

Responses to Recommendations

GHANA

Third Review Session 28

Review in the Working Group: 7 November 2017
Adoption in the Plenary: 15 March 2018

Ghana's responses to recommendations (as of 04.04.2018):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
200 recs have been accepted while 41 have been noted.	Out of the 41 recs previously noted, 12 are now accepted (147.3; 147.4; 147.6; 147.7; 147.11; 147.14; 147.18; 147.21; 147.23; 147.24; 147.28; 147.41), 2 are "partially accepted" (147.2 ¹ and 147.33) and 27 are noted.	Ghana's delegation explained which part of rec 147.2 is supported and which is noted.	Supported: 213 Noted: 29 Total: 242

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/37/7:

146. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/ listed below have been examined by Ghana and enjoy the support of Ghana:

S - 146.1 Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Egypt);

¹ Recommendation 147.2 was "partially accepted". As the parts supported and noted were clearly identified, recommendation 147.2 has been split into two parts with forming one supported and one noted recommendation. The total number of recommendations is now 242.

- S - 146.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Georgia);
- S - 146.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Honduras) (Islamic Republic of Iran) (Spain) (Montenegro) (Uruguay);
- S - 146.4 Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Guatemala);
- S - 146.5 Expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Hungary);
- S - 146.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Honduras) (Spain) (Liechtenstein) (Portugal) (Angola) (Montenegro) (Sweden) (Albania) (Poland) (France);
- S - 146.7 Formalize abolition of the death penalty by signing the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- S - 146.8 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);
- S - 146.9 Continue efforts to abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);
- S - 146.10 Effectively abolish the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Greece);
- S - 146.11 Expedite the ratification of the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (India);
- S - 146.12 Ratify the conventions that Ghana is a signatory to (Madagascar);
- S - 146.13 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- S - 146.14 Ratify the remaining Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);
- S - 146.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);
- S - 146.16 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the Persons with Disability Act (2006) is in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (State of Palestine);
- S - 146.17 Accede to the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Sudan);

- S - 146.18 Speed up the ratification procedure of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (Togo);
- S - 146.19 Amend the Persons with Disability Act of 2006 in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (Turkey);
- S - 146.20 Ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention) (Uganda);
- S - 146.21 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- S - 146.22 Take all the necessary measures to complete the alignment of its legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);
- S - 146.23 Intensify efforts aimed at establishing a standing coordinating body for the implementation of recommendations and reporting (Georgia);
- S - 146.24 Step up its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests by the special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);
- S - 146.25 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- S - 146.26 Intensify efforts towards the implementation of some of the recommendations of the last review, which are already in the process of being implemented (Nigeria);
- S - 146.27 Implement the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission speedily (South Africa);
- S - 146.28 Establish, before the next universal periodic review, a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Czechia);
- S - 146.29 Establish a national preventive mechanism for combating torture in line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Estonia);
- S - 146.30 Expedite internal procedures related to the establishing of the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);
- S - 146.31 Continue to engage in the effort to designate a national preventive mechanism in Ghana (Indonesia);
- S - 146.32 Establish a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, which includes the elements identified in the practical guide prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner (Mexico);
- S - 146.33 Establish a standing coordination mechanism for the implementation of the recommendations and for the drafting of the reports (Morocco);
- S - 146.34 Consider establishing the national preventive mechanism, with the necessary legal and administrative provisions for its effective functioning in full independence, and sensitizing prison and police officers on a human rights-based approach towards detainees (Mauritius);

S - 146.35 Establish a national preventive mechanism against torture (Morocco);

S - 146.36 Continue to strengthen its national human rights institution, namely the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, for the Commission to further develop a national human rights action plan which incorporates the Sustainable Development Goals (Indonesia);

S - 146.37 Consider the establishment or the strengthening of the existing national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with elements arising from good practices identified in the 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Portugal);

S - 146.38 Establish an independent mechanism to carry out investigations of alleged misconduct by police officers (Austria);

S - 146.39 Develop and implement a mechanism or solid legal measure to eliminate violations committed by the security forces and police (Madagascar);

