



United Nations Country Team in Mozambique

Report for the Universal Periodic Review

I. Introduction

This report has been drafted by the UN Country team in Mozambique and highlights (i) the progresses on Human Rights in the country from 2011 to date, (ii) UNCT's assessment of the status of recommendations and (iii) key activities the UNCT has undertaken to support fulfillment of the universal human rights. For more details on the work of the UN in Mozambique, please refer to annual UNDAF reporting and the UN Development Framework (2012 -2016).

II. Background and Framework

Mozambique's economic growth in the past two decades has been notable with GDP growth above 7.9 % (top 10 countries in Africa), largely driven by huge investments particularly in extractive industries. The country has therefore significant potential for inclusive and sustainable growth ensuring adequate standards of living, including the most vulnerable groups and those living in extreme poverty. However, despite strong economic growth, GDP per capita remains low at USD 550 and 55% of total population are still living below the national poverty line of USD 0.6 a day of which 58 % are women. This explains that robust economic growth is not equally contributing to poverty reduction, and due to this high poverty rate, Mozambique is still ranked at 178th among 187 countries in 2014 Human Development Index (HDI). Children comprise 50 per cent of Mozambique's population of some 25 million people. Young people are the fastest growing segment of Mozambique's population, which based on the projected annual growth rate of 2.34 percent and total fertility rate of 5.9, the under-25 cohort is expected to increase by more than 3 million (or over 20 percent) by 2020. In spite of the fact that Mozambique is steadily urbanizing, 17.5 million still live in rural areas and 8.2 million in urban areas with 63% of young people between 15-24 currently living in rural areas . The government of Mozambique implemented The Action Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARP 2011-2014) a socio-economic development framework. In June 2014, Mozambique approved the National Development Strategy for 2015-2035 followed in April 2015 by the PQG (Programa Quinquenal do Governo) 2015-2019 conveying strong messages on the need for equitable and inclusive development as well as good governance and rule of law among others. The timing is optimal as the UN embarks currently on planning and design of the next UNDAF to align it to the Government's plan.

The ongoing political tensions between the government and the main opposition party, Renamo that led to an armed confrontation in the central region of the country in 2014 has resulted in a loss of human lives, destruction of infrastructures. Following signature of a cease fire on 5 September 2014, Presidential and Parliamentary elections were held on 15 October 2014 and a new government sworn in 15 January 2015. Despite of prevailing challenges, Mozambique has shown improvements in the promotion and implementation of human rights as compared to the beginning of the UPR process in 2010-2011. At the time of formulation of the UPR several isolated initiatives on the area of Human Rights took place, however, they failed very positive impact due to lack of well formulated strategies, comparative analysis as to where the Country stood and were it planned to achieve as a Country. It should therefore be underlined that the UPR has provided Mozambique with a comprehensive framework under which, Human Rights matters can be better addressed, and actions can be better formulated, implemented, monitored and reported upon. Human Rights work and actions in Mozambique are now more visible and better consolidated.

The Directorate for Human Rights developed a monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of each recommendation outlined in the National Action Plan to ensure effective Implementation of the UPR Recommendations. The Plan was designed to coincide with the national five-year development plan, the UNDAF, the Action Plan for Poverty Reduction and various sectorial plans. The operational matrix of the Action Plan organizes recommendations in groups, lists the related human rights instruments and development plans,

identifies the expected results, the necessary actions to be taken to achieve those results, progress indicators, verification means, time frames, responsible institutions, costs and sources of funding. The monitoring committee has worked regularly and met on a quarterly basis and generates progress reports. This elaborate monitoring and evaluation framework has allowed the government to provide updated information to the UN Human Rights Council every year.

Within the sectors, Ministry of Justice and the inter-ministerial task force tasked with the monitoring the implementation of the UPR action plan launched in mid-2015 country wide consultation process aiming at collecting feedback of progress achieved in the implementation of the remaining recommendations as well as inputs to the Government reporting to be submitted to the HRC, for the II generation UPR cycle. This exercise was launched with participation of Government institutions, Civil Society Organizations and UN Agencies with the view of gathering inputs on progress achieved as well actions to address pending recommendations. These initiatives show the commitment of these institutions and of the Government. Civil Society Organizations under the umbrella of the Mozambique Human Right League is also coordinating country wide consultations for the preparation of their final shadow report based on selected themes.

UN engagement with follow-up to recommendations in Mozambique has been described as a synergy between six different UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA and OHCHR. Since 2012, the UNDAF opened the door for UN support to the implementation and monitoring of several area of UPR recommendations, including capacity building, technical assistance and exposure to best international practices. Most importantly, the UN has substantially supported the UPR Action Plan Monitoring Framework described above. In addition to the UPR, focus is also given to the so-called ILO governance conventions as well as other conventions aiming at protecting vulnerable categories of workers. The activities being implemented and those to come in the next years are realized primarily in partnership with the Ministries of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Women and Social Action, Interior, and Education, members of civil society and the National Council for Children Rights. Additionally, the UN has been supporting the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission since 2010 and is taking the lead on making the institution operational. UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR and UNWOMEN also have an interest in supporting the Commission in their respective areas of competence. Until 2014, a UNDP-funded Senior Technical Adviser supported the National Human Rights Commission and the Human Rights Directorate of the Ministry of Justice. A similar adviser was deployed to the Ministry of Interior until 2013. This year one senior Adviser will support the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Justice Constitutional and Religious Affairs.

The result of the first Government mid-term progress report submitted in 2013 showed that 49% of the implementation activities were entirely completed, 41% were partially completed and 10% did not show any sign of having been initiated yet. Key recommendations included the following: promote women's access to legal services; improve the quality of primary education, access to basic human rights (food , shelter and water and sanitation); reform of the security sector. In additional it also included recommendation to ratify international human rights instruments and mechanisms. Since Mozambique's submission of the midterm report (2013- June 2015), it has managed to substantially strengthen its human rights monitoring structures in close and productive cooperation with the UN and with civil society. The 2016 second and final Mozambique UPR review is an important incentive, which seems to have intensified GoM-UN cooperation on follow up to recommendations. From there visible results in 2015 include accession to several key international instruments, child mortality reductions, improved access to safe water and primary education, new youth employment initiatives underway, enhanced disaster preparedness capacity, expansion of electricity grids and energy access. Stagnant areas however remain chronic malnutrition of children under 5 (unchanged at 44 %), maternal mortality remaining well above target level for MDGs, HIV new infections rates remain high in particular among young girls and household agricultural productivity is not a strong contributor to food security.

