

## 2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

# LIBERIA

## Second Review Session 22

Review in the Working Group: 4 May 2015  
Adoption in the Plenary: 25 September 2015

### Liberia's responses to recommendations (as of 30.09.2015)

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No responses, all pending	Out of 186 pending recommendations, 147 were accepted and 39 were noted	No additional information provided	Accepted: 147 Noted: 39 Total: 186

*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/30/4:**

**100. The following recommendations will be examined by Liberia, which will provide responses in due time but no later than the 30th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2015:**

N - 100.1 Become a party to the main human rights instruments (Chad);

N - 100.2 Continue the ratification of international instruments to which the country is not yet a party, in particular those relating to human rights (Côte d'Ivoire);

N - 100.3 Finalize the ratification process of relevant international conventions to which the country is not yet a party (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

N - 100.4 Sign and ratify the regional and international instruments to which the State is not yet a party (Madagascar);

A - 100.5 Step up its efforts towards the ratification of other human rights conventions, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);



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N - 100.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Sierra Leone);

A - 100.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);

A - 100.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Timor-Leste) (Tunisia) (Uruguay);

A - 100.9 Ratify the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Iraq) (Portugal) (Uruguay);

N - 100.10 Ratify the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sudan);

A - 100.11 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Estonia) (Poland);

N - 100.12 Ratify the three optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovakia);

A - 100.13 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, signed in 2004, and implement the necessary domestic measures for its implementation (Brazil);

A - 100.14 Accelerate the ratification of the range of international human rights instruments accepted at the universal periodic review in 2010, particularly the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Cabo Verde);

A - 100.15 Continue efforts to guarantee the rights of children, including the ratification and implementation of the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Liberia has signed (France);

A - 100.16 Continue its efforts to take legislative measures for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, by expediting the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Indonesia);

A - 100.17 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

A - 100.18 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro) (Portugal) (Tunisia) (Sierra Leone);

A - 100.19 Redouble efforts to ensure the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);

A - 100.20 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);

A - 100.21 Continue its process towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);



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N - 100.22 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Mali) (Uruguay);

N - 100.23 Amend its Constitution to abolish the death penalty (Australia);

N - 100.24 Speed up its constitutional reforms to abolish the death penalty (Congo);

N - 100.25 Abolish de jure the death penalty (Montenegro);

N - 100.26 Abolish the death penalty it has reintroduced in law (Germany);

N - 100.27 Conduct the constitutional reform necessary for the abolition of the death penalty (Spain);

N - 100.28 Consider abolishing the death penalty (Rwanda);

N - 100.29 Formally establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a step towards full abolition of it (Togo);

N - 100.30 Continue the de facto moratorium on the death penalty and further take steps towards its legal abolition (Nepal);

N - 100.31 Continue the moratorium on the death penalty and move towards its elimination (Costa Rica);

N - 100.32 Full abolition of capital punishment in all cases and circumstances (Portugal);

N - 100.33 Remove the paragraph prescribing the death penalty as legal punishment by law (Norway);

N - 100.34 Consider the repeal of the law that allows for the death penalty and introduce a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to total abolishment in line with Liberia's obligations under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);

N - 100.35 Review the national legislation to bring it into conformity with international human rights instruments, in particular with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);

N - 100.36 Abolish the death penalty (Uruguay);

N - 100.37 Abolish the death penalty in legislation in order to respect the obligations arising from the ratification of the second Optional Protocol by Liberia (France);

N - 100.38 Fully abolish the death penalty, in accordance with the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy);

N - 100.39 Repeal legislation which allows for the death penalty, in line with Liberia's commitments under the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

**A - 100.40 Analyse the possibility of abolishing the death penalty (Argentina);**

N - 100.41 Take steps toward the abolition of the death penalty (South Africa);



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N - 100.42 Abolish the death penalty and commute without delay all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Sweden);

A - 100.43 Conclude the process of revision of its Constitution and national legislation so as to guarantee that they are compatible with regional and international human rights instruments to which the country is a State party (Mexico);

A - 100.44 Ensure that the revision of the Constitution is firmly based on human rights and complies with international human rights standards (Czech Republic);

A - 100.45 Strengthen its efforts to end discrimination against women by incorporating the principle of equality into the Constitution in the context of its constitutional review (Germany);