S - 146.40 Continue strengthening the institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);

S - 146.41 Adopt and implement the revised Right to Information Bill in order to establish a robust legislative framework for access to information (Czechia);

S - 146.42 Adopt the Affirmative Action Bill without further delay (Denmark);

S - 146.43 Finalize pending human rights initiatives, including the Affirmative Action or Gender Equality Bill, the Right to Information Bill, and the National Plan of Action on Human Trafficking (Namibia);

S - 146.44 Finalize the process of implementation of the Bill drafted for the abolition of capital punishment (Poland);

S - 146.45 Enact the Right to Information Bill, which has been reviewed by the Attorney General and was submitted to the Cabinet in May 2017 (Turkey);

S - 146.46 Pass gender equality legislation including the Property Rights of Spouses Bill, the Affirmative Action Bill and the Intestate Succession Bill (Australia);

S - 146.47 Adopt the Right to Information Bill, building on its efforts to improve good governance, accountability and transparency (Canada);

S - 146.48 Fully implement the Domestic Violence Act (Austria);

S - 146.49 Complete the process of the development of a national human rights plan that is geared to take into account the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (South Africa);

S - 146.50 Continue its efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to education, and for their integration in the national policies (Pakistan);

S - 146.51 Integrate and apply the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to all its relevant policies including licensing extractive business (Republic of Korea);

- S - 146.52 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriage (Rwanda);
- S - 146.53 Continue its efforts to develop a national human rights action plan (Sudan);
- S - 146.54 Intensify efforts to develop a national human rights action plan (Ukraine);
- S - 146.55 Continue adopting all the necessary measures to promote human rights in the country (Cuba);
- S - 146.56 Continue its efforts for the development of a comprehensive national action plan for human rights (Pakistan);
- S - 146.57 Amend national legislation to allow Ghanaian nationals residing abroad to vote (Egypt);
- S - 146.58 Intensify efforts to bring domestic legislation into compliance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);
- S - 146.59 Take the steps necessary to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from violence and discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity (Ireland);
- S - 146.60 Ensure that victims of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity have access to rehabilitation and remedy and that all perpetrators are punished (Czechia);
- S - 146.61 Take measures to fight against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Italy);
- S - 146.62 Continue promoting gender equality through specific laws, plans and programmes (Peru);
- S - 146.63 Continue to implement the discrimination reporting system in order to tackle stigmatization and discrimination of the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- S - 146.64 Continue promoting economic and social sustainable development in order to lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of human rights (China);
- S - 146.65 Expedite the development of a concrete national implementation framework on human rights (Uganda);
- S - 146.66 Continue the efforts to abolish the death penalty (Colombia) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Togo);
- S - 146.67 Abolish formally the death penalty (Netherlands);
- S - 146.68 Continue to take the necessary steps to achieve the total abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);
- S - 146.69 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, as the first step towards its full abolition (Portugal);
- S - 146.70 Continue the current practice of granting clemency and commuting death sentences, establish an official moratorium on executions and continue the public discourse to finally abolish the death penalty (Germany);

