

2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

NIGERIA

Second Review Session 17

Review in the Working Group: 22 October 2013
Adoption in the Plenary: 20 March 2014

Nigeria's responses to recommendations (as of 14.07.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
175 recs accepted (3 of which were considered as already implemented), 10 which "did not enjoy [its] support" (-> noted) and 34 left pending	No addendum	The delegations stated accepting 9 recs while not accepting the others (-> noted)	Accepted: 184 Noted: 35 Total: 219

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/25/6:

134. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Nigeria.

135. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Nigeria:

A - 135.1. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);

A - 135.2. Continue the process of ratifying those human rights instruments to which Nigeria is not yet a State party (Benin);

A - 135.3. Step up its efforts in pursuing the ratification of other relevant international human rights instruments (Philippines);

- A - 135.4. Consider ratifying the outstanding human rights instruments and further update domestic laws to be in line with those articles (Lesotho);
- A - 135.5. Continue the process of ratifying international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to (Burkina Faso);
- A - 135.6. Consider the ratification of International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 (Mexico);
- A - 135.7. Ensure the enactment of the bill on the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Brazil);
- A - 135.8. Incorporate in national legislation the international human rights legal instruments to which Nigeria has acceded (Burkina Faso);
- A - 135.9. Reinforce anti-corruption laws (Côte d'Ivoire);
- A - 135.10. Bring its national legislation fully in line with the Rome Statute and to ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Estonia);
- A - 135.11. Redouble efforts in harmonization of the legal system of the country (Ethiopia);
- A - 135.12. Take further measures to implement the 2010 recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, especially related to the domestication of the CRC; the right of the child to education, nutrition and health, and protecting girls from early marriage (Finland);
- A - 135.13. Adopt legislative and practical measures to combat accusations against children for witchcraft by, inter alia, criminalizing the witchcraft accusations, providing protection to children; and by awareness-raising, including in cooperation with civil society (Finland);
- A - 135.14. Ensure international conventions are streamlined in domestic laws (France);
- A - 135.15. Incorporate into municipal law various instruments such as the Optional Protocol on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);
- A - 135.16. Speed up the process of adopting laws that coincide with treaties that Nigeria has recently ratified (Iraq);
- A - 135.17. Enact these treaties (international instruments Nigeria ratified) into its domestic legislation (Hungary);
- A - 135.18. Continue strengthening the legal framework, including by fully implementing the ratified international human rights instruments, including CEDAW and CRPD (Indonesia);
- A - 135.19. Fully domesticate the human rights instruments which were recently acceded to with the aim of fully and effectively implementing them (Kenya);
- A - 135.20. Enact national legislation to translate the ratified international treaties into national law (Sierra Leone);
- A - 135.21. Introduce laws against female genital mutilation in all states, takes steps to ensure access to justice for women who are victims of violence; and that the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Bill is passed by the Senate (Ireland);

A - 135.22. Continue working to harmonize its normative framework with obligations of international instruments recently adhered to (Nicaragua);

A - 135.23. Adopt the necessary legislative and administrative measures to implement those treaties that they have already ratified (Niger);

A - 135.24. Accelerate the adoption and full implementation at the federal, state and local levels of the Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill, and the Violence against Persons Prohibition Bill, in compliance with CEDAW provisions (Republic of Moldova);

A - 135.25. Continue to work to include the norms of the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in domestic law (Russian Federation);

A - 135.26. Continue to strengthen the regime for the protection of the rights of the child in accordance with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Russian Federation);

A - 135.27. Adopt and implement a law that will integrate the provisions of the African Union Convention for the protection and assistance of Displaced Persons in Africa at the national level (Switzerland);

A - 135.28. Take appropriate measures to translate its international obligations into its national laws and regulations to ensure their effective implementation (Thailand);

A - 135.29. Incorporate the international instruments that Nigeria has ratified in its national legislation (Togo);

A - 135.30. Works towards the rapid inclusion within its national legislation of the provisions of recently ratified instruments including the Rome Statue (Tunisia);

A - 135.31. Enact effective legislative regulations that will apply the economic transformation blueprint into the daily life of the society (Turkey);