A - 100.46 Incorporate the principle of equality between women and men into the Constitution, and seek to combat gender-based discrimination, in particular against girls in rural areas, especially as regards access to education and social services and their right to property and security (Egypt);

A - 100.47 Provide the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women with information on the steps taken to incorporate a definition of discrimination against women in appropriate national legislation and on the incorporation of the principle of equality between men and women in the Constitution (Ghana);

A - 100.48 Strengthen its efforts to combat sexual violence by adopting a legal framework to address violence against women and by incorporating the principle of equality between women and men into the Constitution (Timor- Leste);

A - 100.49 Foster harmonization of its domestic legislation with its international obligations (Djibouti);

A - 100.50 Bring its domestic legislation fully into line with international human rights instruments (Madagascar);

A - 100.51 Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

A - 100.52 Bring domestic legislation into line to cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Costa Rica);

A - 100.53 Undertake a comprehensive review of pertinent domestic legislation to ensure full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Egypt);

A - 100.54 Swiftly establish a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ratified in 2004 and speed up the process of incorporation of provisions of other ratified international human rights instruments into national legislation (Czech Republic);

N - 100.55 Repeal all laws and policies that discriminate against human rights defenders (Australia);

N - 100.56 Bring its legal and policy framework in line with its international obligations, including the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, by repealing all laws and policies that restrict the rights and activities of human rights defenders, including defamation and libel laws (Netherlands);

A - 100.57 Accelerate the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act (Benin);

A - 100.58 Put in place measures that ensure and protect the family as a natural nucleus of society and provide a family-friendly environment for the children in Liberia (Uganda);



A - 100.59 Guarantee women the same right as men to transmit their nationality to their children, in particular by deleting Section 20.1 (b) of Part III of the “Law on Immigration and Nationality” (Switzerland);

A - 100.60 Adopt a law that explicitly prohibits female genital mutilation (Uruguay);

A - 100.61 Adopt laws to forbid harmful traditional practices (Madagascar);

A - 100.62 Enact legislation and increase awareness-raising prohibiting female genital mutilation (Sweden);

A - 100.63 Fast-track the enactment of its Domestic Violence Act, criminalize female genital mutilation, enforce laws that protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation, and prosecute and punish complicit officials (Australia);

A - 100.64 Build the capacity of existing institutions and sexual and gender- based violence units to monitor in particular violence against women — including sexual violence and female genital mutilation/cutting — in order to prevent violence, protect victims and fully gather evidence, investigate and prosecute these crimes (Finland);

A - 100.65 Enhance efforts to fight all forms of discrimination against women and domestic violence, including by adopting new legislation to this effect and ensuring its effective implementation (Italy);

A - 100.66 Modify its legislation on nationality so as to guarantee equal rights for men and women with respect to the handing down of nationality to their children and spouses (Mexico);

A - 100.67 Further empower its Special Court on Rape and Other Forms of Violence, enforce the laws against female genital mutilation and increase its efforts to create national public awareness programmes about sexual and gender-based violence (Netherlands);

A - 100.68 Strengthen the units for the protection of women and children, granting these the necessary capacity to gather all evidence and investigate all cases of sexual and gender-based violence (Uruguay);

A - 100.69 Improve the access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, enhance the capacity of the police to investigate cases of sexual and gender-based violence and enact the relevant legislation, including the Domestic Violence Act (Slovenia);

A - 100.70 Strengthen its enforcement of domestic laws that protect children from sexual abuses and exploitation, expedite the investigation of reported cases, and bring the perpetrators to justice (Thailand);

A - 100.71 That a comprehensive prevention strategy together with adequate legislation be introduced to combat the high incidence of sexual and gender- based violence (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.72 Implement provisions in the National Human Rights Action Plan for the protection of vulnerable individuals, including children, persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, LGBT persons, and persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 100.73 Ensure that all relevant laws, codified and customary, are brought into compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ensure strict application of the Children’s Law (Slovenia);



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A - 100.74 Enact and effectively implement legislation and take other policy and program measures to fulfil treaty obligations to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (United States of America);

N - 100.75 Amend discriminatory provisions based on sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular with regard to equality of access to services and public office (Uruguay);

N - 100.76 Consider decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations (Brazil);

N - 100.77 Repeal the legal provisions which criminalize LGBT persons(France);

N - 100.78 Revoke the law criminalizing consensual sex between adults of the same sex (Poland);

N - 100.79 Repeal the existing discriminatory regulation in its domestic law against the LGBT community (Spain);