III. International and regional human rights instruments

Among some of the positive achievements in the implementation of the UPR recommendations, the Government of Mozambique has become party to a number of critically important international instruments since its 1st cycle UPR, including the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 2014. Mozambique also became party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in 2013; the Convention on the

Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol in 2012; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2014.

Mozambique received recommendations to accede to/ratify these instruments during the 1st cycle UPR. However, Mozambique is not yet party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Optional Protocol on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2008). Although Mozambique has not ratified the Convention on Social and Economic Rights, the Country's constitution has dedicated a full chapter on this matter "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Duties" which sets the foundations for sustained UN advocacy for ratification of this key Convention. Other instruments still pending accession despite UPR Recommendations include: First Optional Protocol on International Protocol on Civil and Political Rights (1966); The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages (1962); Universal Copyright Convention (1971); Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960); Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (2011); The Hague Convention; Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (1980); Convention on Technical and Vocational Education (1989); The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993); The Hague Convention; Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996); Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998); International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2010). The Government of the Republic of Mozambique has also signed but not ratified the IDP Convention (2010).

IV. Constitutional and domestic legislative framework

In June 2011 the Council of Ministers approved the Anti-corruption package which includes: the Law 16/2012, the "Lei da Probidade pública" (Public Probity Law) which establishes the rules of public ethics and respect for public goods from the part of employees (Senior State leadership, MPs, CEOs, public Managers, etc); the law 15/2012 "Lei de Proteção às Testemunhas, Vítimas e outros Sujeitos Processuais" (Protection Act on Witnesses, victims and other Procedural Subjects") which provides for the physical protection of witnesses, whistleblowers, victims, and, whenever possible, the state will provide a new home and impede or restrict the dissemination of information concerning their identity and/or whereabouts.

In 2014 the government adopted the new Penal Code. UN advocacy and technical advice was provided to ensure that it complies with the CEDAW, CRC and other international human rights standards. This new code replaces the previous dating back to 16 September 1886 and reinforces the country's obligations on women and children's rights, including the obligation to criminalize various forms of sexual violence and abuse. The main issues affecting women and retarding the achievement of gender equality such as gender based violence, lack of access to and control of economic assets, under representation and weak agency to influence politics and decision making gained renewed prominence through the Beijing +20 Review Process and Campaign and also the limitation in married people privacy rights. The Penal Code now allows for abortions performed by a health professional (doctor or any health provider trained to do so) in public health facilities or health facilities recognized officially on demand /permission by the pregnant women before the 12 weeks of pregnancy. For women under 16 years the parent/guardian has to sign off. With regards to homosexuality: there was no specific mention of homosexuality in the old Penal Code, however, the code ordered "security measures against those who habitually commit vices against nature" per interpretation could be used to criminalize sexual intercourse among same sex people. This articles have been removed but this action will not end discrimination as sexual minority organizations have receive their official accreditation as NGO.

Parliament recently approved the Law on the Right to Information. It followed several years of advocacy by individual citizens and the media. The approval resulted also from the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information for Africa, who visited Mozambique and engaged with the government in advocacy for the approval of the law. In 2014 parliament approved Law 19/2014 which combines both Laws the 5/2002 and the 12/2009. In this new Law issues around HIV criminalization were totally removed and makes provision for female sex Workers. However, there are no specific amendments in relation to Man who have Sex with Man.

The government of Mozambique has made efforts to domesticate ratified international instruments and mechanism by developing and approving national legislation in particular in the area of health: the National Health

Sector Strategy (PESS) 2014-2019, the National Policy on sexual and reproductive health and rights (2011); the National Strategy for Family Planning and Contraception 2010-2015 and its acceleration plan 2014-2016 to reach the commitment for FP2020; the National Strategy to Prevent and Treat Obstetric Fistula (2012), and the Strategy for the prevention of the post-partum haemorrhage at community level 2014-2015, the multisectorial Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Women Victims of Violence (2012). In addition, in July 2012, Mozambique committed politically and financially in the London Family Planning Summit (FP2020) to increase the access to family planning services to women.

V. Institutional and Human Rights bodies and policy measures

In September 2012, pursuant to Law nº 33/2009 the *Comissão Nacional dos Direitos Humanos* (CNDH- National Human Rights Commission) was created with a mandate to: 1) Promote and Protect Human Rights in Mozambique; 2) Conduct Human Rights awareness campaigns; 3) Receive and investigate individual complaints, and issuing recommendations to relevant authorities. The CNDH is an autonomous state institution made up of 11 Commissioners with a 5-year mandate, reporting on an annual basis to the President of the Republic and the National Assembly. The Commission became operational towards the end of 2013. The UN provides technical and financial support to the CNDH.

In 2012 the first Ombudsman in the country's democratic history was elected by parliament. The Ombudsman is a state body whose function is to ensure the rights of citizens, defend the legality and justice in the performance of public administration. The effective dissemination of information by the government about the existence and function of the Ombudsman has resulted in a submission of large cases/complaints by citizens from different Provinces of Mozambique. However, follow up and implementation of its recommendations by concerned institutions to address human rights violations and other malpractices is still a challenge. His recommendations are not mandatory and he has no power to enforce it (contrary to court decisions for example).