A - 135.32. Continue its measures with a view of strengthening the investigative and enforcement powers of the Human Rights Commission (Azerbaijan);

A - 135.33. Continue to strengthen its [Nigeria's] human rights institutions and develop further measures to ensure the effective implementation of their mandate (Lesotho);

A - 135.34. Ensure operation of the national preventive mechanism, particularly by allowing the National Human Rights Commission unhindered access to all detention facilities (Belgium);

A - 135.35. Continue its ongoing cooperation with the international human rights system of the United Nations (Azerbaijan);

A - 135.36. Further strengthen their cooperation with the treaty bodies of the United Nations (Niger);

A - 135.37. Make sure that the periodic reports to the United Nations treaties bodies that are overdue are submitted without further delay (Chad);

A - 135.38. Keep its commitment to uphold human rights treaty obligations and engage constructively with human rights mechanisms (Ghana);



A - 135.39. Extend a standing invitation to the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations (Costa Rica);

A - 135.40. Continue the follow-up on the request by a number of Special Procedures Mandate Holders to visit the country (Bulgaria);

A - 135.41. Issue standing invitation for the UN human rights special procedures and accept all requested visits by mandate holders (Hungary);

A - 135.42. To keep on exerting efforts to protect and promote human rights (Yemen);

A - 135.43. Continue efforts already embarked upon to ensure protection and promotion of all human rights (Djibouti);

A - 135.44. Implement the 2011 EU Observation Mission recommendations concerning the equal political participation such as to provide assistance to IDPs or to prosecute people involved in election violence (Czech Republic);

A - 135.45. Undertake measures, including through human rights education and training, to modify traditional practices that are in conflict with human rights standards which guarantee equality between men and women (Costa Rica);

A - 135.46. Step up efforts aimed at eliminating harmful cultural practices, which hamper the full respect for the human rights of women (Paraguay);

A - 135.47. The national report makes it clear that harmful traditional practices are deeply rooted in the culture of the Nigerian peoples; we therefore encourage the Nigerian government to intensify its efforts in the field of human rights education to eradicate this problem that only seems to weaken the development prospects in this country (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 135.48. Ensure that training of all military and security personnel does include a human rights component and that respect and protection of human rights during service is ensured and monitored (Germany);

A - 135.49. Launch campaigns of sensitization for families and communities with the aim of creating areas of protection for the protection of the rights of children with greater efficiency (Mexico);

A - 135.50. Continue measure to provide human rights trainings and capacity-building to civil servants and law-enforcement officials in line with the world programme for human Rights Education (Republic of Moldova);

A - 135.51. Further develop the educational sector and the health sector because they are the key sectors in the development process (Saudi Arabia);

A - 135.52. Ensure achieving more development in executing cases analysis programmes regarding child rights cases and cooperation with the civil society (Sudan);

A - 135.53. Promote progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights (Uganda);

A - 135.54. Intensify efforts towards strengthening inter-confessional harmony and a culture of human rights in the country (Uzbekistan);

A - 135.55. Continue to enhance gender equality and the empowerment of women (Singapore);

A - 135.56. Fully implement its national action plan on the UN Security Council resolution 1325 to meaningfully involve women in peace process and to combat gender-based violence and discrimination (Estonia);

A - 135.57. Continue its positive approach in improving the socio-economic conditions of women, including intensifying support for women political aspirants through its Women Political Trust Fund (Malaysia);

A - 135.58. Intensify efforts to improve the status of women and girls, including enhanced reproductive health measures, the fight against sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, the domestication of the CEDAW Convention and to include women in decision-making at all levels (Norway);

A - 135.59. Continue serious existing efforts to improve socio-economic status of women (Lebanon);

A - 135.60. Continue to take vigorous measures including improving relevant laws to further promote gender equality (China);

A - 135.61. Further raise public awareness on the equal rights of women, persons with disabilities and religious minorities for social integration and harmony (Cambodia);

