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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

South Africa

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of South Africa was held at the 16th meeting on 10 May 2017. The delegation of South Africa was headed by Mr John Jeffery, Deputy Minister Department of Justice and Constitutional Development South Africa. At its 18th meeting held on 12 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on South Africa.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of South Africa: Iraq, Burundi and Germany.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of South Africa:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/ZAF/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/ZAF/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/ZAF/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to South Africa through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 19 May 2017]

- A. Presentation by the State under review
- B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 102 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

6. **The following recommendations will be examined by South Africa which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 6.1. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso); (Niger); (Uganda); (Philippines); (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.2. **Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);**
- 6.3. **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka); (Sudan);**
- 6.4. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal); (Germany); (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.5. **Ratify without delay the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 6.6. **Become a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Albania); (Central African Republic); (Iraq);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain); (Denmark); (Italy); (Lebanon); (Montenegro); (Senegal); (Burkina Faso); (Portugal); (Philippines); (Germany);**
- 6.8. **Promptly ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Guatemala);**
- 6.9. **Ratify protocols as committed to, including the Optional Protocol to the International Convention against Torture (Austria);**
- 6.10. **Become party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Albania); (Togo);**
- 6.11. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment signed in 2006 (Brazil);**
- 6.12. **Continue taking measures to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment including steps towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia);**
- 6.13. **Intensify its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment including through holding multi-stakeholder consultations on a possible National Preventive Mechanism model most suitable for South Africa (Rwanda);**
- 6.14. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, with a view to establishing a National Preventive Mechanism against Torture (Chile);**
- 6.15. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism (Hungary);**
- 6.16. **Ratify, before the next UPR cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and adopt measures to improve access to justice, redress and rehabilitation for victims of torture (Czechia);**

- 6.17. Take all necessary measures to ensure that all reports of ill-treatment and torture in prisons and centres of detention are adequately investigated, and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Estonia);
- 6.18. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to open up for international inspections of places of detention (Norway);
- 6.19. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (Spain); (Philippines); (Portugal);
- 6.20. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on communications procedure (Spain); (Portugal); (Montenegro);
- 6.21. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Belgium); (Germany);
- 6.22. Accede to and implement the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions (Kenya);
- 6.23. Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Australia);
- 6.24. Promptly ratify the 1989 ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (No.169) (Guatemala);
- 6.25. Strengthen domestic efforts to tackle modern slavery of children and rural workers, including through ratification of the ILO Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.26. Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);
- 6.27. Reconsider the announcement of its possible withdrawal from the Rome Statute (Peru);
- 6.28. Reconsider the decision to withdraw from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Greece);
- 6.29. Uphold its commitment to and obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Czechia);
- 6.30. Continue its active engagement with the UN Human Rights mechanisms (Azerbaijan);
- 6.31. Facilitate the visit of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Congo);
- 6.32. Accept the request for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (Uruguay);
- 6.33. Establish a standing inter-ministerial committee to improve coordination in relation to human rights reporting, and follow up on implementation of recommendations (Ireland);
- 6.34. Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

- 6.35. Ensure sufficient resources to the so-called Chapter 9 institutions which, as independent oversight bodies, serve a crucial purpose in upholding the rule of law and good governance (Finland);
- 6.36. Continue strengthening South Africa's national human rights institutions in accordance with its constitution in order for them to be able to exercise their powers and execute their functions impartially and independently (Indonesia);
- 6.37. Provide adequate financial resources to the Human Rights Commission to enable it to carry out its work (Uganda);
- 6.38. Establish an effective and independent national mechanism for the prevention of torture according to the criteria of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Switzerland);
- 6.39. Develop an independent child's rights monitoring mechanism and allocate adequate financial resources to ensure effective implementation of the relevant international obligations (Mongolia);
- 6.40. Continue to adequately fund the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), and to refine its consolidated planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to support the MTSF's effective implementation (Singapore);
- 6.41. Commit to procurement and e-governance reforms, including the full implementation of the Open Government Partnership National Action Plan and a permanent dialogue mechanism with civil society (United States of America);
- 6.42. Pursue initiatives within the framework of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (Ecuador);
- 6.43. Expedite the implementation of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill and a national action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Spain);
- 6.44. Expedite the adoption of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill (Madagascar);
- 6.45. Expedite the adoption of the Hate Crime and Hate Speech Bill, ensuring a strong legal framework against such crimes (Norway);
- 6.46. Complete the process to adopt the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill (Cuba);
- 6.47. Expedite the legislative process related to the draft National Action plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Turkey);
- 6.48. Continue efforts in combating racial discrimination, hate speech, accelerate the enactment of the Law concerning hate crime and hate speech, which is presented for general comments (Tunisia);
- 6.49. Adopt law 2016 on Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech and work towards disseminating the culture of coexistence and enhancing the values of tolerance (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.50. Ensure that the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill is in conformity with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to make every effort to expedite its enactment (Uruguay);