Mozambique has also implemented concerned UPR recommendations with the approval the Integrated Multi-Sector Mechanism for Assistance to Women Victims of Violence against Women with a view to offering quality services, encouraging complaints and effectively implementing the law. The basis of the integrated mechanism for victims of domestic violence is the setting up of the Integrated Assistance Centers (CAI). These multi-sector centers cover services from the Health, Women and Social Action, Police and Legal sectors and areas. The aim of the mechanism is to provide coordinated and integrated services to the victims of violence. These mechanisms have helped to improve the assistance given to victims of violence, greater access to coordinated services and increased communication among sectors to provide better services. Currently, there are 5 shelters in Mozambique; Nhamai in Matola, MULEIDE in Manhica, NAFEZA in Quelimane and LeMusica in Chimoio and Cruzamento de Tete and they are all non-governmental institutions. Given the severity and widespread problem of violence in Mozambique, particularly for girls, this number is insignificant and insufficient to effectively deliver adequate services to all in need. As prescribed by the National Action Plan, an expansion of shelters is needed to cover all districts in the country.

VI. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

UPR recommendations to respond positively to the request for an invitation of the Special Rapporteurs have been partially complied with. In 2013 the Special Rapporteur (SR) on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights visited Mozambique. The SR urged the Government of Mozambique to urgently address the needs of the poorest and most marginalized in society, in particular women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities as these groups at risk of being left behind as the country enters unprecedented economic growth driven by huge flows aid Foreign Direct Investment in the extractive industries sector. In 2014 the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information for Africa visited Mozambique in advocacy for the approval of the draft law on access to information. This, together with the advocacy by civil society organizations resulted on the approval of the law on access to information by parliament in 2014.

UPR recommendations regarding granting an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions have however not yet been materialized. Few years ago the rapporteur requested to visit Mozambique and did not receive feedback from the Government of Mozambique on time, due to communication and transmission of information between Ministries. The government expects the rapporteur to submit another request. Following the first UPR, Mozambique has also submitted periodic reports to the Human Rights Council in

2012 and the Committee Against Torture in 2013. A periodic report on the African Charter on Human Rights was also submitted to the African Commission in June 2014. The UN provided technical and financial support to the government in the development of the 3rd and 4th CEDAW report. Since the 3rd Report has been overdue since 2010, the Government decided to combine these reports which are currently due for approval by the cabinet.

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

The Government of Mozambique has stated in several occasions that it does not follow a policy of extrajudicial execution. Actions by Government departments and judiciary have been carried out to demonstrate and punish the perpetrators of such behavior. Extra judicial executions tend to reduce but Amnesty international and other NGOs have recently reported cases of “summary execution” of members of Renamo (opposition party) by government forces linked with the above mentioned political and military tension. Excessive use of force by law enforcement has also been reported mostly in cases where there are issues with crowd control, like during elections, strikes as a response to increases in the price of break, public transportation and other basic services and products, etc.

The National Committee of Human Settlements (CNHU) was created. This achievement constitutes a very important action within the scope of physical planning with the purpose of bringing the effectiveness of every actor and fundamental instruments for the planning, management and territorial development.

Mozambique has achieved some progress in the protection and promotion of rights of key populations in particular sex workers and men who have sex with men. However organizations of sexual minorities have not been able to register before the government which has had a negative impact on their ability to enjoy freedom of life, association and identity. A number of instruments and services aligned with the Yogyakarta principles were created to promote key population’s access to health services: an action Plan for High Risk Groups (2010-14); User friendly services for MSM and sex workers; National Guide for HIV and STIs integrated health prevention, treatment and care services for high risk groups; Counselling and testing guidelines; NSP III Communication Plan.

a. Equality and non- discrimination

Mozambican Government strategy included in the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women is to ensure the access and participation of women in all sectors and levels including the area of defense and security. This contributes to reducing existing gender gaps, including in women’s participation in peacekeeping missions. To achieve this result, in 2013, gender was mainstreamed in the military recruitment process what resulted in: women being approximately 25% of registered young people, 30% of inspected people 8% of recruited individuals. In addition the existing nucleus of women in defense was restructured and training on gender based violence were provided in military units.

Women are an integral part of the military component in the ongoing dialogue between the government and the opposition party but they are represented in a minimum number (1 only) and play no leadership role and has no decision making power. Although efforts done by the government and other development actors, gender based discrimination continues to be a challenge for the development in Mozambique.

While one of the fundamental objectives stated in the constitution is the defense and promotion of human rights and equality of citizens before the law, this objective is still far to be achieved. For instance, the economically disadvantaged citizens, women, girls and children from all over the Country tend to be most affected by the violations of human rights and or limitations of the full enjoyment of these rights, which indicates differences when it comes to enjoyment of Human Rights by its citizens.

The number of cases of domestic violence against women continues to be high. The percentage of women who experienced domestic violence is almost three higher than men. Child marriage is common (almost one in two girls are married before the age of 18, and one in ten before the age 15) and abuse of girls at school and in community is very high. A survey done in schools by the Ministry of Education (MINEC 2008) revealed that 70 per cent of female respondents reported to have suffer by teachers. The study also showed that participants have limited knowledge about the law and existing mechanism to protect them against sexual abuse by their peers.

The government of Mozambique has placed the elimination of child marriage and violence against women at the top of their priorities. The government continues with UN and other donor funding support to expand and building

in all police stations “Gabinetes de Atendimento” (offices for victims support), which are police stations specifically designed for these services. As a result the number of centers throughout the country increased from 204 in 2009 to 262 in 2013, the number of cases reported to the police have also increased from nearly 20,000 in 2009 to 23,948 in 2013 of which 15,290 were women and 4,942 were children.

The number of girls accessing primary education has also increased. Gender parity has almost been achieved in enrollment to primary education and attendance. However girls continue to have lower completion rate. In 2014, out of the total number of students in school, both in primary and secondary education, 47.7% were female. According to the last INCAF in Mozambique there are more women (24%) unemployed than men (16%), and more women (56.8%) than men (43.2) working in the informal sector. The women are mainly employed in rural areas. In the age 15-19 year old the girls working are 47.3% while the boys 37.6%.

Women start to work earlier, they have jobs of poorer quality, they have more difficulties to access to credit (formal credit at a reasonable interest rate, extremely important when you want to create and increase the revenue of an enterprise). As for the maternity leave, Mozambique needs still to ratify the ILO Convention 183 in order to extend the maternity leave from the current 60 days to 3 months.