A - 135.62. Continue its efforts to bring about gender equality and empowerment of women (Algeria);
A - 135.63. Intensify efforts in guaranteeing women's rights, including by allocating adequate resources in order to strengthen the implementation of CEDAW convention (Angola);

A - 135.64. Step up actions to tackle violence and discrimination against women (Benin);

A - 135.65. Continue its positive engagement towards elimination of discrimination against women (Rwanda);

A - 135.66. Continue with the efforts aimed at tackling discrimination and religious intolerance (Argentina);

A - 135.67. Continue putting in place measures to prevent and eliminate racism as well as religious intolerance and hatred (Botswana);

A - 135.68. Take all necessary measures to put an end to extrajudicial killings, investigate all reported cases, and ensure that all suspected perpetrators are brought to justice (Sweden);

A - 135.69. Continue the development and implementation of measures aimed at reducing human rights violations by the security forces in particular extrajudicial executions, arbitrary detention and torture, as well as making the mechanisms of tackling impunity more effective (Switzerland);

A - 135.70. Investigate all reports of extrajudicial killings in an independent and transparent manner and commit to bring to justice members of the security forces found to have been involved in such violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 135.71. Hold security forces accountable for human rights violations and establish a system for human rights monitoring and to promote accountability for gross violations of human rights (United States of America);

A - 135.72. Take all necessary measures to prevent extrajudicial executions and torture by security forces by providing targeted training and capacity-building to law enforcement officials and military members (Canada);

A - 135.73. Criminalize torture and establish an independent monitoring system of detention places (Hungary);

A - 135.74. Ensure that future measures addressing torture and ill-treatment of detainees, including rehabilitation of victims and a revision of the mental health law are in full compliance with international standards (Sweden);

A - 135.75. Strengthen the human rights training of state security forces and prevent the use of excessive force against civilians (Czech Republic);

A - 135.76. Continue its successful and productive measures to counter and eliminate threats of militant insurgents and organized crime groups (Azerbaijan);

A - 135.77. Strengthen measures aimed at improving security in the whole country notably in response to the activities of terrorist groups in the country (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 135.78. Intensify efforts against organized crime, including terrorism, and impunity of perpetrators (Norway);

A - 135.79. Adopt a comprehensive approach to the security situation which ensures that the perpetrators of violence are brought to justice and that the security forces' rules of engagement take full account of due process and human rights (Ireland);

A - 135.80. Take further steps to restore security with due consideration to the rule of law and human rights (Japan);

A - 135.81. You cannot have inclusive development without peace, given the terrorism situation we call upon the Nigerian government to continue with all efforts to deal with domestic insecurity in the country (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 135.82. Block acts of violence against religious minorities (Cape Verde);

A - 135.83. Intensify its efforts, through legislation and practical measures, to promote and protect the rights of children against all forms of violence (Montenegro);

A - 135.84. Take all the necessary measures at federal, state and local levels to prevent and eliminate all harmful practices against children (Slovenia);

A - 135.85. Strengthen laws and policies for effective implementation to end violence against children and ensure the full implementation of the 2003 Child Rights Act (Maldives);

A - 135.86. Introduce appropriate legal measures prohibiting all forms of violence against children, ensure accountability and end impunity (Poland);

A - 135.87. Strengthen efforts to eliminate exploitative child labour (Sri Lanka);

A - 135.88. Further implement concrete measures and policies to combat trafficking of children and child labour in the country (Cambodia);

A - 135.89. Ensure more effective protection of children and better promotion of their well-being in every dimension, particularly with respect to trafficking and sexual exploitation, excisions, early marriages and forced labour (Cape Verde);

A - 135.90. Continue efforts to tackle human trafficking, notably through enhancing awareness-raising initiatives (Senegal);

A - 135.91. Continue efforts to effectively prevent human trafficking and reinforce law enforcement and the training of police (Netherlands);

A - 135.92. Strengthen protection measures to protect children against violence (Senegal);

A - 135.93. Ensure the protection of children's human rights by reducing and eliminating domestic and international child trafficking, sexual abuse, economic exploitation, "baby farming", widespread homelessness, abuse stemming from belief in child witchcraft, and forced conversions (Holy See);