- 6.51. Continue to combat hate crime and hate speech, and ensure that the provisions of the draft Bill on the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech cannot be used to restrict the rights of freedom of expression and religion (Estonia);
- 6.52. Ensure proper implementation of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill and the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, once adopted (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.53. Expedite the approval of the draft National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, by the relevant organ, and allocate proper resources for its implementation (Ethiopia);
- 6.54. Accelerate procedures for the adoption of the draft National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Togo);
- 6.55. Consolidate the Draft National Plan of Action for Combating Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.56. Continue efforts towards finalizing the draft National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Namibia);
- 6.57. Take all necessary steps to address xenophobia through legislation, appropriate public awareness programs and promotion of tolerance and cultural diversity, and adopt a National Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Sweden);
- 6.58. Continue to promote effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action by the international community, in order to combat racism (China);
- 6.59. Engage civil society, activists, NGOs, and the media to seek common ground on the draft Hate Crimes bill (United States of America);
- 6.60. Strengthen measures to prevent violence against foreigners. These include comprehensive education and awareness programs regarding xenophobia and the rights of migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, as well as programs that promote inclusion (Canada);
- 6.61. Raise the social awareness against any form of xenophobic and racist thinking and attitude for the benefit of sustainable development and regional stability (Hungary);
- 6.62. Conduct educational campaigns on access to judicial remedies for racial discrimination (Timor-Leste);
- 6.63. Heed the recommendation of the Human Rights Committee to redouble efforts to prevent and eliminate all the manifestations of racism and xenophobia, as well as to improve the policing action in its responses to violence against non-citizens (Honduras);
- 6.64. Improve police responses to violence against foreigners (Central African Republic);

- 6.65. Redouble efforts to prevent and eradicate all manifestations of racism and xenophobia and improve the policing action in its response to violence against refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, among others (Guatemala);
- 6.66. Continue its efforts to prevent and eradicate all manifestations of racism and xenophobia and to improve policing responses to violence against non-nationals (State of Palestine);
- 6.67. Not only work to bring perpetrator to justice, but also establish dialogue among relevant stakeholders to address the root cause of xenophobia (Thailand);
- 6.68. Prosecute perpetrators of crimes motivated by racial discrimination and xenophobia and encourage dialogue amongst communities in conflict (Central African Republic);
- 6.69. Take appropriate action to punish people motivated by racial discrimination and xenophobia (Uganda);
- 6.70. Ensure the investigation of all incidents of hate crimes and hate speech and to prosecute the perpetrators (Israel);
- 6.71. Work to hold perpetrators of xenophobic violence to account (Australia);
- 6.72. Take proper legal measures including compensations on the attacks on foreign nationals resulted in the loss of life and damage to property in parts of the country (Ethiopia);
- 6.73. Continue efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and racism, in particular with respect to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants (Senegal);
- 6.74. Continue its efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism against non-citizens (Bangladesh);
- 6.75. Redouble its efforts to prevent and eliminate all signs of racism and xenophobia (Central African Republic);
- 6.76. Fight against all forms of xenophobia and reject discrimination against migrants (Chad);
- 6.77. Take adequate measures to combat acts of racism and xenophobia against non-nationals (Congo);
- 6.78. Strengthen its policy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.79. Take all additional measures to prevent and eradicate all manifestations of any form of racism and xenophobia against non-citizens, including refugees, asylum seekers and migrants (Greece);
- 6.80. Take measures to prevent risks of violence against foreigners, migrants or asylum seekers (France);
- 6.81. Take all required measures to halt the exploitation of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and facilitate their integration into society (Turkey);
- 6.82. Prevent racial discrimination and other forms of expression with xenophobic overtones against foreigners (Kenya);

