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

Plurinational State of Bolivia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in Spanish.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fourth session from 4 to 15 November 2019. The review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was held at the 4th meeting, on 5 November 2019. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by the Minister of Justice and Institutional Transparency, H.E. Mr. Héctor Enrique Arce Zaconeta. At its 10th meeting, held on 8 November 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia: Argentina, Democratic Republic of Congo and Italy.
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 the Plurinational State of Bolivia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BOL/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.6/34/BOL/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/34/BOL/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to the Plurinational State of Bolivia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation was honoured to present the progresses of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the field of human rights and highlighted that the national report was the result of a participatory process, which included civil society.
6. The principle of “live well”, established in the Bolivian Constitution, was the guidance for designing and implementing social policies in the country. The State had made such principle operational through the Patriotic Agenda 2025, otherwise known as the General Plan for Economic and Social Development, with the objective of building a more inclusive society, without discrimination, racism, hate, or division.
7. During the last 13 years, the Bolivian Economic Model had prioritized the needs of the population, including historically marginalised groups, through public investment and the equitable distribution of wealth. Since 2008, the country had enjoyed economic stability, low levels of inflation and the highest level of sustained economic growth in the region.
8. Between 2006 and 2018, the extreme poverty rate in the Plurinational State of Bolivia had descended from 37.7%, to 15.2%, lifting out of poverty more than two million two hundred thousand people out of a population of approximately 10 million. During the same period, the Gini index had registered a significant decrease, from 0.60 in 2005 to 0.42 in 2018, the biggest reduction in South America.
9. These achievements were the result of the implementation of public policies specifically targeted at improving the living conditions of all Bolivians. As part of the

implementation of Pillar 3 of the Patriotic Agenda 2025, between 2010 and 2018 public expenditure in the field of education had increased from 10 to more than 23 billion Bolivianos and, in 2019, it represented 11% of the State Budget. The redistribution of the economic surplus derived from the Bolivian economic model allowed more than 10 million students to benefit from the so-called “Juancito Pinto” voucher scheme, which aimed to promote higher rates of school attendance. Additionally, the National Post-Literacy Program called ““Yes, I can continue” brought down the illiteracy rate to 2.4% and allowed 159,135 people over 15 years of age to complete elementary school.

10. Between 2006 and 2016, public investment in the area of health increased from 5.1% to 7.8% of the Gross Domestic Product. In February 2019, the Plurinational State of Bolivia implemented the Unified Health System, which benefitted approximately 5 million of Bolivians by ensuring free access to health for the population not covered by short-term social security. The policies adopted by the Bolivian State increased the life expectancy of the Bolivian population by 9 years for women and 7 years for men. Between 2008 and 2016, the mortality rate in children under 5 years old decreased from 63 to 29 per 1000 live births and chronic malnutrition decreased from 27.1% to 16% in children under 5 years old and from 20.3% to 15.2% in children under 2 years old.

11. With regard to the right to work, the delegation reported that between 2005 and 2017 the unemployment rate had declined from 8.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent, one of the lowest unemployment rates in the region. In addition, the national minimum wage had been increased at a higher rate than the rate of inflation.

12. Between 2014 and 2018, the Plurinational State of Bolivia had built, upgraded, extended and/or renovated 95,990 housing units, allocating around 23 per cent of them to older persons, persons with disabilities or women. During the same period, the “My Water” Programme had guaranteed access to improved water sources to 94% per cent of the urban and 67% of the rural population. Communications coverage had been expanded through the creation of more than 2,500 educational and health telecentres.

13. The delegation welcomed the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas as a crucial tool to fight against discrimination and promote decent living standards in rural areas. It also highlighted that the Bolivian State had promoted a land redistribution policy for indigenous and aboriginal campesino peoples with a special focus on land titling for women.

14. The Plurinational State of Bolivia was one of the sponsor of the United Nation resolution proclaiming 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages. At the regional level, it was promoting the creation of the Inter-American Institute of Indigenous Languages and, at the national level, it had implemented various policies for the protection of indigenous languages. Indigenous languages were part of the national education system and their knowledge was a requirement for working in the public service.