Application for LAMBDA’s registration, an association for the defense of sexual minorities is pending in the Ministry of Justice since 2008. The Recommendation 91.6 from the 2011 UPR was not accepted by the Government of Mozambique, but partially fulfilled with the repeal Articles 70 and 71 of the Penal Code and unfulfilled when it comes to ensuring the right to the registration of the association of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

b. Right to Life, liberty and security of the person

Prevailing high maternal mortality ratio (408/100,000 live births) and morbidity are indicators of structural discrimination against women and girls, and denial of their sexual and reproductive health rights, and right to life. Child survival has improved substantially in Mozambique over the past 15 years. The under-5 mortality (97/1,000 live births) declined by 50% between 1997 and 2011, while infant mortality (64/1,000 births) declined by 57% and neonatal mortality by 44%. Although the declines in child mortality look relatively impressive, the current levels of mortality are still among the highest in the world. Contraceptive use in Mozambique is low, which partly explains high levels of early and unwanted pregnancies.

Increasing insecurity has characterized the country in recent years, particularly in the main capital cities. The number of crime incidents, including kidnappings and assassination have reached alarming levels. At the same time, the circulation of small weapons outside authorities control and the tendency of applying justice outside formal institutions is increasing. On the other side, Mozambique has seen an increased number of offenses and violations of laws by minors. According to the Ministry of Justice 13 per cent of the prison population in Mozambique are children between the ages of 16-21 years majority being boys what contradicts the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989) that defines children as citizens under the age of 18.

The prison system in Mozambique continues to face challenges with lengthy pretrial detention and harsh prison conditions. Violence is common in Mozambican prisons. Prisons are overcrowded, have degraded infrastructures, insufficient water supply and sanitation facilities, shortage and poor quality of food as well as high prevalence of infectious diseases. The placement of juvenile offenders and adult detainees in the same facilities continues to happen and include children under 16 reported by the Mozambique legal Aid Institute as being held as a preventive detention. The provision made by the Penal Code for alternative measures to detention has had a positive impact in helping reducing prison overcrowding, in particular by instituting alternatives to custodial sentences. In 2013 the Ministry of Justice and the Municipality of Maputo launched a joint pilot programme on ‘community work’ as an alternative to imprisonment of children in conflict with the law including the conditional release for prisoners who have completed half of their sentences is also foreseen. Access to prisoners by international and local NGOs has been granted. Improvements in treatment and living conditions in the Maputo prisons has improved thanks to more focus on vocational training and resilience projects for inmates. Human rights reports on corruption by law enforcement officials has been widespread and prosecutions and information on convictions of police and other security personnel is not available.

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improved substantially in Mozambique over the past 15 years. The under-5 mortality (97/1000 live births) declined by 38% between 1997 and 2011, while infant mortality (64/1000 births) declined by 53% and neonatal mortality by 44%. Although the declines in child mortality look relatively impressive, the current levels of mortality are still among the highest in the world. Contraceptive use in Mozambique is low, which partly explains high levels of early and unwanted pregnancies.

c. Administration of Justice, including impunity and the rule of law

In December 2014 a new Penal Code was adopted. Some of the main achievements are related with the classification of sexual abuse of children under 12 as heinous crime with an aggravated sentence from 12 to 24 years, non-penalization of voluntary abortion in case of sexual abuse and the removal of crime against nature based on sexual orientation grounds. Another important innovation from the revised Penal Code is the removal of the article which exempted perpetrators of sexual abuse from criminal prosecution upon marrying the offended for 5 years and the introduced criminalization of genital mutilation among others.

Strategies to promote women's access to Justice continue to be implemented throughout the country. The government has established more than 200 Police Station-Based Violence Victim Support Units as a mechanism to support women and children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation throughout the country. These units provide a safe space for victims to report incidents of all forms of violence and refer the victims to other service providers (legal and medical). In 2012, the Government of Mozambique developed a multisectoral mechanism of integrated assistance to women victim of violence with a view to improve the quality of services provided by the police, psycho-social, health and legal areas. Furthermore, it has taken steps to continue the implementation both at the central and provincial levels through institutional capacity.

Despite these positive developments the judiciary and social action services are those areas where most weaknesses are still identified: Understaffed and inadequately trained social workers and law enforcement officials ; excessive pre-trial detention, the insufficient capacity level of the Police force to deal with issues linked to guarantee of public order and security; the ill availability of legal aid and assistance throughout the Country; the high cost of lawyers; in the other perspective social norms such as cultural values and customary laws which prevents women and children to enjoy constitutionally granted rights; the low level of human rights awareness and poor capacity building initiatives of traditional judges and community leaders when addressing community level issues are the constraints that prevent children and women's to have access to justice which also include the weak economic conditions of the majority of populations which inhibits their accessing to quality legal assistance (lawyers) and the unavailability of specialized sections of services on rape and other sex based violence, including specialized police investigation force, prosecutors, judges, social workers and houses to receive victims of these abuses, etc. Steps have been taken by Government to punish and prosecute officials who commit abuses but impunity reportedly prevails in many instances. While law provides criminal penalties for corruption of officials and the government has improved in applying disciplinary and other preventive measures, corruption remains a serious barrier. Distrust in the Justice and law enforcement system results in victims not reporting or under-reporting crimes and high level of impunity. For the reason's mentioned above Victims and/or their families prefer to settle SGBV through community courts or privately through financial remuneration rather than through judicial system.

The UN remains fully engaged through technical advice to strengthen the capacity of social workers, police officers, judges on human rights. Training on children's rights, forensic medicine and justice for children respectively as well as on international refugee law, migration border management and sexual gender based violence have assisted but fall short on achieving desired goals.

