fight the worst forms of corporal punishment of children (Belarus);

A - 101.70 Implement legislative and judicial level measures to ensure that there is no impunity in cases of ritual murders (Belgium);

A - 101.71 Increase efforts to ensure accountability for trafficking in persons by investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating trafficking and by providing effective legal remedies for the victims (Finland);

A - 101.72 Ensure effective implementation of the juvenile justice law by providing training to law enforcement officials and judges and by establishing separate detention facilities for minors (Hungary);

A - 101.73 Ensure compliance with article 19 of the ICCPR and works towards an environment conducive to a free and open press (Norway);

A - 101.74 Clarify and publicly document the processes and guidelines for dealing with complaints against the press, including who can make them, who they can make them to and which penalties are considered to be appropriate; as well as a rationale for these decisions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 101.75 Discontinue overly broad restrictions on the media and freedom of expression, and engage in regular dialogue with journalists to create an environment that encourages free expression without fear of censure (United States of America);

A - 101.76 Adopt legislative and other measures to guarantee in law and practice protection of freedom of expression and independence of journalists (Czech Republic);

A - 101.77 Take the necessary measures to ensure freedom of expression, the press and peaceful assembly, inter alia by ensuring that those responsible for acts of intimidation, harassment or violence against persons for having exercised their rights are held accountable (Canada);

A - 101.78 Undertake further measures to ensure freedom of the press based on the decriminalization of press offences and respect for the legitimate rights of the press (Australia);

A - 101.79 Respect the plurality and freedom of the press, particularly the application of neutral sanction measures by the regulatory organs, such as the National Communication Council (Spain);

A - 101.80 Encourage functioning of its civil society; in particular human rights NGOs (Slovakia);

A - 101.81 Foster increased dialogue with civil society, especially regarding strengthening electoral processes (United States of America);

A - 101.82 Strengthen and enhance the role of women especially in the decision making area (Palestine);

A - 101.83 Continue strengthening economic, social and cultural rights and improve the living conditions of the population, for which the support and solidarity of the international community is very important (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 101.84 Continue with its poverty reduction strategy and speed its economic and social development so it can better promote and protect the various human rights of its people (China);

A - 101.85 Step up efforts in alleviating poverty and further improve wealth distribution in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 1 on poverty reduction by 2015 (Malaysia);

A - 101.86 Intensify its efforts to fight poverty and for the prosperity and welfare of all its citizens (Tunisia);

A - 101.87 Improve access to health care for all and in this regard, provide adequate resources to its health care system, including by providing necessary training to improve its health services (Malaysia);

A - 101.88 Take additional steps to fight different pandemics and ensure access of population to basic medical services, especially in rural areas (Belarus);

A - 101.89 Take all necessary measures, using the expertise of the Rapporteur on education, to address the causes of the decreasing school attendance and the high wastage rate, including by making available the necessary funding to provide adequate training for teachers and improve the curricula (Hungary);

A - 101.90 Establish specific programmes to prevent dropout from school and support the continuation of studies (Mexico);

A - 101.91 Take steps to reduce school wastage rate, having in mind that today 25 percent of a given class did not complete primary school (Brazil);

A - 101.92 In cooperation with UNESCO and relevant UN agencies continues to enhance its education system and improve access to quality education by all (Singapore);

A - 101.93 Continue to engage its development partners like the African Development Bank and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to ensure it meets its aims in the education sector (South Africa);

A - 101.94 Redouble its efforts to implement the outputs of the general conference of education, training and research held in May 2010 and to seek technical assistance from relevant United Nations organizations (Sudan);

A - 101.95 Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Senegal);

A - 101.96 Adopt effective measures to guarantee and protect the rights of minorities without discrimination and provide them with all rights (Iraq);

A - 101.97 Continue efforts to combat the various forms of discrimination and strive for the respect of the rights of minority ethnic groups (Argentina);

A - 101.98 Take additional measures to ensure the integration of indigenous peoples in public institutions (Burundi);

A - 101.99 Pay attention to the rights of minorities and equality and non- discrimination of women (Cape Verde);

A - 101.100 Encourage the participation of minorities, such as the Pygmies, in the political, economic and social life of the country (Costa Rica);

A - 101.101 Adopt a specific plan to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and a strategy to make basic services more accessible to the Pygmy minority (Slovenia);

A - 101.102 Strengthen its policies designed to better integrate the Pygmies in the society (Angola);

A - 101.103 Ensure full and equal access to public health services for Pygmy peoples in all areas of the country in particular by increasing the number of health care facilities and ensure proper registration of children at birth (Hungary);

A - 101.104 Protect the rights of Pygmy minority and elevate their health conditions and make all health services accessible to them, while facilitate their attainment of different health services in an easy way (Iraq);

A - 101.105 Keep the necessary measures to combat continued deforestation in order to ensure the effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Egypt).

**102. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Gabon:**

R - 102.1 Lift its reservations made during the ratification of the Convention against Torture (Chad);

R - 102.2 Speed up the consideration of the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Chile);

R - 102.3 Consider accepting the jurisdiction of the treaty bodies to receive complaints, conduct inquiries and take urgent actions (Costa Rica);

R - 102.4 Ratify international instruments in the area of human rights that have yet to be ratified by Gabon, such as the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);

R - 102.5 Speed up efforts in the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);

R - 102.6 Remain engaged in discussion on the human rights of migrants, irrespective of their status (Philippines);

R - 102.7 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families (Philippines);

R - 102.8 Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

R - 102.9 Fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including by incorporating the provisions to cooperate fully and promptly with the ICC (Slovakia);

R - 102.10 Continue with its efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families (Argentina).

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