N - 100.80 Repeal 14.74 of the Penal Code and take all necessary legislative and other measures to eliminate discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Ireland);

N - 100.81 Repeal sections of the Penal Code that criminalize sexual activities between consenting adults of the same sex and withdraw the two bills currently before the House of Representatives that would further criminalize same-sex relations (Canada);

N - 100.82 Take legislative and policy measures to prevent and fight violence and to combat discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);

A - 100.83 Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights established in 2011, the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary (Costa Rica);

A - 100.84 Provide the Independent National Commission on Human Rights with adequate resources to assist it in discharging its core mandate (Egypt);

A - 100.85 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the Independent National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (France);

A - 100.86 Boost the investigative capacity of the National Independent Human Rights Commission and ensure full participation by civil society in its work (Mexico);

A - 100.87 Strengthen the capacity of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, providing it with the necessary means to allow it to coordinate human rights monitoring, investigation and field activities (Portugal);

A - 100.88 Take necessary measures to develop internal governance procedures in order that the Independent National Commission on Human Rights could perform its mandated role, in particular by ensuring adequate funding for the Commission (Republic of Korea);

A - 100.89 Give continuity to the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);

A - 100.90 Continue strengthening the capacity of government institutions on human rights and the application of a human rights-based approach (Sudan);

A - 100.91 Continue efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights within the framework of the National Human Rights Action Plan established since 2013 (Algeria);



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A - 100.92 Continue strengthening the institutional capacity in the human rights sector in the country, particularly through promotion, dissemination and human rights education in the various national institutions, and establish follow-up mechanisms for human rights recommendations (Colombia);

A - 100.93 Continue strengthening the capacity of government institutions, including the judiciary, police, prison service and government ministries, on the application of a human rights-based approach (Zimbabwe);

A - 100.94 Strengthen support measures for vulnerable persons (Angola);

A - 100.95 Strengthen protection measures for children and vulnerable persons (Senegal);

A - 100.96 Take effective measures to implement the provisions in the National Human Rights Action Plan concerning the protection of vulnerable groups, especially concerning the fight against sexual violence against women and girls (China);

A - 100.97 Strengthen legislative provisions that exist to promote gender equality (Equatorial Guinea);

A - 100.98 Continue with the measures aimed at promoting and protecting effectively in law and in practice the human rights of women (Colombia);

A - 100.99 Implement a human rights training programme and the necessary legal reforms to avoid the practice of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);

A - 100.100 Implement the awareness-raising programme to fight against domestic violence against women and girls (Switzerland);

A - 100.101 Set up a mechanism to fight more effectively discrimination against women, prevent and punish sexual and gender-based violence, ban female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices and effectively enforce the ban while stepping up the fight against these practices through public-awareness campaigns (Czech Republic);

A - 100.102 With regard to the rule of law, launch informative programmes to raise awareness of anti-corruption mechanisms, such as the Professional Standard Division, as well as increase the funding of such institutions (Germany);

A - 100.103 Develop Human Rights Indicators, an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of the human rights policies of a country (Portugal);

A - 100.104 Continue its efforts to raise public awareness of human rights (Sudan);

A - 100.105 Submit overdue reports to the relevant United Nations treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);

A - 100.106 Submit the initial report to the Committee against Torture, as well as all due reports to other treaty bodies (Togo);

A - 100.107 Issue standing invitations to all special procedures (Ghana);

A - 100.108 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures, as accepted during the first cycle of the universal periodic review of Liberia, as previously recommended (Latvia);

A - 100.109 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures in order to improve its cooperation with the international community in the field of human rights (Turkey);



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A - 100.110 Step up its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests of the special procedures mandate holders without delay (Latvia);

A - 100.111 Strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Tunisia);

A - 100.112 Continue to work with the United Nations Mission in Liberia and other partners to prepare for the national takeover, including concrete measures to reduce gender-based violence and to strengthen the justice and security sectors (Norway);

A - 100.113 Continue to engage the international community for assistance in addressing the menace of domestic violence, harmful traditional practices and trafficking in persons (Philippines);

A - 100.114 Continue to strengthen the capacity of domestic institutions to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including through cooperation with the international community (Singapore);

A - 100.115 Put an end to the widespread gender discrimination which particularly affects girls living in rural areas (Congo);

A - 100.116 Eliminate all forms of discrimination, particularly against children in vulnerable situations (Ghana);