A - 135.94. Urgently address child, early and forced marriage by putting in place legislation that clarifies the legal age for marriage, honouring commitments made in the country's last UPR to prevent and eliminate the practice (Canada);

A - 135.95. Take measures to prevent the sexual abuse, neglect and trafficking of children, child prostitution and pornography, in line with commitments under the OP-CRC-SC (Republic of Moldova);

A - 135.96. Continue improving the situation of children, who were at risk, especially girls (State of Palestine);

A - 135.97. End domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, by enacting laws and creating awareness in communities to end the social stigmatization relating to it (Maldives);

A - 135.98. Continue to improve its public policies aimed at combating violence against women (Philippines);

A - 135.99. Continue to make efforts to curb violence against women, especially with regard to the prohibition of female genital mutilation, at the national level (Republic of Korea);

A - 135.100. Continue to work in favour of women's rights, including the fight against early marriages, respecting the rights of widows, and eradicating female genital mutilation and respecting sexual and reproductive rights (France);

A - 135.101. Enact a comprehensive national law prohibiting FGM and continue awareness-raising campaigns to eradicate this scourge (Austria);

A - 135.102. Legislation for the eradication of FGM as well as to take effective measure to raise awareness of the people (Japan);

A - 135.103. Continue efforts to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation by, for example, taking into account the lessons learned by other countries in the region that deal with this practice (Netherlands);

A - 135.104. Continue fighting against gender-related violence, including FGM, by enhancing measures, such as ad hoc awareness-raising campaigns and legal aid programme to increase victims' access to justice (Italy);

A - 135.105. Ensure the protection of women's human rights by reducing and eliminating human trafficking, sexual violence and exploitation, domestic violence, maternal mortality, and female genital mutilation (Holy See);

A - 135.106. Review conditions in detention facilities, including the behaviour of police officers working in them, and develop options for the improvement of the prison system, including how to tackle the problem of overcrowding (Germany);

A - 135.107. Make sure that basic living conditions are met in prisons by providing food, drinking water and medical assistance (Austria);

A - 135.108. Strengthen the system of independent monitoring in all detention facilities in accordance with the Optional Protocol to CAT (Czech Republic);

A - 135.109. Establish a procedure for providing immediate registration of arrest and detention of people and ensure that their families were systematically informed (France);

A - 135.110. Continue to improve prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners in line with human rights standards (Holy See);

A - 135.111. Strengthen their efforts to ensure that the treatment of prisoners is in line with international standards (State of Palestine);

A - 135.112. Establish a human rights monitoring system, which allows access to detention centres in northern Nigerian, works with affected communities and promotes accountability for serious violations of human rights (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 135.113. Facilitate access to justice for all citizens by establishing an effective justice support system (France);

A - 135.114. Take steps to ensure that basic human rights principles are respected within all elements in its pluralistic legal system (Sierra Leone);

A - 135.115. Take the necessary measures to ensure that the Child Rights Act of 2003 is incorporated in the legal system of the States and applied by all other entities (Belgium);

A - 135.116. Continue the justice sector reform without any deviation (Turkey);

A - 135.117. Ensure that all detainees suspected of a crime are brought before a court of law as soon as possible (Austria);

A - 135.118. Ensure that all detainees who are kept in pre-trial detention are brought before a judge within the deadlines provided by the Constitution of Nigeria, or in the days following their arrest in accordance with the ICCPR (Belgium);

A - 135.119. Continue with the necessary reforms for the more effective and efficient administration of justice aimed at reducing long periods of pre-trial waiting and minimize corrupt practices (Switzerland);

A - 135.120. Address urgently the issue of impunity by strengthening the rule of law, including through a review of the judicial system (Germany);

A - 135.121. Take effective action to ensure accountability of the armed forces and law enforcement officials (Australia);

A - 135.122. Protect and promote the right of Nigerians to practice their religious faith or beliefs, including by enhancing the dialogue between different faith communities to address interreligious tensions – particularly those in the Middle Belt States – and to combat all forms of extremism (Canada);