- S - 146.71 Take immediate measures to introduce a formal moratorium on executions and take concrete steps toward the total abolition of the death penalty (Norway);
- S - 146.72 Consider declaring an official moratorium on executions and organize a referendum on the death penalty, following the approval by Cabinet granting its abolition in 2014 (Namibia);
- S - 146.73 Adopt a formal moratorium and commute all death sentences to prison terms (Sweden);
- S - 146.74 Intensify its efforts towards abolishing the death penalty including through holding public consultations on a referendum on its abolition in accordance with Ghana's Constitution (Rwanda);
- S - 146.75 Conclude the enactment of a law aimed towards the abolition of the death penalty as prioritized by the Government of Ghana and the holding of the required referendum in this regard (South Africa);
- S - 146.76 Finalize the decision on abolishing the death penalty by holding a referendum (Ukraine);
- S - 146.77 Put in place the recommendation made in 2011 by the Constitutional Review Commission, in concrete regarding the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);
- S - 146.78 Include the total abolition of the death penalty in the Constitution as soon as possible (Switzerland);
- S - 146.79 Take further steps on the abolition of the death penalty in accordance with the Constitution and national legislation (Armenia);
- S - 146.80 Revise the Criminal Code so as to eliminate mandatory death sentences and pursue efforts to abolish the death penalty (Austria);
- S - 146.81 Fully implement legislation on domestic violence (Norway);
- S - 146.82 Integrate a human rights component into the protocols of actions for security forces (Guatemala);
- S - 146.83 Continue the judiciary system reform to reinforce its efficiency, notably to improve access to justice for all (Djibouti);
- S - 146.84 Continue efforts to combat corruption (Algeria);
- S - 146.85 Pursue its efforts to strengthen the Human Rights and Administrative Justice Commission, in particular by ensuring adequate financing and guaranteeing its efficiency (Switzerland);
- S - 146.86 Enact criminal justice sector reforms to protect the rights of the accused, in particular the rights to a trial within a reasonable time and to legal assistance (United States of America);
- S - 146.87 Align its justice system for minors with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant norms (Albania);
- S - 146.88 Strengthen efforts to improve prison conditions (France);
- S - 146.89 Take necessary steps to improve treatment of prisoners in compliance with international standards (Myanmar);

- S - 146.90 Consider the introduction of alternative punishment for minor crimes, to alleviate overcrowding (Netherlands);
- S - 146.91 Adopt a law guaranteeing media freedom (Lebanon);
- S - 146.92 Continue the efforts made to fight human trafficking, in particular the exploitation of children and women, by reinforcing the fight against the smugglers (Djibouti);
- S - 146.93 Finalize adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking (Azerbaijan);
- S - 146.94 Strengthen the efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, protect victims and guarantee them access to medical, social, judicial and rehabilitation services, as well as psychological support (Ecuador);
- S - 146.95 Enforce the Human Trafficking Act and the Immigration Amendment Act, and allocate sufficient resources to combat trafficking in persons, human smuggling and other irregular migration (Iceland);
- S - 146.96 Further implement actions to fight against trafficking in human beings (Italy);
- S - 146.97 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Lebanon);
- S - 146.98 Continue efforts to combat trafficking in human beings (Libya);
- S - 146.99 Adopt and implement anti-trafficking legislation (Norway);
- S - 146.100 Enforce the Human Trafficking Act and the Immigration Amendment Act and allocate sufficient resources to combat trafficking in persons (Timor-Leste);
- S - 146.101 Adopt a more holistic approach to combating modern slavery, through systematic case referral and improved coordination between law enforcement agencies, in line with the Call to Action that Ghana endorsed on 17 September 2017 in New York (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- S - 146.102 Institute measures to remove existing structural and legislative barriers for women in the labour market (Uganda);
- S - 146.103 Continue applying and reinforcing programmes and public policies on inclusion, poverty reduction, equality promotion and non-discrimination, with particular attention to women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, among other vulnerable groups (Nicaragua);
- S - 146.104 Continue strengthening social policy implemented by the Government to tackle the most needy in the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- S - 146.105 Establish the Mental Health Fund as described in the Mental Health Act 2012 and provide it with adequate funding (Czechia);
- S - 146.106 Ensure implementation of the Mental Health Act, including through the adoption of legislative instruments, and the recruitment of qualified mental health professionals (Timor-Leste);
- S - 146.107 Adopt the necessary legislative instruments for the implementation of the Mental Health Act (Turkey);

