

Responses to Recommendations

SUDAN

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

Sudan's responses to recommendations (as of 06.01.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
No response, all pending	Out of the 189 ¹ pending, 155 accepted, 4 accepted in part ² and 39 rejected	The delegation of South Sudan stated accepting the 4 recs. directed to them	Accepted: 163 Rejected: 39 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

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

A - 83.1. Ratify as soon as possible the main international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party

R - and issue a standing invitation (Japan);

A - 83.2. Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);

R - 83.3. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);

R - 83.4. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and take the necessary steps to remove the death penalty from Sudan's justice system (Australia);

A - 83.5. Consider ratifying core universal human rights instruments, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil);

¹ The Government of Sudan responded only to the recommendation directed to them and to both governments and parties to CPA, that is 189 recommendations.

² Recommendations n° 83.1, 83.6, 83.7, 83.9, 83.14, 83.94, 83.109, 83.110 and 84.21 were partially accepted but as the delegation clearly explained which part could be accepted and which part could not, we split the 9 recommendations into two, one accepted and one rejected. The total number of recommendations is now 202.

83.6. Sign and ratify

R - the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

A - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

R - and its Optional Protocol;

A - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol (Spain);

83.7. Accede or ratify the following international instruments:

A - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

R - and its Optional Protocol;

A - Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

R - and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ecuador);

A - 83.8. Take appropriate steps to accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Malaysia);

83.9. Ratify

A - the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

R - and its Optional Protocol (Norway, Belgium);

A - 83.10. Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and adopt a law prohibiting female genital mutilations (France);

A - 83.11. Ratify without any limiting reservations the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, as well as repeal all laws that discriminate against women (Finland);1

A - 83.12. Consider acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Republic of Korea);2

A - 83.13. Ratify, without reservations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, and review national legislation in light of its provisions to eliminate all discriminatory laws against women (Uruguay);

R - 83.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate with this court, A - and ratify other key human rights treaties including the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Australia);

R - 83.15. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Poland);

R - 83.16. Cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court and its Prosecutor and provide it with the necessary support pursuant to Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) (Switzerland);

R - 83.17. Cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court (Austria);

A - 83.18. Incorporate robust provisions for the protection of human rights in the new Constitution, including articles on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities (Canada);

A - 83.19. Continue to implement the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and ensure the rule of law in the country (Singapore);

A - 83.20. Adjust its national legislation to be compatible with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim National Constitution adopted in 2005, especially the following laws and codes: National Security Act (2010); Press and Printing Act (2009); Volunteer and Humanitarian Work Act (2006); Criminal Code; Criminal Procedure Code (Ecuador);

R - 83.21. Repeal the National Security Act and ensure institutional and legislative reform of the National Intelligence and Security Services, including the establishment of a judicial oversight mechanism (Austria);

R - 83.22. Abolish the 2010 National Security Act (France);

R - 83.23. Amend the 2010 National Security Act, by removing immunities for members of the National Intelligence and Security Services and withdrawing its powers of arrest and detention (Canada);

R - 83.24. Amend the National Security Act so that it conforms with the Interim National Constitution, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);

R - 83.25. Make a serious review of the compatibility of the 2010 National Security Act with international standards in international human rights instruments to which Sudan is a party (Republic of Korea);

R - 83.26. Amend the 2010 National Security Act to ensure that the powers to arrest and detain of the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) are in line with the human rights obligations of Sudan (Switzerland);

R - 83.27. Reform the National Intelligence and Security Service in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, particularly the broad powers of arrest and detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 83.28. Reform the 2009 Press and Publications Act (Austria);

A - 83.29. Bring the 2009 Press and Publications Act in line with its international obligations, and put in place effective enforcement measures (Canada);

A - 83.30. Amend its laws, including those on marriage, custody, divorce, property rights, and indecency, to ensure compliance with international human rights law (Canada);

R - 83.31. Enact a religious freedom act expressly excluding the application of sharia to non-Muslims and decriminalizing apostasy which is considered a crime under the Penal Code (1991) (Spain);

R - 83.32. Revise the 1991 Penal Code and abolish the penalization of apostasy (Poland);

A - 83.33. Adjust legislation and practices affecting women and children to international law obligations assumed by Sudan (Honduras);

A - 83.34. Continue its engagement with the international community to ensure that it delivers on its promises to support the post-referendum political transition (Ethiopia);

A - 83.35. Seek the support of the international community in addressing human rights challenges, including development projects (Pakistan);