- 6.83. Strengthen measures to prevent and eradicate all manifestations of discrimination, xenophobia and violence against foreign nationals (Rwanda);
- 6.84. Continue its efforts aimed at combating racism and racial discrimination and xenophobia (Libya);
- 6.85. Promote dialogue within the communities with a view to face the root causes of discrimination and violence (Guatemala);
- 6.86. Exert additional efforts to combat discrimination and xenophobia (Iraq);
- 6.87. Step up measures aiming at addressing the systematic attacks on immigrants (Mozambique);
- 6.88. Continue the improvement of the socio-economic development strategies and plans in order to avoid xenophobia and other forms of intolerance toward foreigners in South Africa (Ukraine);
- 6.89. Enhance the prevention, investigation and prosecution of violent crimes against individuals belonging to vulnerable groups (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.90. Consider expanding the policy of affirmative action to coloured population (Peru);
- 6.91. Protect persons with albinism from violence, abductions, discrimination and stigmatization (Portugal);
- 6.92. Protect people with albinism (Congo);
- 6.93. Take measures to protect people with albinism and to develop educational campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Israel);
- 6.94. Thoroughly investigate and prosecute reported incidents of abductions and killings of persons with albinism (Sierra Leone);
- 6.95. Include in its action plans the protection of persons with albinism (Honduras);
- 6.96. Strengthen the protection of people with albinism from violence, abduction, discrimination, stigmatisation and related intolerance (Mauritania);
- 6.97. Engage NGOs on the LGBTI Task Team and update and implement the national LGBTI strategy (United States of America);
- 6.98. Develop policies, plans and information campaigns to eradicate at all levels the stereotypes and discrimination against people based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, focused particularly on public officials and those in charge of law enforcement (Chile);
- 6.99. Strengthen the protection of LGBTI persons against stigmatization, harassment and discrimination by promoting tolerance for sexual diversity and different gender identities and by clearly classifying acts of violence against these persons as hate crimes (Belgium);
- 6.100. Take urgent measures for the investigation and effective punishment of perpetrators of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons (Argentina);

- 6.101. Take steps to ensure prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of violence against persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Israel);
- 6.102. Strengthen its system for monitoring, reporting and analyzing crimes of violence and discrimination against individuals based on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Netherlands);
- 6.103. Consider giving priority attention to indigenous peoples, in particular with reference to language, education and land redistribution (Peru);
- 6.104. Increase the efficiency and the systematic implementation of the law on the development of mining resources, in the field of employment, housing, social development and protection of the environment (Cabo Verde);
- 6.105. Continue to develop and implement a framework that holds companies accountable, particularly those in the extractive sector, for human rights violations and environmental degradation for their operations (Philippines);
- 6.106. Define and enforce regulations to ensure that companies comply with international and national standards relating to human rights, labor, the environment and others (Togo);
- 6.107. Continue to combat violence and crime in large cities (Angola);
- 6.108. Strengthen its efforts against the excessive use of force by police forces (Cabo Verde);
- 6.109. Revise laws and policies regarding public order policing and the use of force, including lethal force by law enforcement officials (Greece);
- 6.110. Take further action regarding oversight and training for security forces in human rights, including to address violence related to hatred against foreigners, and making sure security forces carrying out law enforcement duties comply with UN Standards (Austria);
- 6.111. Redouble efforts to reduce the use of excessive force by Police, through a comprehensive effort to educate policemen on proper procedure, and prosecute those law enforcement officials who persist (Iceland);
- 6.112. Take effective measures to prevent the excessive use of force and to protect the human rights of persons in detention facilities (Holy See);
- 6.113. Improve conditions in detention centres and avoid overcrowding, as well as the detention of migrants (Mexico);
- 6.114. Ensure that the Independent Police Investigative Directorate investigates all allegations of torture (Germany);
- 6.115. Step up its efforts to improve legal aid for destitute people in order to guarantee access to justice and a fair trial for all (Burundi);
- 6.116. Ensure that bills relating to traditional courts and traditional leaders, currently under discussion, are in conformity with South Africa's international commitments (France);
- 6.117. Continue to pay further attention to the improvement of the rule of law (Russian Federation);
- 6.118. Continue its efforts to ensure the right to access to information and freedom of expression by adopting regulations that would be in accordance with

both the South African Constitution and South Africa Republic's international treaties and commitments (Poland);

6.119. Review the current text of the Protection of State Information Bill in order to remove any limitations on freedom of expression, including unwarranted persecution of whistle blowers (Sweden);

6.120. Continue the revision of the Protection of State Information Bill so that it fully respects international human rights law, in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression (Switzerland);