A - 100.117 Eliminate all forms of discrimination particularly against vulnerable children (Congo);

A - 100.118 Take steps to harmonize her nationality laws in order to provide women with the right to pass on their rights of nationality to children born abroad, on an equal basis with men (Kenya);

A - 100.119 Do more to fight discrimination against Liberian women by allowing them to transmit their nationalities to their children and their spouses (Senegal);

A - 100.120 Combat discrimination and all types of violence against women in the country, and multiply efforts for the empowerment of women in every area of life (Turkey);

A - 100.121 Condemn discrimination, particularly that based on sexual orientation and identity (Madagascar);

N - 100.122 Ensure to LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal treatment of their human rights by derogating norms that criminalize and stigmatize them (Argentina);

A- 100.123 Combat all forms of discrimination and abuse against LGBTI persons (Italy);

A - 100.124 Put forward more efforts to protect victims of Ebola and seek solutions for the human rights concerns arising from discrimination and stigmatization of patients, victims, survivors and health workers (Republic of Korea);

A - 100.125 Further improve the birth registration system and support it by awareness-raising activities, in order to boost the registration numbers (Turkey);

A - 100.126 Fight the increased rate of persons subjected to sexual and gender- based violence (Angola);

A - 100.127 Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate gender- based violence (Botswana);



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A - 100.128 Continue its efforts to fight against violence against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilation, and adopt legislation criminalizing this harmful practice (Canada);

A - 100.129 Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate gender- based violence, including sexual violence and harmful traditional practices (Estonia);

A - 100.130 Fight female genital mutilation and early marriage (Angola);

A - 100.131 Continue to combat violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation and sexual violence, ensure that this violence is always prosecuted, and continue to organize awareness-raising campaigns on this issue (France);

A - 100.132 Intensify efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and to specifically criminalize female genital mutilation as well as to take all necessary measures to ensure its eradication (Ireland);

A - 100.133 Continue working to combat child, early and forced marriage, to legally prohibit female genital mutilations and to increase support to girls from the poorest households and rural areas who are reportedly more at risk of being subject to these practices (Italy);

A - 100.134 Take further effective measures to address the continued high crime rates in the areas of sexual violence against women and the trafficking of women and children (Japan);

A - 100.135 Significantly step up its efforts in addressing the reportedly high number of rape cases, particularly against young victims, and gender-based violence (Latvia);

A - 100.136 Continue to make traditional communities aware of the consequences in terms of human rights abuses of harmful traditional practices (Mauritania);

A - 100.137 Continue combating female genital mutilation (Ethiopia);

A - 100.138 Continue to criminalize and ultimately eradicate sexual and gender- based violence such as female genital mutilation and harmful traditional practices, including trials by ordeal (Republic of Korea);

A - 100.139 Intensify efforts towards the total eradication of female genital mutilation (Rwanda);

A - 100.140 Strengthen efforts on combating sexual and gender-based violence as well as female genital mutilation (South Africa);

A - 100.141 Increase the efforts by the Ministry of the Interior to combat the practice of female genital mutilation, particularly in rural areas, preventing and prosecuting criminally this practice (Spain);

A - 100.142 Ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, including through public awareness-raising and measures to improve investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence (Sweden);

A - 100.143 Further intensify its efforts to promote gender equality and to combat gender-based violence, including the rapes of minors and the most frequently reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence (Switzerland);

A - 100.144 Ensure that perpetrators of gender-specific violence and rape of minors are held accountable for their actions and improve the access to health services and economic assistance for victims (Switzerland);



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A - 100.145 Increase public awareness campaigns against female genital mutilation (Timor-Leste);

A - 100.146 Criminalize female genital mutilation or cutting and spousal rape, and increase the number of public awareness campaigns focused on preventing violence against women and girls, with particular emphasis on rape, domestic violence, and female genital mutilation or cutting (United States of America);

A - 100.147 Systematically pursue current initiatives to change harmful practices against women and children, in particular female genital mutilation and early marriage (Cabo Verde);

A - 100.148 Eliminate all forms of child labour (Benin);

N - 100.149 Take all necessary measures to abolish corporal punishment for children at all institutions, including alternative care settings (Namibia);

A - 100.150 Deepen the national dialogue to establish an accountability mechanism for human rights violations committed in the past (Argentina);

A - 100.151 Strengthen the judicial and law enforcement system and eliminate corruption (China);