- S - 146.108 Provide health care to persons with mental disabilities (Tunisia);
- S - 146.109 Complement the reported improvement in mental health services with more robust supervision of the way mental patients are treated in “prayer camps” (Israel);
- S - 146.110 Prevent, investigate and prosecute inhumane treatment in prayer camps or witch camps and psychiatric hospitals. Address societal attitudes condoning such violations and abuses of rights of persons with mental disabilities (Czechia);
- S - 146.111 Improve assistance to vulnerable groups, in particular persons facing mental illness (Senegal);
- S - 146.112 Fully implement the Ghanaian Mental Health Authority’s announcement that it will abolish inhumane treatment of mentally ill people in prayer camps (Australia);
- S - 146.113 Undertake mental health awareness campaigns to educate communities (Botswana);
- S - 146.114 Increase government spending on education and in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (Iraq);
- S - 146.115 Continue its efforts to promote access to health services, including in local communities (Qatar);
- S - 146.116 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the National Health Insurance Scheme is financially sustainable for the promotion of basic health care (Turkey);
- S - 146.117 Continue improving the access to and the use of health services in the most remote communities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- S - 146.118 Continue its efforts to implement the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (Sudan);
- S - 146.119 Intensify its response to the spread of HIV infection by implementing the new National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (Ukraine);
- S - 146.120 Continue its efforts to deliver free education to all, and to ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are at the forefront of its efforts (State of Palestine);
- S - 146.121 Conduct awareness-raising programmes to increase women’s legal literacy (Timor-Leste);
- S - 146.122 Continue increasing investment in education providing subsidies to help poverty-stricken students and further increase school enrolment (China);
- S - 146.123 Enhance education and awareness-raising to ensure maximum respect for the rights of girls (Japan);
- S - 146.124 Continue the efforts being undertaken to make education more accessible and especially to implement the much-lauded free education programme (Kenya);
- S - 146.125 Continue improving the quality of primary and secondary education (Peru);
- S - 146.126 Work for universal free and compulsory basic education for school-age children (Qatar);

- S - 146.127 Implement measures concerning the improvement of the quality of education (Angola);
- S - 146.128 Continue its endeavours to increase the quality and availability of education at all levels (Azerbaijan);
- S - 146.129 Take concrete steps towards operationalizing extended access to free senior high school for all students (Portugal);
- S - 146.130 Abolish legislation discriminating against women in the fields of property ownership, access to credit and inheritance (Austria);
- S - 146.131 Eliminate obstacles to the enjoyment of land property rights for women (Albania);
- S - 146.132 Ensure that complete and impartial investigation into allegations of all forms of violence against women are conducted, that perpetrators are brought to justice and that victims receive adequate support (Belgium);
- S - 146.133 Continue its efforts in order to combat discrimination against women and end all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence (Tunisia);
- S - 146.134 Reinforce awareness-raising and educational programmes to prevent traditional harmful practices against women and girls and to ensure that victims have access to resources and protection and rehabilitation mechanisms (Guatemala);
- S - 146.135 Strengthen its awareness-raising and education programmes, prevent and eradicate harmful traditional practices and ensure that victims have access to remedies and rehabilitation mechanisms (Zambia);
- S - 146.136 Continue the efforts in the field of violence against women and the promotion of equality between women and men (Djibouti);
- S - 146.137 Continue awareness-raising campaigns on violence against women and girls and ensure that perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice (Italy);
- S - 146.138 Continue efforts to combat violence against women and early and forced marriage (Egypt);
- S - 146.139 Expedite adoption of laws prohibiting harmful practices against women and girls, including forced and early marriage (Republic of Korea);
- S - 146.140 Enact the Affirmative Action Bill promoting women in governance and decision-making positions (Estonia);
- S - 146.141 Pass the Affirmative Action Bill speedily to allow the increase of women present in political offices (South Africa);
- S - 146.142 Introduce measures to promote the full and active participation of women in public life (Zimbabwe);
- S - 146.143 Strengthen the campaign to combat discriminatory practices and violence against women and children (France);



S - 146.144 Continue efforts to implement the 2007 law on domestic violence and prohibit dehumanizing practices against women and girls (France);

S - 146.145 Take appropriate measures to prevent and combat harmful traditional practices which discriminate against women, especially in rural areas (Uruguay);

S - 146.146 Intensify efforts to prevent violations of children's rights and accelerate the adoption and implementation of laws prohibiting harmful practices against women and girls, including trokosi and female genital mutilation (Germany);