A - 83.36. Continue to engage the United Nations with a view to fully benefit from the United Nations Technical Cooperation Programme in the field of human rights (Zimbabwe);

A - 83.37. Continue to avail itself of offers of technical assistance and capacity building from relevant development partners at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels (Malaysia);

A - 83.38. Continue to seek technical cooperation and assistance from the international community and relevant international and regional stakeholders, particularly UNMIS and UNAMID, for support in strengthening its human rights institutions and implementing the UPR recommendations (Thailand);

A - 83.39. Expedite the appointment of members to the Human Rights Commission so that it may initiate its work (Oman);

- A - 83.40. Seek technical assistance through the relevant mechanisms of the United Nations (Azerbaijan);
- A - 83.41. Establish an independent human rights commission (Norway);
- A - 83.42. Expedite the procedures for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the appointment of its members as soon as possible (Turkey);
- A - 83.43. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);
- A - 83.44. Complete the establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights as soon as possible (Thailand);
- A - 83.45. Establish the National Human Rights Commission, as soon as possible, which comprises independent and impartial Commissioners and which is compatible with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- A - 83.46. Establish an appropriate mechanism for the protection and the promotion of children rights (Poland);³
- A - 83.47. Continue efforts to strengthen democracy, good governance, the rule of law and equality (Jordan);
- A - 83.48. Give priority to the promotion and protection of human rights in all policies developed by the Government (South Africa);
- A - 83.49. Continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights and freedoms (Sri Lanka);
- A - 83.50. Clearly voice its intention to guarantee the protection of ethnic and religious minorities and formalize post-referendum agreements on citizenship rights which will safeguard civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights on an equal footing as citizens - regarding people of both northern and southern Sudan origin (Finland);
- A - 83.51. Continue to reinforce the pillars of peace throughout the country, in implementation of the CPA (Kuwait);
- A - 83.52. Take concrete steps to prevent any form of infringement on the human rights of southern Sudanese residing in the north, including by addressing issues of nationality and citizenship in cooperation with the authorities in Southern Sudan (Norway);
- A - 83.53. Redouble efforts to build lasting peace in Darfur by exercising restraint, engaging with the African Union/United Nations peace process in Doha and improving the security situation in which humanitarian workers operate (United Kingdom);
- A - 83.54. Continue to make concerted efforts to find a permanent and peaceful solution to the conflict in Darfur (Zimbabwe);
- A - 83.55. Continue to take the necessary steps aimed at ensuring the delivery of relief assistance to those people in need in Darfur (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 83.56. Continue its efforts aimed at protecting aid workers and relief convoys and take measures against banditry acts (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- A - 83.57. Take the necessary measures to end attacks against civilians and to ensure unimpeded humanitarian access to the camps of internally displaced persons in Darfur, including by lifting the state of emergency (Canada);⁴
- A - 83.58. End the deliberate and indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Darfur and prosecute those responsible for these attacks (Spain);

- A - 83.59. End all indiscriminate attacks against civilians and other violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, especially in Darfur, and bring the perpetrators to justice, ensuring due process (Uruguay);
- A - 83.60. Elaborate a plan and create national mechanisms to combat violence against women in Darfur (Mauritania);
- A - 83.61. Establish national mechanisms to combat violence against women, especially in Darfur (Qatar);
- A - 83.62. Make further efforts to protect and promote women's rights in Sudan (Republic of Korea);⁵
- A - 83.63. Continue its active efforts to promote children's rights, including the implementation of the new law on children promulgated in 2010, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities for children, enhancement of a juvenile court system, and work towards the compulsory registration of births and the eradication of female genital mutilation (Japan);
- A - 83.64. Develop a national plan of action to enforce the rights of children in a comprehensive manner and based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Uruguay);
- A - 83.65. Continue to devote special attention to children in order to realize their best interest (Jordan);
- A - 83.66. Develop a national plan of action for the implementation of children's rights and adopt a holistic child rights approach (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 83.67. Develop a national plan of action for the implementation of children's rights (Australia);
- A - 83.68. Elaborate national legislation for the protection of child rights and create national mechanisms to monitor implementation (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 83.69. Continue its efforts to fight climate challenges with the support of the international community (Bangladesh);
- R - 83.70. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and respond positively to pending requests for visits (Spain);⁶
- R - 83.71. Issue a standing invitation to the human rights special procedures (Ecuador);
- A - 83.72. Cooperate fully with UNAMID in Darfur in order to prevent and prosecute any human rights violations (Italy);
- A - 83.73. Improve cooperation with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan, including on the implementation of the recommendations by the Group of Experts (Austria);
- A - 83.74. Continue to fully cooperate with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan, including with respect to the implementation of recommendations (Canada);
- R - 83.75. Fully cooperate with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan (Spain);⁷
- A - 83.76. Engage civil society in the process of implementation of UPR recommendations (Poland);
- A - 83.77. Intensify programmes to promote the status of women (Algeria);
- A - 83.78. Continue efforts aimed at the improvement of the situation of women and their empowerment (Jordan);
- A - 83.79. Implement programmes and activities to support the empowerment of women and to raise their awareness and capacity to enjoy their rights (United Arab Emirates);

