



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fourth session
4–15 November 2019

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on the Gambia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 15 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner in compliance with the word-limit and length requirements.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies²

2. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) stated that the Gambia had made progress in signing and ratifying numerous core international human rights treaties since the change of government in 2017. The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty had been ratified in September 2018.³

3. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) stated that although relevant recommendations from the previous review had been noted, the Gambia had ratified CAT.⁴ It considered the recommendations to be implemented.⁵ The Gambia had also ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, although the State had noted recommendations from the previous review for the ratification of this instrument.⁶ JS3 considered the recommendations to be implemented.⁷

4. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons noted that the Gambia had ratified the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2018.⁸

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



5. The National Human Rights Commission of the Gambia (NHRC) stated that the Gambia was yet to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁹

6. In 2017, the African Union – African Commission on Human & Peoples’ Rights (AU-ACHPR) noted, as a positive development, the commitment of the Gambia to revive, strengthen and maintain the necessary collaboration with regional and international human rights bodies. It also noted the commitment of the Gambia to submitting overdue reports to treaty bodies.¹⁰

7. JS1 expressed disappointment that the Gambia had not issued a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.¹¹

B. National human rights framework¹²

8. Noting that the Gambia had ratified a number of international human rights conventions since the previous review, NHRC stated that most of these instruments were yet to be enacted in domestic legislation.¹³

9. JS7 stated that the Gambia was yet to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the domestic legal framework, having ratified the Convention in 2015.¹⁴

10. JS3 stated that the Gambia was yet to amend its Constitution to abolish the death penalty, having noted the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the announced moratorium on the use of the death penalty.¹⁵

11. Noting that the Constitution provides limited protection to freedom of expression and related rights, JS1 stated that the Government was committed to a Constitutional reform process. A Constitutional Review Commission has been tasked with reviewing the Constitution with the view to drafting a new Constitution.¹⁶ JS1 expressed the hope that the Commission would recommend the specific inclusion of the right of access to information in the Constitution.¹⁷

12. JS3 stated that although torture was prohibited in the Constitution, it was not recognised as a specific offence in the Criminal Code.¹⁸

13. The Gambia Centre for Victims of Human Rights Violations (VC) stated that the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Prisons Act were not in line with international standards and best practices.¹⁹ It also stated that the laws on criminal defamation, sedition and false news should be repealed, and that the right to peaceful protest should be enshrined in law.²⁰

14. Joint Submission 5 (JS5) stated that in February 2018, the Economic Community of West African States Community Court had ruled that sections of the Criminal Code on libel (Sections 178 & 179), sedition (Sections 51 & 52), false news (Sections 59 & 181) and false publication on the internet (Section 173) should be repealed, and noted that the Government had indicated that it would honour the judgment.²¹

15. AU-ACHPR noted, as a positive development, the commitment of the Gambia to review the media laws. It also noted the drafting of the Access to Information Act.²²

16. NHRC noted that the disability bill was yet to be enacted.²³

17. NHRC stated that an assessment of its task and challenges suggests that the three-year term for its five appointed members and its current level of resources will not be sufficient for the fulfilment of its mandate.²⁴

18. VC stated that under the 22-year rule of the former President, the intelligence agency had been at the heart of the human rights violations and called for the agency to be dissolved. However, should the agency be maintained, it should undergo reforms.²⁵

19. JS7 stated that the protection of civil liberties continued to be a challenge due to the limited understanding and incorporation of human rights values and standards in the work

of law enforcement. Police training programmes did not have a human rights education component resulting in police officers lacking knowledge on human rights principles and standards.²⁶ In addition, law enforcement officers were not well trained in crimes detection, interrogation and crowd control, leading to a high tendency to abuse human rights.²⁷

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

*Equality and non-discrimination*²⁸

20. Joint Submission 6 (JS6) stated that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons continue to face discriminatory laws, stigma and harassment and the legislation criminalizing same-sex relations were yet to be repealed.²⁹

21. NHRC stated that same-sex relations remained criminalized.³⁰ JS6 stated that the impact of the legislation criminalizing same-sex relations and the social stigma created a climate of fear that translated into persons being forced to stay in the closet, and breed a climate of extortion, corruption and further abuse of LGBTI persons.³¹

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*³²

22. Citing relevant noted recommendations from the previous review, JS3 stated that in 2018 the President of the Gambia announced a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, as a first step towards its abolition.³³