15. The Plurinational State of Bolivia was the first country in South America to ratify the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement). It had also promoted the establishment of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform to facilitate the participation of these groups in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

16. In order to improve access to justice and create a specialized jurisdiction in matters related to individual rights and freedoms, in 2018 22 constitutional chambers had been established within the departmental courts of justice. In 2019, a comprehensive prison census had been completed in order to produce objective statistical information regarding the situation of persons deprived of liberty and develop comprehensive prison policies. With the objective of clarifying the human rights violations occurred between 1964 and 1982, in 2016 the Bolivian State had established a Truth Commission that was now in the process of drafting its final report.

17. With regard to the rights of children and adolescents, the delegation noted the establishment of the Plurinational System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and that, among other measures, the Plurinational State of Bolivia had repealed the norm exceptionally allowing the admission to employment of children under 14 years of age. As a result, the work of children under 14 years was no longer allowed in the country.

18. The delegation concluded by referring to the recent events following the general elections of 20 October. It highlighted the high popular participation in the electoral process and the presence of several international observers and noted that the losing candidate and a civic movement had questioned the results. It stated that, in an effort to alleviate tensions in the country, the government had requested the Organization of American States to carry out a comprehensive audit to verify the transparency and legitimacy of the elections and that such mission, which was currently in the country, would finalize on 12 November.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 90 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Nigeria noted with encouragement the poverty reduction measures implemented by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as well as its fight against corruption, and its efforts to ensure access to justice and combat racism.

21. Pakistan commended the commitment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the welfare and well-being of its people and its efforts to empower women, and reduce malnutrition and infant mortality.

22. Panama welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce poverty and inequality and to ensure access to drinking water. It commended the legislative measures in favour of women.

23. Paraguay praised the adoption of the Comprehensive Multi-sectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to create more shelters for trafficked women in the border areas.

24. Peru acknowledged the leadership of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in protecting the rights of indigenous people. It commended the invitation extended to the Organisation of the American States to audit the recent elections.

25. The Philippines noted the remarkable increase in the expenditure for public education resulting in the improvement of the student enrolment rate, especially of female students.

26. Portugal welcomed the leading role of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in adopting the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people working in rural areas.

27. Qatar valued the measures adopted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in implementing previously accepted recommendations and commended the inclusion of the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality in the Constitution.

28. The Republic of Korea commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the rights of women and children, but remained concerned at the high number of femicide.

29. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing extreme poverty, promoting gender equality and increasing access to health services.

30. The Russian Federation called on all political groups in the Plurinational State of Bolivia to address any existing discord following the recent elections through dialogue and cooperation.

31. Saint Kitts and Nevis welcomed the implementation of the UPR accepted recommendations and the Multi-sectoral Plan to Combat Racism and all forms of Discrimination 2016–2020.

32. Senegal congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its commitment to elaborate a multi-sectorial plan to integrate human rights in its global framework for socio-economic development.
33. Serbia was pleased to note the establishment of the Service for the Prevention of Torture, of the National Anti-Corruption Council as well as other measures in accordance with human rights standards.
34. Singapore commended the establishment of SIPLUS, a national mechanism to coordinate reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and follow up on their recommendations.
35. Slovakia acknowledged the establishment by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Truth Commission and the creation of the Service for the Prevention of Torture.
36. Slovenia welcomed the increase of the minimum working age from 10 to 14 years and encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to continue efforts to eradicate child labor.
37. South Africa congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on halving the number of people living in extreme poverty between 2006 and 2018.
38. Spain was concerned about the events following the general elections of October 20 and reiterated its support to the audit of the electoral process by the Organization of American States.
39. The State of Palestine encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to implement the Plurinational Human Rights Policy and the Human Rights Plan. It welcomed the adoption of the Unified Health System Act.
40. Sweden welcomed the advances of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of poverty reduction and its commitment to strengthen women and indigenous peoples' rights and called for further efforts.
41. Switzerland called on the Plurinational State of Bolivia to guarantee freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and find a solution to the recent elections crisis.
42. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed efforts made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia aimed at fighting inequality, strengthening education and combatting child labor.
43. Timor-Leste commended the adoption of the Children and Adolescents Code, of the Family and Family Procedure Code, and the inclusion of the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality in the Constitution.
44. Trinidad and Tobago commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the areas of poverty reduction, health services, and the fight against racism and discrimination.
45. Tunisia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the creation of the national mechanism for reporting and follow up and of the National Commission for combatting racism and racial discrimination.
46. Ukraine acknowledged the steps taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia on gender equality, non-discrimination, and combatting violence against women and children. It was concerned by the increase in human trafficking.
47. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the adoption of the law allowing transgender citizens to change their personal details in official documents. It was concerned at the shortcomings in the recent elections.
48. The United States of America was concerned by the reported irregularities in recent elections, including irregular vote counting.
49. Uruguay encouraged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to ratify the ILO Convention N°189 on Domestic Workers. It applauded the establishment of the Truth Commission and of the Unified Health System.

50. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote indigenous languages in schools and better access to health services, particularly for women.
51. Viet Nam appreciated the efforts by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, as well as its achievements in reducing extreme poverty.
52. Algeria commended the adoption by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Family and Family Procedure Code, the ratification of treaties on death penalty abolition and international child abduction, and the reduction in extreme poverty.
53. Angola welcomed the adoption by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Family and Family Procedure Code and the establishment of the Unified Health System Act.
54. Argentina congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty.
55. Australia welcomed the establishment of the Truth Commission to investigate human rights violations committed between 1964 and 1982, and the repeal of a law that allowed child labor.
56. Austria commended the establishment of the Truth Commission and the protection of women's rights. It remained concerned at gender-based violence and expected that the electoral process irregularities be resolved.
57. Azerbaijan noted the improvement of basic services in the Plurinational State of Bolivia due to increased public investment, leading to significant poverty reduction.
58. The Bahamas congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its measures to reduce poverty, unemployment and income inequalities; increase public expenditure on health and education; improve justice; and combat corruption violence against women.
59. Bangladesh appreciated the "Productive community economic and social model" of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and acknowledged the efforts in ensuring access to improved water sources and the reduction in the unemployment rate.
60. Belarus noted the Government's efforts to fight against corruption, racism and discrimination, the improvements of the justice system, the reduction of poverty and the increase in social expenditure.
61. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia highlighted the legislative and other measures adopted to enhance the protection of women's rights in the country, including the creation of the Special Office for Combating Violence against Women and the establishment of the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy.
62. The Bolivian State had developed the 2015-2020 Plurinational Human Rights Policy, which included the follow-up to the recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies. This policy had led to the promulgation of the Gender Identity Act, which established the procedure for changing the name, sex and image of transgender persons in official documents. Several initiatives had also been implemented to protect the rights of the youth and of persons with disabilities.
63. Belgium acknowledged the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia since its previous universal periodic review.
64. Bhutan commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the reduction of extreme poverty and noted the increased investments in the health sector and the enhanced access to health.
65. Botswana noted the Patriotic Agenda 2025 with its human rights indicators as well as the adoption of the National Plan to Combat Corruption 2017–2022.