6.121. Safeguard that journalists and writers, especially those working for state owned media houses or public broadcasters, can work freely and without fear of reprisal for expressing critical opinions or covering subjects that the Government may find sensitive (Sweden);

6.122. Ensure that all communications surveillance requires a test of necessity and proportionality (Liechtenstein);

6.123. Take the necessary steps to ensure that all operations of intelligence agencies are monitored by an independent oversight mechanism (Liechtenstein);

6.124. Continue the ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking and strengthen measures to protect victims of trafficking (Sri Lanka);

6.125. Closely cooperate with relevant governmental and non-governmental foreign agencies to tackle trafficking in persons and ensure that appropriate protection is rendered to various groups of victims including those of foreign nationals (Thailand);

6.126. Continue the efforts aimed at combating trafficking in persons, particularly women and children in the framework of enforcing national legislation and international conventions that South Africa has ratified (United Arab Emirates);

6.127. Continue measures to combat trafficking in human beings (Azerbaijan);

6.128. Continue its efforts to combat trafficking of persons through the effective implementation of the Prevention and Combatting of Trafficking in Persons Act (Maldives);

6.129. Consider formulating a National Plan of Action on trafficking, with a particular focus on data on trafficking in children (Bangladesh);

6.130. Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, eradicate poverty and improve people's living standards (China);

6.131. Build on its rule of law-tradition to actively combat corruption and other obstacles to the economic, social and cultural rights, civil and political rights of its people (Norway);

6.132. Continue its efforts to implement measures aimed at economic transformation of the country (Pakistan);

6.133. Continue to provide efforts for the enjoyment of the right to work, health, education and food (Russian Federation);

6.134. Continue strengthening social programs in the context of nation building and social cohesion (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 6.135. Continue its efforts in the implementation of the country's National Development Plan (Pakistan);
- 6.136. Continue to consolidate the National Development Plan in the eradication of poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.137. Redouble its efforts in addressing challenges in terms of economic rights, namely to reduce unemployment and to alleviate poverty (Indonesia);
- 6.138. Strengthen its policy and programmatic measures aimed at addressing the big challenges of inequality, poverty and unemployment (Zimbabwe);
- 6.139. Redouble efforts to improve the access of young people and vulnerable groups to decent work (Angola);
- 6.140. Continue programs to foster economic growth and reduce unemployment (Russian Federation);
- 6.141. Continue to ensure effective access to social protection for vulnerable groups (Madagascar);
- 6.142. Continue to implement actions aimed at reducing poverty and inequality (Cuba);
- 6.143. Strengthen its policy to fight poverty in rural areas (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.144. Continue its poverty reduction policy, particularly for vulnerable groups in isolated and rural areas (Djibouti);
- 6.145. Continue its endeavours on development and poverty alleviation throughout the community, notably for vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.146. Take further steps to improve the conditions of vulnerable categories of its population, in particular the children in poverty, facing food insecurity and mistreatments, and disabled people still victims of stigmatization and discrimination (Poland);
- 6.147. Continue its efforts eradicating poverty and inequality (Lebanon);
- 6.148. Continue its efforts to eradicate poverty and social inequality (South Sudan);
- 6.149. Continue its efforts to achieve development, poverty eradication and elimination of racial discrimination (Yemen);
- 6.150. Continue its efforts aimed at the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality (Azerbaijan);
- 6.151. Continue to promote rural development policies for the protection of the rights of peasants and other persons working in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.152. Explore the possibility of a universal basic income in the place of the social protection system already in place, in consultation with all the stakeholders (Haiti);
- 6.153. Expedite the necessary consultative and legislative processes for the establishment of mandatory retirement benefits for all working persons who retire due to old age or disability (Mauritius);