23. JS3 stated that during the tenure of the former President, the National Intelligence Agency had committed extrajudicial killings.³⁴ Human Rights Foundation (HRF) stated that extrajudicial killings and torture have had a stalwart presence in the Gambia, particularly during the era of the former President. While the current Government vowed to end such abuses, and have taken steps to hold former officials accountable, its security forces have also allegedly been involved in extrajudicial killings.³⁵

24. HRF stated that under the former President, the National Intelligence Agency and the Serious Crimes Unit in the police, were frequently complicit in detaining individuals without any evidence suggesting that a crime had been committed, and holding these individuals incommunicado for months or even years. It added that the current Government had continued the practice of detaining individuals for extended periods of time without being formally charged or brought to trial. By carrying out arbitrary arrests, detentions and violations of due process of the law, the Gambia was in violation of domestic law, which provided that an arrested person must be brought before a court within 72 hours.³⁶

25. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) stated that while there were no indications that the current Government had interfered with the work of the security agencies and the judiciary, there appears to be some level of impunity in the way that the police operate, echoing the former Government's approach to police oversight. This could be seen in how the police have in some cases arrested peaceful demonstrators or activists who have criticized President Barrow.³⁷

26. Joint Submission 7 (JS7) stated that prison conditions were deplorable.³⁸ AU-ACHPR stated that the prison conditions were far below regional and international standards with overcrowding, the lack of separation of inmates on remand from convicted prisoners, the poor quality of prison facilities as well as the poor conditions of service of prison officers. AU-ACHPR was also concerned by the denial of foreign detainees of the right to contact their families or the official representatives of their country in the Gambia.³⁹

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁴⁰

27. AU-ACHPR was concerned by the challenges in the administration of justice, including the inadequate number of judicial personnel, poor conditions of service and insecurity of tenure of judicial personnel.⁴¹

28. AU-ACHPR was also concerned by the inordinately long periods of pre-trial detention for about 190 detainees who were in prison at the time of its visit in April 2017, some of whom had been on remand for seven years.⁴² VC stated that several alleged members of the military unit known as the “Junglers” have been in detention for about two years without being charged.⁴³ It also stated that several detainees had been released following the withdrawal of the charges against them. According to VC, the withdrawal of these charges demonstrated a lack of political will to prosecute those individuals, even though the reasons given by the authorities were the lack of capacity and resources.⁴⁴

29. JS7 stated that the slow progress of trials and the difficulties faced by accused persons in satisfying bail conditions had resulted in a high number of accused persons being held in custody in overcrowded and sub-human conditions.⁴⁵

30. AU-ACHPR was concerned by allegations of miscarriage of justice in trials of convicted prisoners and the delay in hearing their appeals, many of whom had been sentenced to death.⁴⁶

31. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) stated that there was a lack of capacity within the judiciary and among other stakeholders in administering justice for children.⁴⁷

32. VC welcomed the creation of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission but was concerned by the Government’s lack of effort to secure and archive documentary and on-site evidence, such as the securing of the archives of the former National Intelligence Agency.⁴⁸

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*⁴⁹

33. Noting the steps that had already been taken to promote and protect religious freedom, ADF International (ADF) stated that the Gambia should continue to take such steps.⁵⁰

34. JS1 stated that at the previous review the Gambia supported recommendations to promote and guarantee freedom of expression in compliance with international standards,⁵¹ including to promote media freedom and freedom for journalists and human rights defenders, while noting more specific recommendations to amend restrictive laws, including the Criminal Code and Information and Communication Act.⁵²

35. JS4 stated that the continued existence and use of sections 51, 52, 59 and 181 of the Criminal Code, Sections 138 and 173(A) of the Information and Communications Act (Amended Act) 2013, and Section 61 of the Children’s Act created a chilling effect on free speech and media rights.⁵³

36. JS1 stated that the National Media Law Committee, formed by the Ministry of Information and Communications Infrastructure in collaboration with the Gambia Press Union, to advance the agenda for the reform of media laws and other legislation impacting freedom of expression, issued a number of recommendations in May 2018, which included repealing Section 173A of the Information and Communications Act 2009 (as amended 2013) and the provisions on criminal defamation (Section 178 of the Criminal Code) and sedition (Section 52 of the Criminal Code).⁵⁴ JS1 stated that it was essential that any reform agenda to support media freedom included the decriminalization of sedition and defamation.⁵⁵ In addition, the Indemnity (Amendment) Act 2001 should be repealed to remove the blanket immunity for public officials.⁵⁶