66. Brazil was concerned about the high numbers of cases of trafficking in person in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It welcomed improvements in access to clean water and combating malnutrition.
67. Brunei Darussalam noted that the Multi-Year Housing Shortage Reduction Plan, the New Housing Programme, and the Housing Improvement Refurbishments and Extension Programme prioritized vulnerable families.
68. Burundi welcomed the establishment by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Inter-institutional Coordination Forum for the Drafting, Submission and Defence of Reports and of the Truth Commission and welcomed actions to reduce prison population.
69. Cambodia applauded the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the reduction of extreme poverty, the decline of unemployment and the drop in child labor. It also commended the broadened public health coverage.
70. Canada noted the enviable record of the Plurinational State of Bolivia regarding the participation of women in politics, but noted the increase in political harassment and violence against women.
71. Chile highlighted the progress regarding sexual orientation and gender identity, in particular the adoption of the Law on Gender Identity. It was concerned about the prevalence of violence against women.
72. China welcomed the adoption of the Socio-Economic Development Plan and the reduction in extreme poverty. It appreciated efforts to provide education in remote areas and develop a comprehensive health care system.
73. Colombia urged the Plurinational State of Bolivia to guarantee the security, transparency and credibility of the election process in order to uphold the civil and political rights of its citizens.
74. Costa Rica highlighted the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce inequality and close the gap in access to education between urban and rural areas.
75. Croatia acknowledged the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in providing public health services, but was concerned about the situation of the judicial system and the repression of protests.
76. Cuba highlighted the achievements of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing poverty and combating inequality, expanding access to health services and education and increasing women's representation in the Parliament.
77. Czechia noted the positive measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the area of human rights, in particular the measures to strengthen participation of women in public affairs.
78. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its progress in protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and strengthening the judicial system.
79. Denmark commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its efforts to improve the judicial system, but expressed concerns about prison conditions and the tensions between indigenous peoples' rights and the extraction of natural resources.
80. The Dominican Republic noted the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to make progress on the 2030 agenda, reduce extreme poverty and improve access to drinking water and housing.
81. Ecuador acknowledged the declaration by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Decade for Bolivians of African Descent and the adoption of a protocol to prosecute cases of discrimination.
82. Egypt commended the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to combat poverty, increase wages, reduce unemployment and promote the rights of education and health, especially for women.

83. Fiji commended the decision of the Constitutional Court to abolish the requirement of obtaining a judicial authorization to undergo legal abortion.
84. Finland expressed serious concern about the fact that abortion remained criminalized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia despite some efforts made on this issue during the reporting period.
85. France commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its progress in reducing poverty and violence against women, but was concerned about threats to human rights defenders and violations to the human rights of women and LGBTI people.
86. Gabon commended the legal and institutional measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to eradicate trafficking in persons and tackle unemployment and corruption.
87. Georgia recognized the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to promote and improve women's rights and the adoption of the new Children and Adolescents Code.
88. Germany recognized the progress made by the Plurinational State of Bolivia with regard to providing access to safe water and sanitation.
89. Haiti commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its achievements in the reduction of extreme poverty and wealth inequality.
90. Honduras congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the development of new human rights indicators related to water and sanitation, trafficking and access to justice. It welcomed the adoption of the Children and Adolescents Code.
91. Iceland welcomed the recent action by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to allow for the full exercise of the human rights of persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity without discrimination.
92. India commended the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in reducing extreme poverty and the unemployment rate, increasing access to drinking water and sanitation and ensuring higher representation of women in Parliament.
93. Indonesia welcomed the progress of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the fields of health, education and housing and the adoption of measures to curtail racism and all forms of discrimination.
94. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on its measures to combat racism and discrimination through trainings and awareness-raising campaigns. It also praised efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality.
95. Iraq commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the adoption of public policies aimed to promote economic, social and cultural rights, consolidate economic development and combat poverty.
96. Ireland acknowledged the establishment of the Truth Commission, but expressed concern over reports of violence and excessive use of force by authorities against protesters following the recent elections.
97. Israel highlighted the shrinking civic space in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, including reports about mounting restrictions on the freedom of the press.
98. Italy welcomed the promulgation of the new Family and Family Procedure Code and recognised the advancements in tackling gender-based violence. However, it noted that violence that followed the recent elections raised serious concerns.
99. Kenya commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for ratifying several human rights treaties and implementing the recommendations received in the previous UPR cycle.
100. The Lao People's Democratic Republic congratulated the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its progress in implementing the recommendations received during the previous cycle of the UPR, including on the rights of children and adolescents.
101. Luxembourg welcomed the establishment of the Truth Commission and the legislative progress regarding the rights of the LGBTI community. It remained concerned at the situation of indigenous women and women living in rural areas.

102. Malaysia welcomed the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to improve the livelihood of youth through the implementation of the Multi-sectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Young People.