- 6.154. **Build on the progress made to provide adequate housing through such programmes as the Integrated Human Settlement Grant and Urban Settlements Development Grant (Malaysia);**
- 6.155. **Continue efforts to ensure that households, schools and health facilities have access to safe water and sanitation (Djibouti);**
- 6.156. **Continue to enhance the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation, giving special attention to ensuring that all homes, health centers and educational establishments have safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities (Spain);**
- 6.157. **Continue with efforts to enable all households, schools and health centers to have access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Uruguay);**
- 6.158. **Take all the necessary measures to optimize land distribution, while implementing a land reform, providing adequate support and training to beneficiaries, in close consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);**
- 6.159. **Continue taking measures aimed at eliminating historical injustices and inequalities in all sectors, especially in the health and education sectors, in order to improve the living standards of all its people (Namibia);**
- 6.160. **Continue its efforts to improve the health care system (Sudan);**
- 6.161. **Continue efforts to ensure access to quality healthcare to all South Africans in line with efforts to achieve universal healthcare coverage by 2030 (Malaysia);**
- 6.162. **Strengthen the efforts to diminish the gap in health care between rural and urban areas (Holy See);**
- 6.163. **Take effective measures to eliminate the disparity in healthcare provision between rural and urban areas and to improve the quality of health services across the country, including through the adoption of effective legislation and amendments on the national health (Maldives);**
- 6.164. **Continue to address the issue of maternal mortality (Portugal);**
- 6.165. **Consolidate and fully implement programs for preventing and eliminating tuberculosis and engage in international cooperation in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 6.166. **Continue its measures to eliminate discrimination and increase its efforts to tackle HIV infection through ensuring equal access to treatment and support (Japan);**
- 6.167. **Continue the efforts in the fight against HIV by adopting a comprehensive national policy to deal with this epidemic and diseases that are sexually transmitted and tuberculosis (Libya);**
- 6.168. **Increase its efforts in addressing the HIV epidemic (Turkey);**
- 6.169. **Continue programmes to fight HIV/AIDS (Algeria);**
- 6.170. **Strengthen national policies in the area of public health coverage particularly, the fight against HIV/AIDS in rural areas (Angola);**
- 6.171. **Continue implementing measures to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

- 6.172. **Ensure comprehensive sexuality education in school curriculum including on consent, contraception and gender-based violence (Denmark);**
- 6.173. **Improve knowledge among health care workers and adolescents about sexual and reproductive health and rights, including through comprehensive sexuality education that involves men and boys (Iceland);**
- 6.174. **Prevent unwanted pregnancies as provided under the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act (Iceland);**
- 6.175. **Make further efforts for achieving equal and universal access to education (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 6.176. **Increase its activities towards the full realization of the right to education and continue its increasing investment in this field (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 6.177. **Continue to broaden the scope for access and quality of public education, as well as ensuring equal opportunity and leaving no one behind, from primary through secondary to tertiary level (Botswana);**
- 6.178. **Ensure the unconditional access to primary, secondary and tertiary education for all groups of society, irrespective of their socio-economic situation, ethnic background or gender (Germany);**
- 6.179. **Improve the quality of basic education through programs to ensure teachers have adequate content knowledge and appropriate training, as well as by prioritizing the most disadvantaged schools in infrastructure and other improvement programs (Canada);**
- 6.180. **Further increase investment so as to improve education in rural areas (China);**
- 6.181. **Continue to adequately resource its Provincial Schools Build Programme (PSBP) so that more children, particularly those from poor rural communities, can have access to schools that are safe and adequately equipped (Singapore);**
- 6.182. **Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education, including the quality and availability of school facilities, educational materials, teaching staff and curricula, prioritizing the most disadvantaged schools (State of Palestine);**
- 6.183. **Take concrete measures towards ensuring the right to education for all, focusing on decreasing the level of drop-outs and on improving the quality of education (Republic of Moldova);**
- 6.184. **Provide appropriate solutions to the significant decline in the rate of school attendance in secondary education, especially among girls (Mauritania);**
- 6.185. **Prioritize the retention of girls in schools and according them the opportunity and environment to progress at par with their male colleagues (Botswana);**
- 6.186. **Continue providing human rights education, in particular through access to information and the promotion of existing mechanisms for protection and reparation (Ecuador);**
- 6.187. **Adopt measures to ensure inclusive education of persons with disabilities (Israel);**