A - 135.123. Intensify efforts aimed at instituting interreligious dialogue between elders and religious leaders, including in areas not yet affected by religious unrest, and consider holding a national conference on religious tolerance (Sierra Leone);

A - 135.124. Step up its awareness-raising and information activities focusing on religious and customary chiefs to ensure peaceful coexistence between people and religions (Togo);

A - 135.125. Continue to support programmes that ensure religious coexistence and working on developing an interreligious dialogue (Sudan);

A - 135.126. Continue strengthening the role of the Inter-Religious Council in order to deepen the ethical values and fight against the moral corruption so that extreme and radical ideologies are eradicated from the society (South Sudan);

A - 135.127. Continue actions aimed at peaceful coexistence between different ethnic and religious groups in the country (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 135.128. Continue its efforts in responding to the ongoing violence by extremist groups against Christians and other minorities, by working to enforce human rights standards in protecting vulnerable populations, by prosecuting promoters of violence, and by promoting interreligious dialogue (Holy See);

A - 135.129. Continue improving the living standards of its people, including an improvement of access to basic health and education services (Cuba);

A - 135.130. Continue the efforts undertaken by the Government to guarantee inhabitants access to adequate housing and take the legal measures required to ensure the right to land tenure, in conformity with international law and international standards, and thus avoiding forced evictions (Ecuador);

A - 135.131. Strengthen its cooperation with civil society and undertake a review of its involvement in the provision of core social services for children (Egypt);

A - 135.132. Continue its efforts in improving access to affordable housing through proper implementation of its existing legal and policy frameworks including mortgage financing and its Public Private Partnership housing estate schemes (Malaysia);

A - 135.133. Continue applying its successful practice to improve access to affordable housing (Turkmenistan);

A - 135.134. Continue efforts to improve the standard of living, providing extensive access for the population to a quality system of education and health protection (Uzbekistan);

A - 135.135. Improve access to quality healthcare for its people (Singapore);

- A - 135.136. Continue implementing the Strategic National Plan for the development of health for the period 2010-2015 (Algeria);
- A - 135.137. Strengthen its capacity to provide care and support for children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly those orphaned (Bangladesh);
- A - 135.138. Strengthen policies towards provision of care and support to children infected by HIV/AIDS, particularly those orphaned (Botswana);
- A - 135.139. Strengthen its policies to provide care and support for children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly those orphaned (Egypt);
- A - 135.140. Continue efforts and implement its plans to eradicate polio in Nigeria (Ghana);
- A - 135.141. Identify and remove administrative, physical and any other barriers that still impede access to birth registration, thus facilitating for everyone the access to health care and education (Italy);
- A - 135.142. Step up efforts to guarantee free and compulsory birth registration for all children via public awareness-raising campaign on the importance of the registration of births (Uruguay);
- A - 135.143. Informs of the measures that will be enforced to support the health system (Lebanon);
135.144. Continue to increase education investment and provide better universal primary education (China);
- A - 135.145. Increase the commendable ongoing efforts aiming at granting full and free access to quality education for all children, inter alia, by boosting annual expenditure on education (Italy);
- A - 135.146. Adopt effective measures to ensure universal and free access to primary education, without discrimination between girls and boys (Portugal);
- A - 135.147. Implement the Universal Basic Education policy for all children without discrimination with focus on integration of children with disabilities and equal access for girls in primary and secondary education (Slovakia);
- A - 135.148. Continue her efforts and measures in investing in education for all as a means to guarantee the gender equality and to foster the human rights culture in the society (Viet Nam);
- A - 135.149. Address gender and regional disparities regarding the right to education (Bulgaria);
- A - 135.150. Continue to prioritize policies and programmes aimed at ensuring sustainable growth of the education sector (South Africa);
- A - 135.151. Continue their efforts to enhance respect and fulfillment of the right to education and to ensure access to education for girls and prevent early school dropout (State of Palestine);
- A - 135.152. Continue efforts in the educational sector and eradication of illiteracy (Sudan);
- A - 135.153. Continue to promote education and human rights training at the national level (Turkmenistan);
- A - 135.154. Continue consolidating the educational system in line with the needs of their population, to make progress towards delivering social well-being and encouraged Nigeria to continue on this

path with the support and cooperation of the international community (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 135.155. Continue to implement policies and programmes to prevent early school dropout of girls (Sri Lanka);