In 2008 the government adopted the Juvenile Justice Law (n8/2008) bringing Mozambique into formal compliance with core international norms and standards. However, only one of the eleven provinces in Mozambique has Child's Court (Tribunal de Menores) which is fully specialized, mandated and equipped to respond to children's issues. To ensure that a functional instruction is available to respond to children's issues, the government, has established departments within the Provincial and district Courts, to look at children's legal issues in other eight provinces.

d. Freedom of movement

While the law provides for freedom of movement in Mozambique, a concern in this area is the practice of detaining irregular migrants in conditions which do not meet standards for migrants held in detention. This includes the following gaps: lack of registration of irregular migrants, lack of contact with the outside world, lack of judicial review, and poor conditions of stay in police offices/esquadras stations, where migrants frequently face lack of food, water and sanitation. In practice, moreover, due to lack of available options for housing irregular migrants, they are held in police offices/esquadras with criminals. Reports on checkpoints by traffic police whereby bribes are demanded from citizens and foreigners has been an issue of great concern.

Mozambique has kept its reservation to article 17 of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees related to freedom of movement, despite the recommendations made by the UPR in 2011. In practice though, Mozambique has maintained a flexible approach that grants refugees and asylum-seekers the right to movement to be in and out of Maratane refugee camp in Nampula as well as to reside in urban centers (upon prior and formal authorization). This positively impacts their perspectives of self-reliance and local integration. Difficulties remain though in terms of knowledge and recognition by local authorities of refugee rights and documentation, which may lead to arbitrary measures taken by law enforcement officials in different locations of the country.

e. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

During the years 2013 and 2014 Mozambique continued its efforts to find the most suitable and consensual electoral legislation for the recent and upcoming electoral exercises. In this regard, the Country has approved several legal instruments that helped promote the participation of political parties with parliamentary seat in the electoral process (legislative, provincial assemblies and presidential elections). Opposition parties have operated with reports of some restrictions including unlawful arrest and other interferences.

The Country has established 5 Houses of Justice in 5 districts. These are pilot initiatives on Access to Justice, based on a one stop shop approach where 4 judicial institutions work together, namely, Court, Prosecution, Police Criminal Investigation and Free Legal Aid have separate premises under the same roof to deliver justice services in a coherent manner (registration of cases, investigations and supply to legal assistance).

A Child Helpline has been established with UN support, a service that allow citizens to report cases of child abuse, receive legal advice and information and constitute other existing mechanism to protect and promote children's human rights. This line is available 24 hours and can be access by dialing 116 from any network provider. This line has received approximately 200,000 calls of children in the period of two years. 64% received support through counseling or referral. Child parliament, child to child radio as well as school clubs are some of the existing platforms to promote children's rights as they create opportunities for children to enjoy their freedom of speech while engaging with each other and policy makers on conversions on human rights, democracy and other issues related to their personal development and the country's current socio and economic situation.

In November 2013, the Attorney General opened a case against Carlos Nuno Castelo Branco, a director of the Institute for Economic and Social Studies, under the Crimes Against State Security Law for a Facebook posting that sharply criticized the then President Armando Guebuza. The Attorney General also opened a case against two newspaper editors for having republished the content from the Facebook post. The cases are scheduled in court in Maputo in early August 2015.

Gilles Cistac, a French-Mozambican constitutionalist was assassinated in March 2015 in Maputo. Cistac was a University Professor and analyst of constitutional affairs. His opinions on the constitutionality of provincial autonomy led several times to active debates mostly in social media. A week before he was killed he launched a defamation case against threats he had received on social media. Both of these cases have been regarded as threats against freedom of expression.

f. Right to work and just and favorable condition of work

The unemployment rate remains high despite the reported economic growth associated to investments in extractive industries. Youth is the mostly affected. Child labor is still a concern in Mozambique, in both formal and informal sectors. The Labor Law establish the minimum age for employment 15 years of age with protective and prohibited measures for this Children's. Domestic labor, commercial agriculture, informal trade, extractive

industry work and manual labor are the most common forms of labor where children are involved. As per MICS report, (2008), INE - twenty two per cent of children between the ages of 5-14 in Mozambique are engaged in child labor most of them engaged in agricultural work. To address this issue the Ministry of Labour together with other relevant Ministries, the Employers' and Workers' organizations drafted a National Action Plan against Child Labour that will be discussed in the next months at the Council of Ministries.

g. Right to health

The health system and conditions have not experienced much improvement since 2011. The country's high rates of poverty and chronic malnutrition, low levels of education of women together with poor access to clean water and poor sanitation and limited access to quality health services continue to be the main Social Determinants of Health. Malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, diarrhea and Non-communicable diseases together with poor public health services are the major causes of death in the country. The country has a limited number of health services and medical professionals. Only 36% of the population has access to health facilities within 45 minutes of walking radius and the ratio of available health professionals to population is 5.6 doctors and 39 nurses for 100.000 habitants. Women continue to be the most marginalized with limited access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning. Mozambique committed, in 2001 through the Abuja Declaration, to allocate at least 15% of its State Budget to the health sector, in order to address many of the challenges the country faces, nevertheless it has failed to achieve this level of financing.

Chronic malnutrition remains major health challenge in the country with the alarming rate of 43% in a context that 34% of households are still vulnerable to food insecurity and more than half of population (54%) live below the poverty line. The life expectancy of Mozambicans improved slightly (from 42.3 in 1997 to 53.1 in 2013), but continues to be affected by an epidemiological profile dominated by communicable diseases such as malaria, HIV, tuberculosis and the growing burden of Non-communicable Diseases such cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and injury. While treatment of non-communicable diseases is given at free of charge the coverage still low and the prevention of the main risk factors through promotion of healthy lifestyles is a challenge. Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is 4th leading cause of death in Mozambique with Hypertension showing a national prevalence of 35%, being higher in the cities (40.6%) than in rural areas (29.8%). (STEPS 2005).

Efforts continue to be made to ensure access to safe sources of water and to improved sanitation infrastructure. Nevertheless, only about half of all Mozambicans (53%) drank water from improved sources in 2011, and about 40% of the population spends more than 30 minutes to collect water. Despite some progress in this area, Mozambique is still 8 percentage points behind the average for Eastern and Southern Africa. It is important to note that 16% of the population still uses surface water for drinking, a proportion that has not changed since the 2003 DHS, suggesting that the overall progress in water access and use has not benefited those in greatest need. Progress in the use of improved sanitation is trailing the advances in the use of improved water sources. Less than one in four Mozambicans (24%) uses improved sanitation infrastructures and 39% still practice open defecation. The use of unimproved water supply sources and sanitation methods is a major threat to Mozambicans health and is behind the majority of diarrhoea deaths globally. Although a large improvement has been seen since 2008, when coverage was even lower, Mozambique is off-track, especially for sanitation, with respect to the MDG 7 targets to halve the proportion of the population without permanent and sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation¹.

