

Responses to Recommendations

SOUTH SUDAN

Review in the Working Group: 10 May 2011¹
 Adoption in the Plenary: 23 September 2011

South Sudan’s responses to recommendations (as of 19.03.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	No addendum	The delegation of South Sudan stated accepting the 4 recs. put forward to them but did not respond to the 29 put forward to both Sudan and them	Accepted: 4 Rejected: 0 No clear position: 0 Pending: 29

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/18/16:

84. At the request of the State under review, in view of upcoming constitutional arrangements, recommendations put forward to Sudan and South Sudan or to the parties of the CPA have been clustered as follows:

A - 84.1. Make every effort to preserve the climate of peace achieved by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement during the six years of transition (Djibouti);

A - 84.2. Continue to work with regional and international partners to ensure amicable solutions to remaining post-referendum issues (Ethiopia);

A - 84.3. Remain committed to negotiations to resolve pending areas of disagreement (Syria);

A - 84.4. Continue negotiations with a view to a peaceful resolution of pending questions (Djibouti);

A - 84.5. Continue negotiations to reach agreement on pending issues such as border and natural resources (Lebanon);

¹ At the time of Sudan’s review, South Sudan did not exist. However, some members of the delegation of Sudan took part as representatives of South Sudan. Therefore, some recommendations made during the review of Sudan were addressed to South Sudan.

- A - 84.6. Continue negotiations with a view to peacefully settling the remaining stipulations of the CPA, particularly with regard to issues like border demarcation, foreign debts, oil and water sharing and citizenship, with the understanding that nobody will be stateless (Somalia);
- A - 84.7. Maintain the peaceful atmosphere that was created by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement throughout the six years of the transitional period, by taking measures to reduce tension and all parties should refrain from taking any unilateral steps that would undermine the purpose of the Agreement (Somalia);
- A - 84.8. Guarantee the human rights of citizens under the new Constitutions and establish effective mechanisms to ensure these are respected, including through the establishment of a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (United Kingdom);
- A - 84.9. Draft their Constitutions in an inclusive process with the participation of civil society, women and minorities. Also, ensure that the new Constitutions include a catalogue of human rights, in particular the freedom of speech and assembly, and take the multiethnic and multireligious background of their population into account (Austria);
- A - 84.10. Bring all constitutional provisions and relevant laws into line with the CPA and international obligations (Norway);
- A - 84.11. Strengthen cooperation with all the mechanisms of this Council (Austria);
- A - 84.12. Cooperate in the follow-up to this review (Austria);
- A - 84.13. Continue to fully cooperate with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan (France);
- A - 84.14. Strengthen the capacity to adequately protect and promote human rights in cooperation with OHCHR (Norway);
- A - 84.15. Consider establishing national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (India);
- R - 84.16. Ratify, without limiting reservations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol (Austria);
- A - 84.17. Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Austria);
- A - 84.18. Repeal all laws that discriminate against women (Austria);
- R - 84.19. Ensure that after independence, no one will be discriminated against because of their origin from the other State, respectively (Austria);
- R - 84.20. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to the definitive abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 84.21. Adhere to the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol and to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- A - 84.22. Strengthen awareness of and respect for human rights within the armed forces, police and judiciary (Norway);
- A - 84.23. Respect the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly by allowing human rights defenders, political dissidents and journalists to express their views freely in line with international human rights law (United Kingdom);
- A - 84.24. Take concrete steps to ensure freedom of the media and investigate any intimidation and arbitrary detention of journalists and human rights defenders with a view to bringing such practices to an end (Norway);

A - 84.25. Adopt legislation and measures to allow the free practice of religions in Sudan and in South Sudan (Lebanon);

A - 84.26. Foresee measures that would guarantee the right to their religions to groups that will become minorities in both countries after the birth of the new State, namely Muslims in South Sudan and non-Muslims in (north) Sudan (Somalia);

A - 84.27. Consider measures aimed at ensuring freedom of religion for groups which will become minorities in the two countries after the emergence of the new State (Djibouti);

A - 84.28. In light of exceptional circumstances, appeal to the international community for its consent to cancelling Sudan's debt, which would constitute remarkable progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, ensure conditions of an equitable economic development and have a positive impact on the enjoyment of human rights for millions of Sudanese (Djibouti);

A - 84.29. Appeal to the international community to take individual and collective initiatives to exempt the debts of Sudan (Somalia).

85. At the request of the State under review, in view of upcoming constitutional arrangements, recommendations put forward to South Sudan, have been clustered as follows:

A - 85.1. Complete its transition from a militarized society to a democratic system based on the rule of law under civilian rule (Norway);

A - 85.2. Increase the efforts in the field of civil protection in the transition period (Norway);

A - 85.3. Adhere to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols and endorse the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups (France);

A - 85.4. To South Sudan to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy).

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