S - 146.147 Elaborate a holistic strategy that includes judicial and social measures to eradicate female genital mutilation (Chile);

S - 146.148 Endow the competent authorities with more resources to apply the law that sanctions female genital mutilation, in particular in the most isolated areas (Chile);

S - 146.149 Put an end to harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and genital mutilation, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Honduras);

S - 146.150 Take further measures to strengthen the legislative framework on female genital mutilation, whilst also ensuring effective implementation, monitoring and investigation (Ireland);

S - 146.151 Enhance efforts by law enforcement authorities to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Israel);

S - 146.152 Continue its efforts to eradicate traditional harmful practices, such as child, forced and early marriage and other forms of gender violence, including female genital mutilation and those based on superstition, such as fear of "witchcraft" (Nicaragua);

S - 146.153 Reinforce measures aimed at abolishing female genital mutilation (Peru);

S - 146.154 Adopt subnational actions plans for strengthening implementation of laws prohibiting harmful practices, including but not limited to: trokosi, female genital mutilation, child, early and forced marriage, widowhood rites and practices related to "witchcraft" (Sweden);

S - 146.155 Strengthen the public authorities in charge of protecting women and children, through adequate financial resources, and further strengthen the awareness-raising campaigns on the prohibition of female genital mutilation and the trokosi practice, which is a ritual form of servitude (Switzerland);

S - 146.156 Advance in the eradication of violence against women, intensifying actions such as those developed by the Domestic Violence Branch of the Police, and put in place measures that contribute to the elimination of traditional practices such as female gender mutilation, the trokosi practice and forced marriage (Spain);

S - 146.157 Strengthen and closely monitor laws protecting girls and women from female genital mutilation through dedicated programmes and mechanisms (Norway);

S - 146.158 Take the necessary measures to improve the rights of children, particularly with regard to juvenile justice and the fight against child marriage (Algeria);

S - 146.159 Encourage the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to end the practice and harmful effects of child marriage and related cultural practices (Kenya);

- S - 146.160 Make the Ending Child Marriage Unit operational within the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- S - 146.161 Take steps to fully implement the National Strategic Framework for Ending Child Marriage and allocate adequate resources to the Ending Child Marriage Unit within the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (Canada);
- S - 146.162 Amend and harmonize all relevant laws in order to ensure that child marriage is strictly prohibited and criminalized (Zambia);
- S - 146.163 Strengthen its existing initiatives to end early, forced and child marriage (Zimbabwe);
- S - 146.164 Organize programmes about the negative consequences of child marriage and about the importance of education (Bahrain);
- S - 146.165 Further intensify the implementation of the coordinated initiative to end early, forced and child marriage (Ethiopia);
- S - 146.166 Develop a strategy and an operational national action plan to combat child marriage (Hungary);
- S - 146.167 Continue implementing the national end child marriage project and promote awareness of the negative consequences of child marriage and teenage pregnancy (Myanmar);
- S - 146.168 Continue its efforts in order to eliminate child marriage (Tunisia);
- S - 146.169 Continue efforts to prohibit and eliminate child marriage (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- S - 146.170 Fast-track the finalization of the National Strategy framework aimed at responding to and preventing child, early and forced marriage (Namibia);
- S - 146.171 Continue its efforts to expand educational programmes and awareness-raising campaigns for preventing and combating corporal punishment of children in schools and childcare institutions (Bulgaria);
- S - 146.172 Prohibit absolutely corporal punishment inflicted on children in all environments, as well as the use, acquisition or the offering of children in the production of pornography and pornographic spectacles (Ecuador);
- S - 146.173 Strengthen legislation and establish clear guidelines and measures to prevent child exploitation and their commercial sexual exploitation (Sierra Leone);
- S - 146.174 Continue with the legal and administrative steps to finally prohibit fully corporal punishment of children (Kenya);
- S - 146.175 Continue the implementation of the previous recommendations regarding, in particular, the protection of children and increasing access to and the effectiveness of justice (Cabo Verde);
- S - 146.176 Adopt a sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and develop a policy to protect the rights of pregnant teenagers, adolescent mothers and their children and combat discrimination against them (Iceland);