Challenges of the relationship between sexual and reproductive health and human rights are conditioned by cultural factors which are crucial in determining the nature of sexual relationships, sexuality and sexual behavior. Issues around sex and sexuality are taboo in most regions of the country, which leads to a reluctance to discuss and address sexual health issues; gender norms tend to make men macho and women passive – making all of them vulnerable in different ways to SRH problems and inhibiting access to services (which are often focused on women); women are, in general, economically dependent on men, and have limited power to claim their SRH rights, for example through condom use, or determining resource use for accessing services. It is also often culturally unacceptable for women to express sexuality (Amnesty International, 2005).

HIV and AIDS continues to be a major challenge to the development of Mozambique. About 11.5% of the population are infected, majority being women (INSIDA 2011). Although the government has not accepted the

¹ UNICEF 2014. Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique.

UPR recommendation on promotion of human rights of sexual minorities, key populations have been recognized as vulnerable groups in the HIV National Strategic Plan III (2010-2014). This group includes men who have sex with men (MSM), commercial sex workers (CSW) and their clients, users of intravenous drugs, prisoners and the migrant and displaced population.

A study to assess HIV, Syphilis and Tuberculosis prevalence (%) among inmates and prison staff found that symptoms of STIs are common in both inmates and prison staff. Inmates access to information about communicable diseases is limited; Access to health services for inmates and prison staff is limited; a significant proportion of inmates who discontinued the were treatment for TB and HIV when were incarcerated.

Being domestic violence another challenge in Mozambique, and a driver to HIV and AIDS, the capacity of health practitioners to address cases of sexual abuse and violence have increased with a training on of forensic medicine. In 2012, the health sector introduced post-exposure prophylaxis for victims of violence with a view to preventing HIV infection. The government has not increased the national budget for the HIV response, therefore, the HIV response continues to be sustained by external assistance, in particular the America President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Global Fund for HIV, TB e Malaria.

h. Right to education

The access of education has increased in Mozambique but its quality continues to be a challenge. The number of enrolled students has grown from 1.5 million in 1992 to more than 6.5 million in 2013 both in primary and secondary education. This growth imposes many challenges to the education system in the country as more facilities need to be built and the conditions of the existing ones to be improved. In rural areas, students continue to access schools in precarious conditions, due to lack of facilities, rooms, desks, chairs, boards, studying materials and the negative impact of natural disasters imposing difficulties both for the students and teachers.

The rate of student who finish primary school is very low. In 2012, only 55% of children concluded primary education and every year many complete the primary education with deficiencies in reading and writing. The number of students transiting from primary to tertiary education is very low as a result of families' weak ability to cover the costs of secondary education fees and materials, the lack of institutions both in numbers and conditions and the high rates of class failure with more incidence in the rural areas. Gender parity in the primary education has increased from 75% in 2000 to 92% in 2012, indicating advances but needing improvement. Other challenges faced by the education system in Mozambique are: lack of sanitary conditions, lack of conditions for monitoring the teaching process of both students and teachers, bribery in the schools, sexual harassment, easy access to alcohol by under aged students, and difficult access and lack of security to schools particularly in the rural areas. The UN has partnered with the government in the implementation of the UNITE campaign and the Zero Tolerance campaign, which main activities targeted teachers, boys and girls. Access to sexual and reproductive health education is low depending on their geographical location and socio-economic status, leaving especially adolescent girls vulnerable to early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

The law on national education system (Law 6/92) has not been updated as it still refers to the 1990 Constitution. This law makes no reference to issues of nondiscrimination and needs to be revised to align with the 2004 Constitution that has better mainstreamed of human rights principles. The quality of infrastructures needs to be improved. School facilities were heavily affected in the past years by natural disasters, particularly due to floods and cyclones what prevented thousands of children to attend school in adequate conditions for long periods of time. To address this challenge, the government, in collaboration with the UN have designed a project entitled "the Safer Schools project" that aims in renovating and building schools with better qualities. Capacity of government to better design and oversee construction projects have increased through access to construction catalogues with information on technical harmonized construction measures provided by the United Nations.

i. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

There is a high number of regular and irregular Mozambican migrant workers in neighboring countries (especially South Africa), and in many cases, their families remain in Mozambique. As was manifested in early 2015, Mozambicans in South Africa – especially those with irregular status - are vulnerable to violent xenophobic attacks, and lack effective protection both in South Africa and during transit when they return to Mozambique during xenophobic uprisings. Border Guards, Police and Immigration Services face increasing difficulties in managing the high numbers of vulnerable migrants in a protection-sensitive manner, in order to ensure respect

and adherence to refugee and human rights law and protection principles. It is well noted that among certain mixed groups, cases of smuggling and trafficking in persons have been reported, and there are thought to be high numbers of unaccompanied migrant children crossing Mozambique's borders each day.

Mozambique ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) on the 19 August 2013. However, many Mozambican migrant workers continue to face barriers to accessing cross-border social protection mechanisms especially compensation for severe occupational health conditions, pensions earned during their work. One of the most vulnerable groups is mine workers, and there are currently around 35,000 Mozambicans working on mines in South Africa, and tens of thousands more who are back in Mozambique, having retired. This group is highly vulnerable to tuberculosis, as a result of their work (Stuckler/Basu/McKee/Lurie 2011), however continue to face barriers to accessing the compensation which is due to them. Even after their death widows and other family members often cannot access compensation, and the claims process is too complicated in both countries.