37. JS1 stated that the establishment of an independent media commission, as proposed, must be accompanied by legal reforms to the Information and Communications Act, in particular Chapter IV, to remove the powers of the Executive branch to interfere with broadcasting content.⁵⁷

38. JS4 stated that for about 22 years, the Gambia under the former President witnessed a deterioration of the freedoms of assembly and expression.⁵⁸ Following the assumption of office by the current Government, the conditions of freedom of expression and opinion have improved and generally journalists and citizens were free to express themselves without fear of being arrested or prosecuted. However, the total transformation that was anticipated in relation to these freedoms were yet to reach fruition.⁵⁹

39. JS1 stated that since the change in government in 2017, a number of exiled journalists had returned to the Gambia and media outlets banned under the previous Government have been reinstated.⁶⁰ HRF stated that although some journalists who had fled the country have been able to return, there were still cases of individuals being arrested and detained for peaceful protest, assembly and expression.⁶¹ Citing cases of attacks against media personnel after the change in government, JS4 stated that none of the alleged perpetrators had been held accountable and that impunity for such violations posed a grave threat to freedom of expression.⁶²

40. JS1 stated that on the eve of the presidential election in November 2016, the previous administration shut down the internet and suspended all international calls. Although there have been no records of internet shut downs since the election, there have been other threats to the freedom of expression on line, with the current government initiating prosecutions of individuals for their online activities.⁶³

41. JS1 stated that the Gambia had made a declaration under Article 34(6) of the Protocol of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, allowing non-governmental organizations direct access to the Court.⁶⁴

42. JS7 states that the representation of women in national and local institutions were low. Only 5 of the 58 seats in the National Assembly were occupied by women.⁶⁵

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery*⁶⁶

43. NHRC stated that the Gambia remained a source and destination country for the trafficking of children for sexual purposes.⁶⁷

44. JS2 stated that the Gambia had not implemented the supported recommendation from the previous review to "[e]xplore and maximize the benefits from international cooperation and partnerships to support initiatives to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children".⁶⁸

45. JS2 stated that the sexual abuse of children was surrounded by social stigma, family pressure or indifference, and a culture of silence that inhibits reporting of cases to the police. This culture of silence, combined with weak law enforcement, child protection systems and policies, may have led to poor protection of children from sexual exploitation.⁶⁹

*Right to privacy*⁷⁰

46. JS5 stated that the Part XIII of the Information Communication Act 2013, which is dedicated to the processing of personal data and privacy protection, allows for interception of communications and surveillance for investigations and law enforcement purposes. The Act confers on the relevant minister the authority to direct operators and service providers to undertake the interception of communication, without judicial oversight.⁷¹

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to social security*⁷²

47. AU-ACHPR stated that there was need to accelerate the implementation of programmes for the enjoyment of socio-economic rights by the population.⁷³

*Right to health*⁷⁴

48. ADF stated that the high maternal mortality rate was due to the poor quality of health care, lack of trained medical professionals, inadequate health care facilities and poor

infrastructure. It stated that the Gambia must take steps to provide adequate, affordable and accessible health care in line with Article 14 (2) of the Maputo Protocol.⁷⁵

49. JS6 stated that access to sexual and reproductive health services and information was limited and there was no dedicated services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons.⁷⁶

*Right to education*⁷⁷

50. JS7 stated that at the previous review, the Gambia had supported recommendations relating to increasing enrolment in schools, the construction of more classrooms, improving access to education and the quality of education, and ensuring education for persons with disabilities, amongst others.⁷⁸ It stated that that there were no schools for persons with disabilities and mainstream public schools lacked the necessary tools and trained personnel to meet the needs of persons with disabilities.⁷⁹

51. JS7 stated that the education policy to promote education, especially for girls, was gaining success. However, inadequate resources, facilities and quality of education remained a challenge in fulfilling the right to education.⁸⁰

52. AU-ACHPR stated that there was need to provide more schools and support for children with special needs nationwide.⁸¹