- S - 146.177 Implement measures that strengthen the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in order to eradicate child labour and prohibit the sexual exploitation of children (Mexico);
- S - 146.178 Exhort further efforts in order to fight child exploitation in dangerous work and work more seriously through the promulgation of laws to combat this dangerous phenomenon (Bahrain);
- S - 146.179 Strengthen efforts to implement the legal framework prohibiting child labour (Italy);
- S - 146.180 Strengthen its measures to eradicate child labour (Japan);
- S - 146.181 Investigate cases of child labour, bring alleged perpetrators to justice and ensure that all victims are protected, assisted, rehabilitated and compensated (Liechtenstein);
- S - 146.182 Establish relevant mechanisms, procedures and guidelines to end child sexual exploitation and child labour (Maldives);
- S - 146.183 Continue its efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and child labour (Nicaragua);
- S - 146.184 Take the necessary measures to eliminate and penalize all forms of hazardous child labour (Republic of Korea);
- S - 146.185 Improve the National Action Plan on Child Labour and expand measures adopted in the area of mining to other sectors (Spain);
- S - 146.186 Enforce laws on human trafficking and child labour by holding perpetrators criminally accountable and providing adequate funding to investigate traffickers and protect victims (United States of America);
- S - 146.187 Adopt legislation on child protection against all forms of ill-treatment, violence and exploitation, and adopt policies and laws more seriously that can be more effective in order to combat discrimination, rape and sexual harassment (Bahrain);
- S - 146.188 Take all necessary steps to eliminate harmful practices towards girls, as well as release all children who are subjected to the trokosi practice (Poland);
- S - 146.189 Adopt a national plan to support the rights of children and to protect them from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence (Tunisia);
- S - 146.190 Strengthen the fight against all forms of child labour by investigating cases of the worst forms of child labour, bringing alleged perpetrators to justice and ensuring that victims are adequately protected, assisted and compensated (Belgium);
- S - 146.191 Ensure the effective implementation of the legal framework on child abuse and exploitation and, when necessary, address the related weaknesses (Congo);
- S - 146.192 Continue implementing its project aimed at eliminating child trafficking and child labour in fishing communities (Ethiopia);
- S - 146.193 Provide assistance to children in preventive detention who do not benefit from any family support (Senegal);

S - 146.194 Further improve the birth registration system so as to reach universal birth registration for children in rural areas and asylum-seeking and refugee children (Turkey);

S - 146.195 Enhance and develop laws to protect the rights of the child (Lebanon);

S - 146.196 Ensure a more comprehensive application of initiatives designed to improve the situation of people with disabilities, including the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme (Israel);

S - 146.197 Further improve the legal framework on the rights of persons with disabilities, in line with the provisions of international conventions (Italy);

S - 146.198 Implement a national employment policy for persons with disabilities (Turkey);

S - 146.199 Elaborate and adopt an action plan for strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in compliance with the 2006 Persons with Disability Act of Ghana (Bulgaria);

S - 146.200 Strengthen strategies to guarantee the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees in order to ensure their access to justice, education and health, regardless of their status (Mexico).

147. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below have been examined by Ghana and have been noted by Ghana:

N - 147.1 Adopt legislative and political measures to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons against stigmatization and violence (Chile);

147.2

S - 147.2.1 Continue strengthening the application of the discrimination reporting system, which protects the rights of people because of their sexual orientation and gender identity, and

N - 147.2.2 Ensure that the education system guidelines prevent discrimination against students (Colombia);

S - 147.3 Expedite the revision of the legal framework on refugees (Congo);

S - 147.4 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in accordance with the commitments made during the Ministerial Conference held in Abidjan on 23 February 2015 (Côte d'Ivoire);

N - 147.5 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Guatemala);

S - 147.6 Amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960 (Act 30) to introduce an alternative sentencing policy (Denmark);