103. Maldives recognized the measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to reduce poverty and inequalities, as well as the adoption of public policies to improve the standard of living of the population.

104. Mexico welcomed the ratification by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the Protocol of San Salvador and the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty.

105. Montenegro welcomed the measures of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen economic growth, which contributed to the reduction of extreme poverty and the improvement of access to education and health.

106. Myanmar welcomed the measures taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the areas of corruption, poverty reduction, socio-economic development and the rights of women and children.

107. Namibia commended the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the positive impact measures taken during the period under review and welcomed its accession to several international human rights treaties.

108. Nepal welcomed the implementation of the Plurinational Policy and Plan on Climate Change to Live Well and noted the application of human right indicators with a gender focus.

109. Netherlands was concerned about the recent unrest in the Plurinational State of Bolivia following the presidential elections, the high prevalence of violence against women and girls and the lack of access to justice.

110. Nicaragua acknowledged the progress and achievements of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the field of access to formal education, which went from 39.94% in 2006 to 73% in 2016.

111. Niger appreciated the implementation by the Plurinational State of Bolivia of the ten voluntary commitments made during the first Universal Periodic Review and encouraged to continue these laudable efforts.

112. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia stated that it had taken careful note of all recommendations and that the Bolivian State would adopt all the necessary measures to improve the human rights situation in the country.

113. In response to some of the issues raised during the interactive dialogue, the delegation noted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had made efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and develop a judicial career. It also highlighted the recent entry into force of the Act on Streamlining and Reducing the Workload in the Criminal Justice System, which introduced the use of information technology in the criminal justice process; limited the use of pre-trial detention; and established mechanisms to avoid judicial delays.

114. The delegation underscored the high level of political participation of indigenous peoples and women in the country. It acknowledged the existence of high rates of femicides and highlighted the measures implemented to address this situation, including the typification of the crime of femicide and the adoption of the Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing Women a Life Free of Violence. The delegation also reaffirmed the government's firm commitment with the fight against violence against children.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

115. The following recommendations will be examined by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

- 115.1 **Ratify and implement the International Labour Organization’s 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 115.2 **Ratify ILO convention N. 169 (Honduras);**
- 115.3 **Continue efforts to submit all pending national reports to the treaty bodies (Iraq);**
- 115.4 **Cooperate with HRC Special Procedures, by responding timely and properly to mandate holders’ requests (Ukraine);**
- 115.5 **Continue bringing the national legislation in compliance with international human rights standards (Russian Federation);**
- 115.6 **Continue implementing the Plurinational Human Rights Policy 2015–2020 and the Human Rights Plan 2016–2020 (Kenya);**
- 115.7 **Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of national plans and strategies on human rights and take positive measures for vulnerable groups (Senegal);**
- 115.8 **Establish a national mechanism for coordinating and reporting with international human rights mechanisms and monitoring the implementation of their recommendations, with the advancement of the pertinent website (Serbia);**
- 115.9 **Continue strengthening the “Plurinational System for Follow up, Monitoring and Statistics of Recommendations on Human Rights in Bolivia” - SIPLUS Bolivia (Paraguay);**
- 115.10 **Strengthen implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Plan to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (South Africa);**
- 115.11 **Criminalise hate crimes based on race, sexual orientation and gender identity (South Africa);**
- 115.12 **Continue to guarantee the full exercise of human rights without discrimination of any kind, in accordance with the principle of equality and non-discrimination (Fiji);**
- 115.13 **Consolidate efforts to further tackle racism, racial discrimination, and intolerance, inter-alia through effective public campaigns and initiatives and collaboration with other States (Indonesia);**
- 115.14 **Continue working against discrimination through the establishment of specific legislation to fight discrimination based on disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or social status (Honduras);**
- 115.15 **Enhance its efforts to combat acts of discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ persons, guaranteeing their investigation and punishment (Argentina);**
- 115.16 **Strengthen efforts to protect LGBTI persons against violence and discrimination and tackle ongoing impunity for such acts, including through awareness campaigns and training programmes for judicial and legal bodies (Ireland);**
- 115.17 **Continue strengthening its positive policies to promote clean energy for the Living Well and in harmony with Mother Earth (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 115.18 **Take decisive action to respect, protect and fulfil the right to healthy and sustainable environment, including in areas such as water management, safeguarding of natural resources, and the protection of natural reserves (Sweden);**