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*⁸²

53. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review,⁸³ NHRC stated that in spite of the existence of plethora of laws and the efforts of the Government to promote the economic, social and political leadership of women, gender inequality remains a major problem, with women and girls facing discrimination, most of which were underpinned by socio-cultural and religious beliefs. Female Genital Mutilation, child marriage, high maternal mortality, weak enforcement of laws, poor representation in elective bodies, inadequate access to education and inadequate employment opportunities, amongst others, severely restricted the full enjoyment of the human rights for women.⁸⁴ NHRC noted that in 2015, the Women's Act 2010 was amended to prohibit female genital mutilation.⁸⁵

54. AU-ACHPR was concerned by the challenges faced by women and girls in accessing and enjoying equal rights with men, including in relation to accessing land rights, reproductive rights, protection from violence and discrimination due to patriarchy, customs and traditions.⁸⁶

*Children*⁸⁷

55. Referring to three supported recommendations⁸⁸ and one noted recommendation from the previous review,⁸⁹ JS2 noted an improvement in the national legal framework for the protection of children with the adoption of Children's Amendment Act 2016, which prohibits child marriage and prescribed 18 years as the legal age for marriage.⁹⁰

56. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of all Children stated that corporal punishment of children was lawful in the home, in alternative care and day care settings, in schools and in penal institutions. It called for the enactment of legislation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the home, and to repeal all legal defences for its use, including the English common law defence of "reasonable chastisement".⁹¹

*Persons with disabilities*⁹²

57. NHRC stated that persons with disabilities still face discrimination and were encumbered with limited access to social services and facilities, limited access to public infrastructure and transportation, unemployment, lack of political participation, poor access to credit facilities and insufficient rehabilitation centres.⁹³

*Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers*⁹⁴

58. The International Human Rights Clinic stated that the Gambia was receiving an increasing number of deportees from various countries. It stated that the Gambia had the obligation to provide support to the deportees and in particular to address their individual needs.⁹⁵

Notes

- ¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ADF	ADF International, Geneva, (Switzerland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of all Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRF	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
IHRC	International Human Rights Clinic, University of Washington, Seattle (United States of America);
VC	Gambia Centre for Victims of Human Rights Violations (the Gambia).

Joint submissions:

JS1	ARTICLE 19, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Access Now, and the Committee to Protect Journalists, New York (United States of America) (Joint Submission 1);
JS2	Child Protection Alliance, Ksmd (the Gambia) and ECPAT International, Bangkok (Thailand) (Joint Submission 2);
JS3	The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis (United States of America), and The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Rome (Italy) (Joint Submission 3);
JS4	Media Foundation for West Africa, Accra (Ghana), Gambia Press Union, Banjul (the Gambia), and IFEX, Toronto (Canada) (Joint Submission 4);
JS5	CIPESA, Kampala (Uganda) and Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (Joint Submission 5);
JS6	CIPESA Women in Liberation and Leadership, Fajara (the Gambia), African Men for Sexual Health and Rights, Johannesburg (South Africa), and Sexual Rights Initiative, Geneva (Switzerland) (Joint Submission 6);
JS7	The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations comprising of: The Gambia Bar Association, West Africa Network for Peace building, Think Young Women, Child Protection Alliance, Consumer Protection Association of the Gambia, Gambia Has Decided, Activista, Action Aid International The Gambia, Female Lawyers Association the Gambia, Gambia Participates, Future In Our Hands, United Purpose, Green-Up Gambia, Occupy Westfield, Gambia Press Union, Open Society Platform The Gambia, Education for All Network, Child Protection Alliance, National Youth Parliament, Peace Ambassadors The Gambia, Democratic Union of Gambian Activists, African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Institute for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa, Young Men Christian Association, Gambia Teachers Union, Child Fund, Gambia Committee against Harmful Traditional Practices, Girl's Agenda, SOS Children' Village The Gambia, Victims Centre, Center for

Research and Policy Development, ICTJ, Santa Yalla Support Services, Kanifing (the Gambia) (Joint Submission 7).

National human rights institution:

NHRC

National Human Rights Commission of the Gambia (the Gambia).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

AU-ACHPR

African Union – African Commission on Human & Peoples’ Rights, Banjul (the Gambia).

- ² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.1–109.21, 1109.39–109.40, 109.88–109.95, 109.107–109.109, 109.127, 109.134, 109.141, 109.150, 109.158 and 109.170.
- ³ JS1, para. 6. JS1 made a recommendation (p. 3).
- ⁴ JS3, para. 4 and endnote 5, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.9 (Indonesia), 109.10 (Gabon); 109.11 (Noted), 109.12 (Tunisia); 109.13 (Ghana); 109.14 (Mali), 109.15 (Sierra Leone), 109.16 (Denmark), 109.17 (Togo), 109.18 (France), 109.19 (Uruguay), 109.20 (Australia) and 109.21 (Botswana); and A/HRC/28/6/Add.1, para. 3 for the position taken by the Gambia on the cited recommendations.
- ⁵ JS3, p. 2.
- ⁶ JS3, para. 5 and endnote 7, referring to referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.3 (Montenegro), 109.4 (Portugal), 109.5 (Rwanda), 109.6 (Angola) and 109.7 (Germany); and A/HRC/28/6/Add.1, para. 2 for the position taken by the Gambia on the cited recommendations.
- ⁷ JS3, p. 2.
- ⁸ ICAN, p. 1.
- ⁹ NHRC, p. 2. NHRC made a recommendation (p. 2).
- ¹⁰ AU-ACHPR submission, p. 2.
- ¹¹ JS1, para. 7. JS1 made a recommendation (p. 3).
- ¹² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.41–109.79, 109.81–109.87, 109.96–109.100, 109.101–109.106, 109.113, 109.116–109.125, 109.129, 109.131, 109.132, 109.137, 109.138, 109.144, 109.146, 109.149, 109.151, 109.153, 19.154, 109.155–109.157, 109.159, 109.160–109.163, 109.166–109.168 and 109.171.
- ¹³ NHRC, p. 2, NHRC made a recommendation (p. 2).
- ¹⁴ JS7, p. 1.
- ¹⁵ JS3, paras. 1 and 3. JS3 made a recommendation (para. 31).
- ¹⁶ JS1, paras. 11–15. JS1 made a recommendation (p. 4).
- ¹⁷ Ibid, para. 26.
- ¹⁸ JS3, para. 22. JS3 made a recommendation (para. 31).
- ¹⁹ VC, p. 4.
- ²⁰ Ibid. VC made recommendations (p. 4).
- ²¹ JS5, para. 7. JS5 made a recommendation (para. 29 (a)).
- ²² AU-ACHPR submission, p. 3.
- ²³ NHRC, p. 5. NHRC made recommendations (p. 5).
- ²⁴ Ibid, p. 3. NHRC made recommendations (p. 4).
- ²⁵ VC, p. 1. VC made a recommendation (p. 1).
- ²⁶ JS7, p. 5.
- ²⁷ Ibid, p. 6.
- ²⁸ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.84, 109.98–109.100 and 109.121.
- ²⁹ JS6, para. 4. JS6 made a recommendation (para. 28).
- ³⁰ NHRC, p. 8.
- ³¹ JS6, para. 15.
- ³² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.101–109.106, 109.110–109.112, 109.114, 109.115 and 109.135.
- ³³ JS3, paras. 3 and 6 and endnote 9, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.101 (Italy), 109.102 (Mexico), 109.103 (Brazil), 109.104 (Costa Rica), 109.105 (France), 109.106 (Togo), 109.107 (Spain), 109.108 (Uruguay), and 109.109 (Australia); and A/HRC/28/6/Add.1, paras. 31–33 for the position taken by the Gambia on the cited recommendations. See also NHRI, p. 8.
- ³⁴ JS3, para. 15.
- ³⁵ HRF, para. 14. HRF made a recommendation (para. 26(a)).
- ³⁶ Ibid, paras. 11 and 12. HRF made a recommendation (para. 26 (b)).
- ³⁷ JS4, para. 39. JS4 made recommendations (p. 13).
- ³⁸ JS7, p. 4.
- ³⁹ AU-ACHPR submission, p. 2. See also JS3, paras. 26–27. JS3 made a recommendation (para. 31); VC, p. 4; NHRC, p. 8. NHRC made a recommendation (p. 6.)
- ⁴⁰ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.128, 109.129, 109.130, 109.132, 109.133