A - 135.156. Adopt a national policy on children with disabilities and ensure access to education and health services for all children with disabilities (Egypt);

A - 135.157. Further develop educational services and programmes for the training of persons with disabilities in partnership with relevant institutions (Oman);

A - 135.158. Continue with its public policies contained in the report, in the area of the right to health; including drafting policies which would allow for full access to health care services by persons with disabilities (Paraguay);

A - 135.159. Adopt a national policy pertaining to children with disability, to take measures to tackle discrimination and to promote gender equality in the field of education and to guarantee a favourable climate for the activities of human rights defenders, journalists and other actors in civil society (Tunisia);

A - 135.160. Protect and promote in particular the rights of vulnerable persons, that is: minorities, children, women, older persons, human rights defenders, refugees and prisoners (Djibouti);

A - 135.161. Pay particular attention to defending the rights of vulnerable peoples, in particular women and children (Gabon);

A - 135.162. Continue the active protection of vulnerable population groups, including children, women, disabled persons and the elderly (Russian Federation);

A - 135.163. Consider investing further efforts in developing a foster care system for children without parental care and for children with disabilities (Serbia);

A - 135.164. Better protect the rights of ethnic and other minorities, including so-called "settlers", in particular their rights of citizenship and indigenous rights, and to ensure their equal and non-discriminatory treatment in the whole country (Germany);

A - 135.165. Adopt measures to eliminate the economic, social and cultural barriers which exist between different ethnic and religious groups with the aim of facilitating coexistence between them (Mexico);

A - 135.166. Consider working with Ghana and other like-minded countries to promote the Migrant Workers Convention (Ghana);

A - 135.167. Continue to take measures to guarantee the right that its people have to enjoy a sustainable environment (Cuba);

A - 135.168. Monitor the environmental impact of the oil industry on human rights of people in the Niger Delta, taking in the relevant and suitable measures (Maldives);

A - 135.169. Consider strengthening measures to prevent and protect the human rights of local communities from environmental impacts (Thailand);

A - 135.170. Guarantee respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism and ensure that all perpetrators of violations, including extrajudicial executions, are prosecuted (France);

A - 135.171. Mainstream human rights standards in counter-terrorism actions undertaken by security forces (Portugal);

A - 135.172. Continue to strengthen its efforts to prevent human rights violations committed during counter-terrorist operations (Republic of Korea).

136. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Nigeria, which considers them to be already implemented:

A - 136.1. Continue its efforts to progressively realize the right to education, including by exploring the possibility of providing free education for at the primary level (Indonesia);

A - 136.2. Ensure access to education for girls and prevent early school dropout, including by reinforcing the Federal Government of Nigeria Gender Education Project (Egypt);

A - 136.3. Ensure free and compulsory primary education (Bulgaria).

137. The following recommendations will be examined by Nigeria and responses will be provided in due time but no later than the twenty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

N - 137.1. Implement a moratorium on the death penalty, and take steps to accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the ICCPR (Australia);

N - 137.2. Reinstate the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to acceding the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Germany);

N - 137.3. Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Estonia);

N - 137.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

N - 137.5. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Brazil);

N - 137.6. Amend article 12 of the Constitution to facilitate the automatic incorporation in the internal legal system of international conventions it has signed up to in the area of human rights (Spain);

A - 137.7. Amend article 33 of the Constitution and order 237 on the police force to ensure that its interpretation does not allow the lethal use of force by the security forces in circumstances other than those enshrined in international law, and developed in the United Nations basic principles on the use of force and firearms by officials (Spain);

A - 137.8. Continue awareness-raising campaigns to eradicate harmful traditional practices and introduce sex education in the school curricula (Slovakia);

N - 137.9. Implement the recommendations of the April 2013 report by the NHRC on the Baga incident (Australia);