S - 147.7 Combat impunity of perpetrators of torture and ill-treatment, particularly in cases of excessive use of force by the police (France);

N - 147.8 Take measures to decriminalize homosexuality and take special measures of non-discrimination with regard to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (France);

N - 147.9 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults by repealing section 104 (1) (b) of the Criminal Code and introduce comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to provide equal protection against discrimination for all persons and on all grounds (Germany);

N - 147.10 Eliminate the type of crime of “unnatural carnal knowledge” and adopt measures to eradicate discrimination motivated by sexual orientation and gender identity (Greece);

S - 147.11 Adopt measures to ensure universal access to sexual health and reproductive rights pursuant to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Honduras);

N - 147.12 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations and adopt measures to put an end to discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Honduras);

N - 147.13 Take further measures to prevent hate crimes, hate speech and discrimination (Hungary);

S - 147.14 Systematically register all religious and customary marriages (Iceland);

N - 147.15 Ratify or adopt implementing legislation with regard to the 1926 Slavery Convention, the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (Islamic Republic of Iran);

N - 147.16 Ensure that persons with albinism are protected against discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);

N - 147.17 Strengthen the national framework for the reduction of all forms of discrimination, especially against persons with albinism (Iraq);

S - 147.18 Expedite action on the review of the Minerals and Mining Act to ensure sound management of the extractive sector to include control of illegal mining activities and integrate community rights (Kenya);

N - 147.19 Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);

N - 147.20 Revise its Criminal Code so as to eliminate the mandatory death sentence (Liechtenstein);

S - 147.21 Improve the conditions of detainees and address prison overcrowding (Mauritania);

N - 147.22 Prioritize and fund information campaigns for non-discrimination and universal access for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex groups in Ghana (Norway);

S - 147.23 Guarantee protection of human rights of nomad pastors, most of them of the Fulani ethnicity (Peru);

S - 147.24 Prohibit non-consensual treatments, such as forced medication and confinement (Portugal);

N - 147.25 Establish measures and policies to address the stigmatization of persons with albinism and ensure they are effectively protected against discrimination (Sierra Leone);

N - 147.26 Provide clear national guidelines to prevent discrimination in schools and universities on any ground, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);

N - 147.27 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual acts (Sweden);

S - 147.28 Ensure free birth registration and birth certificate issuance, at least for children up to 5 years of age (Togo);

N - 147.29 Ensure full protection of the human rights of all people in Ghana, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, women, and persons with disabilities, by eliminating discriminatory legislation, prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and effectively implementing existing laws and policies on gender and disabilities (United States of America);

N - 147.30 Make efforts to strengthen the legislative framework to protect the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community from all forms of discrimination and intimidation or violence by amending laws which criminalize consensual same-sex relations (Uruguay);

N - 147.31 Introduce a crime of torture in the national penal legislation (Albania);

N - 147.32 Ensure that sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex are not punishable by law (Albania);

147.33 Deepen efforts to prevent and sanction harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, the tradition known as trokosi, early forced marriage and accusations of witchcraft and polygamy, guaranteeing the protection and rehabilitation of victims (Argentina);

N - 147.34 Consider amending legislation that penalizes consensual same-sex relations between adults in order to guarantee the rights of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex community, among others (Argentina);

N - 147.35 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);

N - 147.36 Decriminalize same-sex relationships between consenting adults and actively address discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);

N - 147.37 Step up efforts aimed at ending and discouraging vigilantism in politics in order to protect participation and freedom of expression in public life (Botswana);

N - 147.38 Step up efforts to combat discrimination and violence by adopting measures to raise awareness among the population and public officials of the negative effects of public stigmatization on any grounds, including against individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Brazil);

N - 147.39 Scale up and expand youth-friendly and gender-sensitive programmes on comprehensive sexuality education and sexual reproductive health and rights (Canada);

N - 147.40 Take measures and demonstrate leadership to prevent, and ensure accountability for, any crimes motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity (Canada);

S - 147.41 Consider ratifying the core human rights treaties, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan).

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