A - 83.80. Further pursue awareness-raising efforts to counter the phenomenon of discrimination against women so that they are not deprived of fundamental rights (Palestine);

A - 83.81. Provide appropriate employment opportunities for women and work to achieve equal wages for men and women (United Arab Emirates);

A - 83.82. Provide appropriate employment opportunities for women, ensuring equal wages for men and women (Bahrain);

A - 83.83. Expand appropriate employment opportunities for women and ensure equal pay for men and women, while taking the necessary measures to promote the participation of women in political life (Egypt);

A - 83.84. Further pursue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of the rights of women and children through further development of legislation and mechanisms in this field (Syria);

A - 83.85. Exert additional efforts in the field of providing care for persons with disabilities and in establishing national mechanisms to enable them to effectively participate in public life, while considering accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Egypt);

R - 83.86. Establish a moratorium on all executions and, eventually, abolish the death penalty (Switzerland);

R - 83.87. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Brazil);⁸

R - 83.88. Establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition (Spain);⁹

R - 83.89. Establish, as soon as possible, a moratorium on the execution of the death penalty with a view to its abolition in the future (Belgium);

R - 83.90. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy);

R - 83.91. Commute death sentences to prison terms (France);¹⁰

R - 83.92. Replace death sentences with an appropriate alternative sanction (Slovenia);¹¹

A - 83.93. For as long as it resorts to the death penalty, respect the relevant international standards, especially the principles stated in Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, and particularly ensure that it will only be applied to the most severe crimes and to individuals who are more than 18 years of age at the time of the act (Belgium);

R - 83.94. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition and
A - immediately stop the imposition of this cruel measure on children (Uruguay);

A - 83.95. Immediately prohibit the death penalty and immediately prohibit its application to minors (Spain 2);¹²

A - 83.96. Abolish the death penalty against juvenile offenders (Italy);

A - 83.97. Consider especially abolishing the death penalty to children under 18 years (Brazil);¹³

A - 83.98. Ensure that no one is executed for a crime that he/she would have committed when he/she was under the age of 18 years, and commute death sentences already pronounced against minors to appropriate alternative sentences (Switzerland);

A - 83.99. Lower the criminal responsibility for children, ban the application of the death penalty to children, and prohibit the recruitment of children as child soldiers and their participation in armed conflict (Palestine);

A - 83.100. Prohibit executions of minors pursuant to the Children's Act of 2010 (France);¹⁴

A - 83.101. Ensure that the death penalty is not carried out at least on persons under 18 years of age (Slovenia);15

R - 83.102. Abolish the death penalty, corporal punishment and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment from its national legislation (Ecuador);

A - 83.103. Take further measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children and women, including training law enforcement officials to deal with sexual violence cases (Brazil);

A - 83.104. Take measures to raise awareness of the police, other authorities, and the general public about gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as women's rights (Finland);16

A - 83.105. Develop and implement national legislation explicitly prohibiting female genital mutilation and ensure its practical enforcement. Enhance school programmes and community education to raise public awareness about the harmful effects of this practice which constitutes a serious form of violence against women and a serious attack on human rights (Ecuador);

A - 83.106. Take all necessary measures to end female genital mutilation, notably regarding prevention, awareness-raising, control and sanctions (Belgium);

A - 83.107. Pass legislation at the federal level to prohibit female genital mutilation and early forced marriages, and ensure that such legislation is enforced in practice (Slovenia);

A - 83.108. Adopt legislative and other measures to explicitly prohibit and eradicate female genital mutilation, and reinforce awareness and education programmes about its harmful effects (Uruguay);