- and 109.136.
- 41 AU-ACHPR submission, p. 2.
- 42 Ibid, p. 3.
- 43 VC, p. 1.
- 44 Ibid, p. 2. VC made a recommendation (p. 2).
- 45 JS7, p. 5.
- 46 AU-ACHPR submission, p. 3.
- 47 JS2, para. 12.
- 48 VC, p. 1. VC made a recommendation (p. 1).
- 49 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.140, 109.142, 109.143, 109.145, 109.147 and 109.148.
- 50 ADF, paras. 2-4. ADF made recommendations (paras 19 (a) and (b)).
- 51 JS1, para. 16 and fn. 18, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.140 (Italy), 109.141 (Sweden), 109.142 (Tunisia), 109.143 (France), 109.144 (Ireland), 109.145 (United Kingdom) and 109.147 (Slovenia). See A/HRC/28/6/Add.1 for the positions taken on the recommendations.
- 52 JS1, para. 16 and fn. 19, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.57 (Portugal), 109.58 (Slovakia), 109.59 (Spain), 109.60 (Australia), 109.61 (Canada), 109.62 (Germany), 109.63 (France) and 109.146 (Mexico).
- 53 JS4, paras. 21 and 22.
- 54 JS1, paras. 19 and 20. JS1 made recommendations (para. 7).
- 55 Ibid, para. 22. JS1 made recommendations (para. 7).
- 56 Ibid, para. 23. JS1 made recommendations (para. 7).
- 57 Ibid, para. 24. JS1 made recommendations (para. 7).
- 58 JS4, para. 5.
- 59 Ibid, para. 5.
- 60 JS1, para. 17. JS1 made recommendations (para. 7).
- 61 HRF, para. 19. HRF made a recommendation (para. 26 (c)).
- 62 JS4, paras. 16 and 17. JS4 made recommendations (p. 13).
- 63 JS1, para. 34. JS1 made recommendations (p. 9).
- 64 Ibid, para. 8.
- 65 JS7, p. 5, fn. 40.
- 66 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.126.
- 67 NHRC, p. 6. NHRC made recommendations (p. 6).
- 68 JS2, para. 30 and endnote 70, referring to A/HRC/28/6, para. 109.126 (Philippines). See A/HRC/28/6/Add.1 for the position taken on the recommendation. JS2 made recommendations (p. 8).
- 69 Ibid, para. 13.
- 70 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.56.
- 71 JS5, paras. 25 and 26. JS5 made a recommendation (29(d)).
- 72 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, para. 109.55.
- 73 AU-ACHPR submission, p. 4.
- 74 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.160 and 109.161.
- 75 ADF, paras. 17 and 18. ADF made a recommendation (para. 19 (g)).
- 76 JS6, para. 16. JS6 made a recommendation (para. 30).
- 77 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.164, 109.165, 109.168 and 109.169.
- 78 JS7, p. 3 and footnotes 21-26, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.164 (Libya), 109.165 (Singapore), 109.167 (Cuba), 109.168 (Democratic Republic of Congo) and 109.169 (South Sudan). See A/HRC/28/6/Add.1 for the positions taken on the recommendations.
- 79 JS7, p. 3.
- 80 Ibid, p. 4 and fn. 45. JS7 made recommendations (p. 7).
- 81 AU-ACHPR submission, p. 4.
- 82 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.80 and 109.81.
- 83 NHRC, p. 4 and fn. 11, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.121 (Rwanda), 109.122 (Montenegro), 109.123 (Botswana); 109.124 (Chile). See A/HRC/28/6/Add.1 for the positions taken on the recommendations.
- 84 NHRC, p. 4. NHRC made recommendations (p. 4).
- 85 Ibid, p. 6. NHRC made recommendations (p. 6).
- 86 AU-ACHPR submission, p. 5.
- 87 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, para. 109.139.
- 88 JS2, para. 19 and endnotes 59 and 60, referring to A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.65 (Central African Republic), 109.137 (Maldives), and 109.139 (Canada). See A/HRC/28/6/Add.1 for the positions taken on the recommendations.
- 89 Ibid, para. 19 and endnotes 59, referring to A/HRC/28/6, para. 109.138 (Togo).

⁹⁰ Ibid, para. 19. JS2 made recommendations (p. 6). See also NHRC, p. 6 and fn. 19.

⁹¹ GIEACPC, pp. 2-3.

⁹² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, para. 109.37.

⁹³ NHRC, p. 5. NHRC made recommendations (p. 5).

⁹⁴ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/28/6, paras. 109.170 and 109.171.

⁹⁵ IHRC, pp. 2-3. IHRC made recommendations (p. 4).