- 115.19 Continue promoting climate change resilience and adaptation measures that are contributing to guarantee the right to adequate food and standard of living, particularly for the most vulnerable (Viet Nam);
- 115.20 Adopt measures on access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters, in the spirit of the Escazú agreement (Austria);
- 115.21 Take the necessary measures for the good use, management and disposal of hazardous or highly polluting substances in the mining and agricultural industry in order to ensure the right to health of workers in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as protect the food security of the general population (Mexico);
- 115.22 Strengthen its preventive policies and post-disaster recovery policies to mitigate the effects of climate change (Timor-Leste);
- 115.23 Strengthen its policies aimed at disaster risk reduction and preparedness by guaranteeing the full and effective participation of women, children and persons in vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, in the development and implementation of such policies (Fiji);
- 115.24 Strengthen the efforts to prevent episodes of excessive use of the force, arbitrary detention and torture and thoroughly investigate the losses of human lives that occurred during the wave of protests that followed the elections of October 20th (Italy);
- 115.25 Consider to conduct an independent and impartial investigation into allegations of use of excessive force and arbitrary detentions in the context of recent social protests (Portugal);
- 115.26 Investigate in an independent and impartial way cases of excessive use of force and allegations of torture in the context of social protests (Costa Rica);
- 115.27 Implement adequate measures to halt and prevent the use of torture by its State agents (Slovakia);
- 115.28 Conduct thorough investigations into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by its law-enforcement and custodial officers (Slovakia);
- 115.29 Ensure that all professionals, such as doctors, psychologists, social workers and lawyers, who come into contact with torture victims, are trained in offering rehabilitation services to victims of torture and ill-treatment (Denmark);
- 115.30 Amend Law N° 474 in order to grant the Service for the Prevention of Torture with the necessary independence to carry out its work, in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Switzerland);
- 115.31 Respond to the recommendations of the Subcommittee of Prevention of Torture to establish a national preventive mechanism that enjoys complete financial and operational autonomy in the performance of its functions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 115.32 Ensure the financial, legal and other resources necessary to combat prison overcrowding, judicial backlogs and long periods of pre-trial detention (Sweden);
- 115.33 Eliminate the excessive use of pre-trial detention and its duration, as well as of arbitrary detention by law enforcement forces in the context of the repression of protest demonstrations (Croatia);
- 115.34 Develop and implement violence prevention programmes and complaints mechanisms (Ukraine);
- 115.35 Take necessary steps to ensure violence and hate speech against LGBTI persons are investigated and prosecuted, and that perpetrators are held to account (Australia);