A - 100.152 Investigate and prosecute police misconduct, in accordance with international standards, and strengthen institutional capacities to fight against corruption among police officials (Slovakia);

A - 100.153 Continue and increase efforts to reduce impunity for those responsible for embezzlement of public money (Norway);

A - 100.154 Continue to intensify efforts to strengthen the rule of law and the criminal justice system by developing the capacity of the judicial, legal and security sectors (Singapore);

A - 100.155 Take all necessary measures to improve court proceedings to guarantee the right of detainees to a fair trial within a reasonable time (Slovakia);

A - 100.156 Take the appropriate measures to improve the conditions of detainees, in particular those awaiting trial (Spain);

A - 100.157 Implement alternative measures to deprivation of liberty in cases involving minors, and when they are deprived of their liberty afford them all necessary guarantees (Spain);

A - 100.158 Further enhance Liberia's legal system to promote effective and smooth judicial procedure (Japan);

A - 100.159 Strengthen the judicial system in order to ensure respect for due process, and reform the system of pre-trial detention (Czech Republic);

A - 100.160 Continue judicial reform to improve access to justice by promoting better coverage throughout the country and by updating its prison system (Morocco);

A - 100.161 Assure the sustainability of the regional justice and security hubs and that they are clearly taken into account in the budgeting process and included in the final national budget for 2016 (Finland);

A - 100.162 Pursue judicial reform, especially to improve access to justice and to fight the inappropriate use of preventive detention (France);



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A - 100.163 Continue investing in women's empowerment and promoting their participation in all aspects of the State machinery (Nepal);

A - 100.164 Continue the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to foster national harmony (Senegal);

A - 100.165 Reinforce efforts to improve the standard of living of all Liberians (Zimbabwe);

A - 100.166 Continue its efforts to guarantee the best implementation of the 2012 long-term, comprehensive strategy for development (Libya);

A - 100.167 Ensure the effective implementation of the right to development by strengthening local capacity (Ethiopia);

A - 100.168 Increase its efforts to improve the living standards of its population and particularly the access to health care, education, work and safe drinking water (Togo);

A - 100.169 Establish a regulatory framework for monitoring the activities of multinational companies operating in the country to ensure rights to development (Uganda);

A - 100.170 Continue strengthening its social programmes to improve the living conditions of its people, particularly the most excluded, with the cooperation and technical assistance that is requested by the country (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 100.171 Implement programmes focused on employability, entrepreneurship and microfinance to make sure that young people find it easier to join the labour market (Morocco);

A - 100.172 Enhance and expand its health-care system to cover the whole country (Thailand);

A - 100.173 Continue efforts in the field of health in the framework of the National Health and Social Welfare Policy and Plan (2011–2021) (Algeria);

A - 100.174 Establish a follow-up mechanism for the National Health and Social Welfare Policy and Plan (2011–2021) (Equatorial Guinea);

A - 100.175 Put in place an accessible health-care system and consider applying the Technical Guidance on preventable mortality and morbidity of children under the age of 5 years, which was developed by the World Health Organization (Botswana);

A - 100.176 Improve the population's access to health with the support of the international community, in accordance with its national interests (Cuba);

A - 100.177 Continue to improve access to basic health-care services, especially for antenatal care and patients affected by HIV and the Ebola virus (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.178 Take actions to lessen the economic and social effects which have been the outcome of the Ebola epidemic (Cuba);

A - 100.179 Intensify efforts to seek necessary funding to address economic and social rights, in the wake of the Ebola crisis (Sierra Leone);

A - 100.180 Strengthen efforts towards the realization of the rights to education and the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in the post- Ebola recovery period (South Africa);

A - 100.181 Increase children's access to the education system (Angola);



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A - 100.182 Step up efforts to improve the functioning of the education system to make it easier for all children, including children with disabilities, to have access to education (Congo);

A - 100.183 Intensify its efforts to eradicate illiteracy, especially among women and girls (Latvia);

A - 100.184 Secure equal rights for boys and girls in the education system and put in place targeted measures to reduce the high dropout rates of girls from high schools (Norway);

A - 100.185 That a strategic plan be implemented to ensure that all schools and educational institutions are reopened in the near future (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 100.186 Strengthen the national bodies responsible for ensuring the protection of persons with disability against all forms of violations that they may be subjected to and promote their full integration into society (Côte d'Ivoire).

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