- 6.188. **Prioritise implementing the right to an inclusive basic education for all children with disabilities (Australia);**
- 6.189. **Continue its efforts in combating all forms of discrimination against women and fighting violence against them and enhancing their presence in higher decision-making positions (Tunisia);**
- 6.190. **Consolidate its ongoing programmes to promote women's empowerment and gender equality (Zimbabwe);**
- 6.191. **Strengthen its efforts to promote gender equality (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.192. **Take urgent measures to repeal laws that discriminate against women in matters such as marriage and family relations (Argentina);**
- 6.193. **Expedite the enactment of the proposed Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill (Maldives);**
- 6.194. **Adopt as soon as possible the Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill (Spain);**
- 6.195. **Step up its fight against gender-based discrimination and violence, uproot its social acceptability and increase efforts for the protection of its victims and redress for violations of their rights as well as efforts for accountability of perpetrators (Czechia);**
- 6.196. **Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Philippines);**
- 6.197. **Reduce violence against women through awareness and mobilization campaigns to change social norms; significantly strengthen legal accountability in cases of violence against women; and improve national strategic planning to mobilize resources and improve coordination in combatting violence against women (Canada);**
- 6.198. **Implement a national strategy to modify or eradicate, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, harmful practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women (Uruguay);**
- 6.199. **Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women, also by adopting and implementing effective measures on the issue; ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate help and perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);**
- 6.200. **Work to eradicate harmful cultural or traditional practices against women and girls by conducting educational campaigns, encouraging reporting of cases and publically denouncing such practices; through urgently providing an adequate budget for the implementation of key measures of the Domestic Violence Act; and through strengthening the systematic and comprehensive collection of disaggregated data related to the incidence of all forms of violence against women, including femicide and intimate partner violence, and to use this data to inform its policy responses and monitoring (Ireland);**
- 6.201. **Take all necessary measures to safeguard the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, including combatting sexual and gender-based violence (Estonia);**
- 6.202. **Continue to combat gender-based violence (Djibouti);**

- 6.203. Strengthen efforts undertaken to combat violence against women (France);
- 6.204. Conduct a thorough investigation of the root causes of gender-based violence, and base future policy interventions on its results (Norway);
- 6.205. Strengthen its measures to address the serious and ongoing issue of violence against women, while taking on board the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (Japan);
- 6.206. Ensure implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, especially on violence against women (Namibia);
- 6.207. Render operational and grant with adequate resources the National Council against Gender-Based Violence and develop a multi-sectoral national strategic plan on this issue (Spain);
- 6.208. Adopt a comprehensive national plan to address comprehensively the problem of gender violence, physical, psychological and sexual, providing to all relevant public servants the sufficient resources to implement these policies, taking into account the specific circumstances of women and girls who suffer from the most serious vulnerability (Chile);
- 6.209. Set in place a comprehensive, national coordinated strategy to address gender based violence in order to ensure the implementation of the legal framework and to tackle the high prevalence of sexual and gender based violence, including against children (Finland);
- 6.210. Develop a comprehensive, multi-sectoral national strategic plan on gender-based violence (Netherlands);
- 6.211. Revive efforts to develop a National Action Plan on combating gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 6.212. Revive efforts to develop a national strategic plan on gender-based violence and ensure appropriate resources for its implementation (Slovenia);
- 6.213. Adopt additional measures to combat all kinds of gender-based violence and to enforce the existing legislation on the matter, by, inter alia, promoting awareness campaigns and providing appropriate care of women and girls victims of violence (Brazil);
- 6.214. Develop comprehensive policies and programs on gender-based violence, including training of security forces, prosecutors and judges in order to properly deal with those cases (Israel);
- 6.215. Undertake continued and enhanced efforts to protect and provide redress to women suffering from violence and to continue raising awareness, through training and other means, in the judicial system, including the police, of the necessity to act against all cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including on the grounds of real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or expression (Sweden);
- 6.216. Carry out a national outreach campaign for the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence which includes information on the rights of victims (Mexico);
- 6.217. Increase efforts in guaranteeing women's access to justice, protection and other remedies and put in place stronger mechanisms to protect women and girls against gender-based violence and provide redress to victims (Austria);