- N - 137.10. Abolish the death penalty (Togo);
- N - 137.11. Abolish the death penalty (Paraguay);
- N - 137.12. Consider the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);
- N - 137.13. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Holy See);
- N - 137.14. Establish an immediate moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Portugal);
- N - 137.15. Immediately reinstate the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Austria);
- N - 137.16. Reintroduce the moratorium and abolish capital punishment (Norway);
- N - 137.17. Reinstate the moratorium on the use of death penalty in accordance with the Nigeria's commitment during the Universal Periodic Review in 2009 (Slovenia);
- N - 137.18. Renew the death penalty moratorium and consider abolishing capital punishment (Czech Republic);
- N - 137.19. Take the legal measures necessary to establish a moratorium on the use the death penalty (Ecuador);
- N - 137.20. Immediately reinstates the moratorium on death penalty (Switzerland);
- N - 137.21. Consider declaring a moratorium on the death penalty (Turkey);
- N - 137.22. Implement constitutional reform prohibiting the death penalty and in the meantime a moratorium for an indefinite period be adopted in line with international and African trends (Spain);
- N - 137.23. Immediately introduce a moratorium on executions and abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (France);
- N - 137.24. Restore officially the moratorium on executions, which had been in place since 2006, throughout the whole country (Italy);
- N - 137.25. Commute all death penalties, progressively reduce the number of crimes that can be punished with the death penalty and eventually adopt measures for the complete abolition of the death penalty including accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);
- N - 137.26. Step up efforts to tackle the practice of early and forced marriages (Italy);
- N - 137.27. Adopt measures to address the high rate of early marriages among girls in the northern states of Nigeria, including a review of legislation permitting marriage of those under 18 years of age and undertaking awareness-raising programmes on the negative implications of early marriage (Sierra Leone);
- A - 137.28. Ensure that neither the death penalty nor the life sentence is imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age (Poland);

A - 137.29. Ensure that neither the death penalty nor the life sentence is imposed for offences committed by persons under the age of 18 (Slovakia);

A - 137.30. Proceed to review of the cases of all persons deprived of their liberty who have been sentenced to death for crimes committed when they were younger than 18, as well as to prohibit the application of the death penalty to persons under the age of 18 in national legislation (Uruguay);

A - 137.31. Amend the trade union act in order to guarantee freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining (United States of America);

A - 137.32. Put an end to enforced expulsions in the south and ensure that compensation and relocation propositions are actually accorded to the people concerned (France);

A - 137.33. Ensure that children of minority groups have equal access to education and introduce curricula recognizing their right to use and receive education in their own language (Bulgaria);

A - 137.34. Modify the law on oil industries to reflect the opinion of the ECOWAS court, ensuring that the new legislation includes specific protection of the rights of communities affected by the activities of these companies (Spain).

138. The following recommendations did not enjoy the support of Nigeria:

N - 138.1. Amend and review all legislation and policies, including the Same-Sex Marriage Bill, with a view to decriminalize LGBTI persons (Austria);

N - 138.2. Revise laws discriminating against LGBTI persons, including refraining from signing into law any new legislation criminalizing LGBTIs (Czech Republic);

N - 138.3. Establish policies and procedures that protect the human rights and security of all Nigerians including LGBT persons, their families and associates (United States of America);

N - 138.4. Ensure the universality of human rights, safeguarding and protecting human rights of all Nigerians irrespective of gender, age, sexual orientation, gender identity or religious affiliation (Sweden);

N - 138.5. Ensure that no legislation discriminates between men and women, and enact legislation to prevent violence against people based on sexual orientation (Canada);

N - 138.6. Take steps to ensure that the human rights of all citizens are protected, regardless of their religion, sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);

N - 138.7. Consider the adoption of the necessary measures to eradicate discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (Argentina);

N - 138.8. Release all persons imprisoned or detained on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria);

N - 138.9. Repeal all provisions that give rise to discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (France);

N - 138.10. Adopt measures to combat discrimination against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity, and decriminalize sexual acts between consenting adults of the same



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sex, in order to bring its legislation in line with the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay).

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