R - 83.109. Abolish the law that legalizes the Sunna and

A - completely eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation through education and awareness campaigns in the communities (Honduras);

A - 83.110. Take appropriate measures to reform its penal code,
R - particularly aiming at eliminating corporal punishment (Brazil);

A - 83.111. Continue to take strong measures to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers (Malaysia);

A - 83.112. Take effective measures to end the recruitment of children into the armed forces and affiliated armed groups, and also fight the forced recruitment and abduction of children by non-State armed groups (Uruguay);

A - 83.113. Take all necessary measures to ensure that all children are released by armed forces and armed groups, and that these children receive all the assistance necessary for their physical and psychological recovery, including special medical care for victims of sexual violence (Slovenia);

A - 83.114. Criminalize the worst forms of child labour and accede to international treaties which ban this practice (Saudi Arabia);

A - 83.115. Adopt national legislation to protect child rights, create follow-up mechanisms, criminalize the worst forms of child labour and accede to international treaties banning this practice (Mauritania);

A - 83.116. Take efforts to organize more training programmes for national personnel working in the areas of judicial affairs and law enforcement, in accordance with international human rights principles (Egypt);

A - 83.117. Train professionals in the area of judicial affairs so as to enable them to perform their role effectively (Palestine);

A - 83.118. Continue to take measures to support the rule of law and ensure that justice is brought to Darfur (Syria);

A - 83.119. Seek technical assistance and capacity-building support from relevant United Nations agencies as well as from other international organizations in the field of human rights, and provide

human rights training for judges, public prosecutors, legal advisors and law enforcement agencies (Turkey);

A - 83.120. Step up human rights education and training for personnel involved in prosecution and law enforcement activities, including the police, armed forces personnel, judges and lawyers (Malaysia);

A - 83.121. Strengthen awareness-raising and training in the human rights area, in particular for judges and law enforcement personnel (Jordan);

A - 83.122. Implement the recently adopted United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) to improve the treatment of female offenders and seek appropriate assistance for its implementation from relevant United Nations agencies (Thailand);

R - 83.123. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility currently fixed at 12 years, in Compliance with its international obligations (France);

A - 83.124. Make all allegations of extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment, as well as grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law the object of effective and independent investigations at the earliest, to bring the perpetrators of these acts to justice, irrespective of their ranks or functions (Switzerland);

A - 83.125. Ensure that those suspected of being responsible for crimes under international law in Darfur are investigated and prosecuted before independent and impartial courts, without resort to the death penalty (Austria);

A - 83.126. Take concrete action to end impunity in Darfur (Norway);

A - 83.127. Enhance measures swiftly to address the issues of impunity, arbitrary arrests and detention, the lack of access to a fair trial and reliance on traditional courts, among others (Japan);

A - 83.128. Adopt strong and decisive measures to punish those responsible for the rape of girls and women (Honduras);

A - 83.129. Adopt all necessary measures to bring the perpetrators of all serious human rights violations in the country to justice (Slovenia);

A - 83.130. Ensure that all allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are duly investigated, and that the perpetrators are brought to justice (Australia);

R - 83.131. Cease to hinder the freedom of movement of UNAMID and humanitarian agencies (Ireland);

A - 83.132. Ensure effective protection of journalists and human rights defenders against intimidation, harassment, arrest and detention (Switzerland);

A - 83.133. Continue applying strategies and plans for the socio-economic development of the country, in particular those aimed at reducing poverty (Cuba);

A - 83.134. Develop, with the assistance of the international community, a long-term strategy to eliminate poverty and improve the standard of living of its people (Singapore);

A - 83.135. Continue measures to increase allocations for poverty reduction and focus further on the rehabilitation of agriculture and infrastructure (Azerbaijan);

A - 83.136. Continue its efforts to fight poverty with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);

A - 83.137. Increase further pro-poor public spending with a view to implementing the poverty eradication strategy (Sri Lanka);

A - 83.138. Ensure fair distribution of national income, taking special account of southern regions, which were hurt by long years of war (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 83.139. Remain committed to helping the poor to access education and health care (Oman);

A - 83.140. Continue to work with WHO and other relevant international organizations to improve access to health care and rebuild health infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas (Singapore);

A - 83.141. Increase efforts to control endemic diseases, which constitute the main reason for the high number of deaths among citizens (Oman);

A - 83.142. Allocate sufficient financial resources to the health sector to improve access to health care and to rebuild health infrastructure (Turkey);