As of May 2015, Mozambique hosts a total of 19,478 persons of concern to UNHCR, including some 4,639 refugees and 14,832 asylum-seekers. As of May 2015, Mozambique hosted a total of 19,478 persons of concern to UNHCR, including some 4,639 refugees and 14,832 asylum-seekers. Out of these, some 39 per cent are women (7,605) and 42 per cent are under 18 years old (8,171), with 15 per cent being children under five. Since 2010, there has been a sharp rise (152 per cent) in the number of persons of concern, resulting particularly from the significant increase in the number of asylum-seekers (255 per cent). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to originate from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (2,727 refugees; 6,626 asylum-seekers); followed by Burundians (985 refugees; 4,175 asylum-seekers); Somalis (91 refugees, 2,733 asylum-seekers); and Rwandans (805 refugees; 1,116 asylum-seekers)

Despite accepting the 1st cycle UPR recommendation from Ecuador to withdraw its reservations to the 1951 Convention² and continued advocacy from UNHCR, Mozambique still maintains these reservations. The reservations specifically relate to Articles 13 ("Movable and Immovable Property"), 15 ("Right of Association"), 17 ("Wage-earning Employment), 19 ("Liberal Professions"), 22 (Public Education"), 26 ("Freedom of Movement") and 34 ("Naturalization"). Although Mozambique has not individually implemented these reservations in legislation, they compromise the creation of a legal framework enabling further local integration of persons of concern. The Refugee Act refers to the reservations in general and grants a right to the Council of Ministers to determine the scope of the implementation of the Refugee Act by issuing regulations (Article 16). As a result, refugees' enjoyment of the rights covered by the reservations is unpredictable and could be restricted at any moment through a ministerial regulation or policy. Mozambique has nevertheless generally maintained a generous approach, in practice allowing full access to education, health and other basic services for persons of concern and a flexible policy on freedom of movement. However, the reservations relating to procedures for the issuance of work and business permits, access to land, ownership of real state and acquisition of nationality through naturalization are strictly applied.

While the recognition rate of refugee status is good in Mozambique, the refugee status determination (RSD) process remains quite lengthy, with some claims pending for over 10 years. The asylum system has recently been stalled, with no RSD decision issued in the last two years. Shortcomings exist in both legislation and in implementation of the RSD process. While acknowledging the Government's efforts in expediting the RSD process, there is a need for a revision of legislation on RSD in order to further expedite the decision-making process, with time-bound procedures.

j. Internally displaced persons

The Government of the Republic of Mozambique signed the IDP Convention on 23 April 2010, but it has not yet ratified the Convention. Considering that Mozambique is a disaster-prone country, and already obliged under several other human rights and humanitarian law instruments to protect the rights of IDPs, IOM encourages the Government to urgently ratify the IDP Convention being the regional instrument that provides the basic guarantees for the protection and assistance to those who are displaced and/or forced out of their habitual places

² "88.9. Withdraw the reservations to the Convention on the Status of Refugees (Ecuador);" Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Mozambique, A/HRC/17/6, 28 March 2011, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/MZSession10.aspx>.

of residence for reasons of man-made or natural calamities. Ratifying the IDP Convention would allow the Republic of Mozambique to reaffirm its historical commitment to the protection and assistance of displaced persons in particular, consistent to the Executive Council Decisions EX.CL/Dec129 (V) and EX.CL/127 (V) of July 2004 in Addis Ababa.

Efforts and the progress of the Republic of Mozambique in crafting legislative and other support measures to protect and assist internally displaced persons is to be recognized. The UN is concerned about situations of displacements as a direct result of the operations of mining companies and other extractive industries in and around the Tete, Mualadzi and Cabo Delgado areas. This displacement reportedly created vulnerability of the displaced as well as the host community population, triggered multiple challenges to the absorption capacity of the host community, and provoked tension and discontent arising from equity issues leading to other security, safety and other social dynamics. The UN recognizes that recent flooding in Gaza displaced and/or affected up to 150 thousand persons devastating agriculture, damaging lives and properties which resulted to economic and social challenges. The UN acknowledges and continues to strongly support the collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Mozambique on Disaster Risk Management / Camp Management and Camp Coordination particularly in the application of standards, principles and practices which have an impact on the lives of those in displacement camps and those in relocation areas. In relocation areas, particularly in Gaza, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique allocated land in order to relocate the displaced persons. However, there is a need to further strengthen the existing legal framework in order to provide guarantees to land and property rights.

k. Right to nationality, statelessness

The right to an identity and a name is the first right of a person. There has been a rapid advance in birth registration (from 31% in 2008 to 48% in 2001 of children under 5) but, despite this, half of all children under 5 years old are still not registered, which is a clear violation of one of the most basic human rights. Increasing the coverage of registration, particularly at birth remains a challenge. The UN has been supporting the modernization of the routine civil registration system to make it more accessible, secure and efficient. This involves moving from an old-fashioned paper-based system, which is inefficient and insecure, to an electronic civil registry. This reform is linked to the issuance of biometric identity cards, and is intended also to improve the management of vital statistics. A key challenge is to simplify the registration process and reduce the distance to registry services, so as to cut transaction costs for poor households, primarily through deepened collaboration with health facilities and local chiefs, but also possibly by using mobile technology to transmit data on births, marriages and deaths from remote rural areas to the civil registry offices in district capitals.³ The *1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and the *1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* came into force on 31 December 2014 following Mozambique's accession on 1 October 2014. This is a milestone for Mozambique as it is now one of the few countries in the region that is party to these *Conventions*.

The provisions on nationality in the revised *2004 Constitution* are also a positive development as they both reduce the risk of statelessness and contribute to preventing statelessness. However, a serious challenge is posed by the fact that no new legislation has been enacted to regulate the revised *2004 Constitution*, and so the applicability of the now inconsistent provisions of the *1975 Nationality Act* and its *Implementing Regulations* is contested. The main causes of statelessness in Mozambique are legal gaps, the lack of implementation of guidelines from the central level, low registration rates and lack of documentation combined with long-term migration patterns. While facilitation of civil registration procedures remains an important approach to addressing the problem of statelessness, much remains to be done in terms of legislative and administrative reform, collection of data and improvements in guidance from the central to provincial/district levels. With preparations of the 2017 Census ongoing, UNHCR advocates for specific efforts to address the issue of lack of data collected on adult civil registration and the causes thereof which can significantly contribute to a better understanding of the extension and reasons for statelessness in the Country.