- 6.218. Deploy the necessary efforts to improve the functioning of the courts dealing with sexual crimes in the country, while intensifying public awareness-raising campaigns aimed at reducing the under-utilisation of these courts (Haiti);
- 6.219. Reinforce its efforts to ensure thorough investigation and prosecution of crimes of gender-based and domestic violence and guarantee access to justice for victims (Mongolia);
- 6.220. Allocate sufficient resources to implement its youth policy to ensure meaningful use of youth delegates participating in international fora, and inclusion of youth in rural areas and strengthen political impartiality and independence of youth representation¹ (Denmark);
- 6.221. Harmonize legislation in order to ensure that the minimum age of marriage is increased to eighteen years for boys and girls, without exception (Haiti);
- 6.222. Implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child through the harmonization of its national laws to ensure that the minimum age for marriage is established at 18 years for both girls and boys and remove barriers to birth registration (Kenya);
- 6.223. Increase the age of marriage to 18 for both boys and girls and harmonize legislation to this effect (Sierra Leone);
- 6.224. Harmonise the South African legislation to ensure that the minimum age for marriage was established at 18 years for both boys and girls (Zambia);
- 6.225. Ensure in national legislation that the minimum age for marriage is 18 years for both girls and boys and take all necessary measures to prevent and eliminate child sex tourism and exploitation of child labour (Slovenia);
- 6.226. Revise the ‘Children’s Act’ in order to set the minimum age for marriage to 18 years for both boys and girls (Belgium);
- 6.227. Take all necessary measures to end sexual and gender-based violence, especially by developing adequate gender sensitive training programmes for law enforcement agencies, the national prosecuting authority and judicial officers, and by adopting specific legislation addressing the practice of ukuthwala (child marriage) (Germany);
- 6.228. Develop specific measures to educate society and enforce existing legislation addressing the practice of ukuthwala and other customary practices leading to forced and child marriages (Hungary);
- 6.229. Continue efforts to combat sexual violence against children (Algeria);
- 6.230. Steps up its efforts to prevent harmful practices carried out on children (Timor-Leste);
- 6.231. Amend the Children’s Act with the aim of prohibiting virginity tests on children, irrespective of their age (Zambia);
- 6.232. Make additional efforts to combat child labour and guarantee children the enjoyment of the rights that are guaranteed to them in accordance with international standards (Iraq);

¹ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Allocate sufficient resources to implement its youth policy to ensure meaningful use of youth delegates, inclusion of youth in rural areas and strengthen political impartiality and independence of youth representation (Denmark)”

- 6.233. **Adopt legislation to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in the private sphere (Israel);**
- 6.234. **Expedite the adoption of legislation to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment in the home, including “reasonable chastisement” and ensure that those who perpetrate corporal punishment are held accountable (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.235. **Ensure registration of all children at birth as well as delayed registration of children that have not been registered at birth (Czechia);**
- 6.236. **Further engage in facilitating administrative procedures for birth registration, especially for disadvantaged children coming from rural and poor areas (Serbia);**
- 6.237. **Review and amend all legislation and regulations relevant to birth registration and nationality to ensure their full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Albania);**
- 6.238. **Review and amend all legislation and regulations relevant to birth registration and nationality to ensure their full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Liechtenstein);**
- 6.239. **Review its relevant legislation and regulations on birth registration to ensure their full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Portugal);**
- 6.240. **Ensure birth registration of all children born on South African territory, regardless of the immigration status or nationality of the parents (Mexico);**
- 6.241. **Amend legislation and regulations in order to ensure universal birth registration for children born in its territory (Turkey);**
- 6.242. **Continue ensuring that unaccompanied migrant children entering South Africa are kept in child and youth care centres and treated as children in need to care and protection (Holy See);**
- 6.243. **Refrain from deprivation of citizenship through blocking of identity documents and establish a dedicated procedure to identify stateless persons (Hungary).**
- 7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of South Africa was headed by Mr John JEFFERY, Deputy Minister, of Justice and Constitutional Development and composed of the following members:

- Mr. L Landers, Deputy Minister, Department of International Relations and Cooperation;
- H.E. Ms Nozipho MXAKATO-DISEKO Ambassador/ Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of South Africa to the UN Geneva;
- Ms Tsholofelo TSHEOLE Counsellor: Political South African Permanent Mission Geneva;
- Ms Ncumisa NOTUTELA, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of South Africa to the UN in Geneva;
- Dr Clinton SWEMMER Counsellor: Political South African Permanent Mission Geneva;
- Ms Yatasha NAIDOO First Secretary Political South African Permanent Mission Geneva;
- Ms Sibongile RUBUSHE: Counsellor Political;
- Ms Mpho SOMHLABA: First Secretary Political;
- Dr Lindiwe MAKUBALO: Minister: Health;
- Mr Kgomotso LETOABA: Minister: Labour;
- MR. Zahir AMIEN Director/ Head of Office Department of International Relations and Cooperation South Africa;
- Adv. E. PICARA Deputy Chief State Law Adviser Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, South Africa;
- Adv. Ooshara SEWPAUL Deputy Chief State Law Adviser Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, South Africa;
- Ms C NOAH Deputy director (Multilateral) Department of Arts & Culture, South Africa;
- Ms L GRAHAM Chief Director International Relations Department of Arts & Culture, South Africa;
- Mr R BESTER Chief Director International Relations Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs, South Africa.