A - 83.143. Take effective measures to improve access to health care, particularly in remote and rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 83.144. Provide access to drinking water for each Sudanese (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 83.145. Take effective measures to ensure accessibility of safe drinking water and access to adequate sanitation facilities, particularly in remote rural areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 83.146. Continue to take steps to decrease child mortality rate (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

A - 83.147. Continue its efforts with regard to the advancement of women's rights, reduction in child mortality and illiteracy rates, and the reintegration of children into their communities (Azerbaijan);

A - 83.148. Continue efforts aimed at ensuring education for all children and make arrangements to improve the performance of the education system (Algeria);

A - 83.149. Devote attention to the education of children and take measures to reduce the rate of dropouts from school (Bahrain);

A - 83.150. Strengthen the capacities and competencies of educational institutions in terms of providing services and rehabilitation to them, especially primary schools (Oman);

A - 83.151. Continue applying programs and measures aimed at guaranteeing universal access to quality education and health services to the population (Cuba);

A - 83.152. Devote attention to the education of children and use education to spread a human rights culture through school curricula (Saudi Arabia);

A - 83.153. Increase the expenditure allocated for education in order that it could be accessible to children across the country (Sri Lanka);

A - 83.154. Increase actions for access to schooling (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 83.155. Take all appropriate measures to eliminate illiteracy throughout the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 83.156. Continue education and awareness-raising programmes in the area of human rights and international treaties (Algeria);¹⁷

A - 83.157. Continue the dialogue with all parties to put an end to the Darfur crisis, which would enable all displaced persons and refugees to return to their home villages and towns (Kuwait);

A - 83.158. Create incentives for the voluntary return of Sudanese nationals who left the country due to the situation of internal violence, including displaced persons, refugees and migrants. Generate and implement Government programmes enabling the economic and social reintegration of these people, especially those in vulnerable situation (Ecuador);

A - 83.159. Seek assistance from the international community to provide the necessary support and coordination among all stakeholders in order to achieve remaining/future programmes for the voluntary return of displaced persons and refugees, as well as development programmes (Palestine);

A - 83.160. Improve, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, the living conditions and safety situation of internally displaced persons by providing access to humanitarian assistance, while ensuring the security of humanitarian workers, and strengthen its protection of women and girls from sexual violence in the camps of the internally displaced (Thailand).

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);

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

A - the Convention against Torture

R - and its Optional Protocol

A - 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).

Notes

- 1 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Take measures to raise awareness of the police, other authorities, and general public about gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as women’s rights, and ratify without any limiting reservations the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, as well as repeal all laws that discriminate against women.”
- 2 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Make further efforts to protect and promote women’s rights in Sudan, and to this end, consider acceding to CEDAW.”
- 3 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Establish the Office of Ombudsman for Children Rights.”
- 4 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Take the necessary measures to end attacks against civilians and to ensure unimpeded humanitarian access to refugee camps in Darfur, including by lifting the state of emergency.”
- 5 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Make further efforts to protect and promote women’s rights in Sudan, and to this end, consider acceding to CEDAW.”
- 6 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures, respond positively to requests for pending visits, and fully cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.”
- 7 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures, respond positively to requests for pending visits, and fully cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.”
- 8 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Consider abolishing the death penalty, especially to children under 18.”
- 9 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “A moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition, and the immediate prohibition of its application to minors.”
- 10 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Commute sentences to death to prison terms and prohibit executions of minors pursuant to the Children’s Act of 2010.”
- 11 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Ensure that the death penalty is not carried out at least on persons under 18 years of age, and replace any death sentences with an appropriate alternative sanction.”
- 12 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “A moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its total abolition, and the immediate prohibition of its application to minors.”
- 13 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Consider abolishing the death penalty, especially to children under 18.”
- 14 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Commute sentences to death to prison terms and prohibit executions of minors pursuant to the Children’s Act of 2010.”
- 15 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Ensure that the death penalty is not carried out at least on persons under 18 years of age, and replace any death sentences with an appropriate alternative sanction.”
- 16 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Take measures to raise awareness of the police, other authorities, and general public about gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as women’s rights, and ratify without any limiting reservations the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, as well as repeal all laws that discriminate against women.”

17 The recommendation was read during the interactive dialogue as “Continue education and awareness-raising programmes in the area of human rights and international treaties to all concerned personnel.”

Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, read our “Methodology”. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org