³ UNICEF 2014. Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique.

VII. Recommendations

Considering the challenges described above, the implementation of the following strategies and activities are recommended:

1. Accession or ratification of international instruments referred to in Section III of this report.
2. Ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention (1971). This convention ensures the copyright protection of literary, scientific and artistic works by creating a system of copyright protection and encourages the development of literature, science and arts.
3. Ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education. Paris, 14 December 1960. The elaboration of a more inclusive law, that takes into account nondiscrimination as a condition to properly exercise the right to education.
4. Ratification of the Convention on Technical and Vocational Education. Paris, 10 November 1989. This convention, will help to ensure the right to TVET and be more inclusive taking into consideration the needs of persons with disabilities, marginalized youth or youth with special education needs.
5. Ratification of the following conventions: Convention on Tobacco Control; Convention against Discrimination in Education; IDP convention.
6. A quantitative baseline (survey) on violence against children to measure improvements in the incidence of violence against children.
7. Behavior change strategies to break 'culture of silence' in community and underreporting of violence against children.
8. Creation of friendly mechanisms for children to report violence because perpetrators are often very close to them (uncles, fathers, step-fathers, teachers or neighbors and the establishment of judicial proceedings such as one stop interview room to prevent child re-victimization through repeated interviewing.
9. Strengthening of the ability of actors to collect evidence and mechanisms to increase conviction of sexual offenders and reduce the impunity level.
10. Strengthening of coordination mechanism between justice response (police, prosecutors, legal aid and courts) and health & social action.
11. Operationalization of the health policies based on primary health care principles, addressing the social determinates of health, equity and quality services provision, community involvement, Innovation and technology use and human rights based approach for the principle of health in all policies.
12. The scale up a comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention interventions covering the five areas of the National Accelerating Strategic Plan, and of the implementation of all efforts for achieve the Malaria Prevention Universal Coverage and reduce its morbidity and mortality rates.
13. The establishment of the High level bodies to address the Social Determinates of Health that coordinates all efforts in order to reduce the effects of these determinants into health of the populations.
14. Strengthening of the national system for accelerating the reduction of maternal, neonatal and child mortality, and, of the high level national body that effectively coordinates food security and nutrition strategies.
15. Increase financial support to maternal and newborn mortality including the reduction of the general fecundity rate, and to maintain the achievements in the reduction of mortality in children under five years old.
16. Reinforcement of the implementation Multisectorial Mechanism for Integrated Assistance to Women Victims of Violence, and finalize, develop an action plan for its implementation.

17. Strengthening of coordination within the justice sector (free legal aid, police, prosecutors, and courts). Reduction of cases of overdue period of incarceration for inmates due to lack of follow up by the dedicated institutions or simply due to absence of legal assistance.
18. Amend the construction codes in Mozambique with notability to the instruments related to the public buildings and infrastructures construction.
19. Mainstream Disaster Risk Management into the educational curriculum as a way for preparedness for eventual natural hazards.
20. Mozambique to operationalize the commitments in the Migrant Workers Convention, to make cross-border compensation claims and social protection mechanisms more accessible to migrant workers and their families.
21. Mozambique to submit the initial report to the Committee on Migrants Workers as per article 73 of the Convention. Mozambique to declare the competence of the Committee under art 76 (inter State Communications) and art 77 (Individual Communications).
22. Mozambique to strengthen its national policies in responding to the challenges of managing mixed migration flows in a protection-sensitive manner, ensuring respect and adherence to refugee and human rights law and humanitarian principles, including related to the conditions of detention of migrants.
23. Formulate and implement national Standard Operating Procedures for identification and referral of persons who may be in need of international protection and for other persons with specific needs, such as unaccompanied and separated children, victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants;
24. Further strengthen available data and statistics on migratory movements in Mozambique
25. Withdraw the reservations made to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, in accordance with 1st cycle UPR recommendation No. 88.9, in order to strengthen the protection environment and facilitate the local integration of refugees;
26. Review the Refugee Act No.21/1991 and Decree 33/2007 with the objective of establishing a rights-based legal framework, which reflects positive practical arrangements already put in place by the Government, in order to facilitate local integration and self-reliance of refugees and asylum-seekers; and
27. Approve and implement a comprehensive self-reliance strategy for refugees, including those residing in Maratane Camp.
28. Continue to work toward the reduction of the backlog of asylum applications by streamlining the number of administrative and ministerial layers in the decision-making process and by making the process time-bound and fully accessible to asylum-seekers, especially at the second instance; and
29. Review the 1975 Nationality Act and the 1975 Implementing Regulations to align with the 2004 Constitution and the recently approved Statelessness Conventions,
30. Take measures to identify persons at risk of being statelessness; taking advantage of the 2017 Census to collect quantitative data that define root causes of lack of documentation among adult and child population and the impacts thereof.
31. Design and implement strategies and policies to prevent and mitigate the impact of further displacement when, owing to compelling and over-riding public interest, displacement takes place.
32. Just compensation and/or reparation particularly for those with special attachment to and dependency on land by nature of their culture or traditional livelihood. Right to access adequate shelter. Broad-based and equitable development giving rise to better access to appropriate livelihood opportunities in the relocation areas. Ensure full accountability of the private companies involved in the extractive industry

Treaty Description	Treaty Name	Signature Date	Ratification Date, Accession(a), Succession(d) Date
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	CAT		14 Sep 1999 (a)
Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture	CAT-OP		01 Jul 2014 (a)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	CCPR		21 Jul 1993 (a)
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty	CCPR-OP2-DP		21 Jul 1993 (a)
Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	CED	24 Dec 2008	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	CEDAW		21 Apr 1997 (a)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	CERD		18 Apr 1983 (a)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	CESCR		
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	CMW	15-mar-12	19 Aug 2013
Convention on the Rights of the Child	CRC	30 Sep 1990	26 Apr 1994
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	CRC-OP-AC		19 Oct 2004 (a)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography	CRC-OP-SC		06 Mar 2003 (a)
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	CRPD	30-mar-07	30-jan-12