- 115.36 Continue its training activities for officials in law enforcement and justice system in its efforts to combat racism and all forms of discrimination (Saint Kitts and Nevis);
- 115.37 Continue the implementation of the judiciary reform (Senegal);
- 115.38 Develop its institutional capacities and allocate sufficient financial resources to guarantee access to an independent justice, in particular for disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, in line with Target 16.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);
- 115.39 Strengthen judicial independence, including by instituting legal protections for judges and electoral officials so they are not arbitrarily dismissed for issuing rulings unfavourable to the government (United States of America);
- 115.40 Ensure the independence of the judiciary and allocate sufficient resources for it to function effectively and expeditiously (Austria);
- 115.41 Adopt measures to improve the safeguarding of the rule of law, by ensuring the independency and transparency of the Constitutional Tribunal and the Supreme Court, in accordance with international human rights standards and in line with SDG 16 (Netherlands);
- 115.42 Strengthen the independence and the impartiality of the judiciary through the institutional appointment of judges and prosecutors (Peru);
- 115.43 Ensure the independence of the judicial system and improve the efficiency and credibility of the judicial and the penitentiary systems, in particular by increasing resources, and training staff on the respect of human rights (France);
- 115.44 Initiate a comprehensive set of measures to address existing inefficiencies within the judicial system including ensuring efficient prosecution and crime prevention while guaranteeing judicial independence, including that of the constitutional court (Germany);
- 115.45 Improve the government's respect for the independence of judges and the judiciary (Israel);
- 115.46 Reinforce existing legislation to ensure a fair judicial treatment and the independence of the judiciary (Italy);
- 115.47 Strengthen the Public Defender Service and provide it with adequate and sustainable resources to fulfil its mandate (Bahamas);
- 115.48 Take steps to reduce backlogs and increase the technical capacity of officials to advance access to justice for victims, as well as to continue with proposed reforms to modernize and improve the judicial system (Canada);
- 115.49 Consider repealing legal provisions that limit the access to justice of persons with disabilities (Brazil);
- 115.50 Ensure more effective access to justice for the vulnerable groups, particularly, victims of gender-based violence (Montenegro);
- 115.51 Allocate sufficient resources to strengthen the capacity of the justice system to respond to victims of violence against women and girls to ensure effective investigations and combat the high level of impunity in this field, in line with SDG 5 (Netherlands);
- 115.52 Strengthen its efforts to end impunity for violence against women, in particular, by ensuring the independence and impartiality of its judiciary system (Republic of Korea);
- 115.53 Continue its on-going measure to combat corruption (Myanmar);
- 115.54 Continue to adopt anti-corruption plans such as the National Plan to combat corruption 2017–2022 (Syrian Arab Republic);

115.55 Promote adequate allocation of human and material resources for independent exercise of the constitutional functions of the three powers of the State, including actions to prevent corruption, also ensuring the independence of the media (Brazil);

115.56 Provide all necessary support to the Truth Commission, including access to the archives of its armed forces and law enforcement agencies (Slovakia);

115.57 Make greater efforts to allocate sufficient resources to the Truth Commission, guaranteeing the independent investigation of human rights violations occurred during the dictatorship, from a human rights based approach that keeps the victims at its centre (Uruguay);

115.58 Continue enhancing measures aimed at investigating human rights violations perpetrated between 1964 and 1982, and establish full compensation for the victims (Argentina);

115.59 Strengthen the Truth Commission to enable it to deliver prompt results (Austria);

115.60 Guarantee political rights in Bolivia, by proceeding to a second round in the presidential elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

115.61 Commit to respect the findings of international audits of the October 20th election and their determinations whether it was genuinely free and fair, transparently investigate allegations of election irregularities, and refrain from declaring a winner until these measures have been fulfilled (United States of America);

115.62 Take appropriate measures so that the will of the people is expressed in a free, fair, and transparent electoral process (Canada);

115.63 Immediately implement reforms to strengthen electoral procedures, increase transparency, and ensure the independence of electoral authorities, in order to restore faith in Bolivia's elections. Bolivia should consult closely with civil society groups, the OAS, and the international community on these reforms (United States of America);

115.64 Fully address serious concerns regarding the vote counting in the recent presidential elections and- with respect to the Preliminary Report of the Election Observation Mission of the Organization of American States- to establish strict rules for election campaign, campaign finance and the rules for vote counting (Czechia);

115.65 Ensure full and equal participation in political and public affairs, free of discrimination and exclusion (Israel);

115.66 Strengthen the resources and independence of the plurinational electoral body (France);

115.67 Amend legal requirements, in particular Law 351 and Supreme Decree 1597, that restrict the rights of civil society to peaceful assembly and association (Sweden);

115.68 Guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights to assembly and association for all Bolivians, in accordance with the State's obligation under international human rights law (Colombia);

115.69 Advance in the implementation of a public policy, normative framework and operational mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders and provide public recognition of their work (Spain);

115.70 Take administrative, judicial and legislative action to protect human rights defenders from attacks, intimidation and repression, including by government authorities (Australia);

- 115.71 Set up government policies that create a safe and respectful environment for the work of human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders and environmental defenders (Belgium);
- 115.72 Take concrete action on the protection of human rights defenders from harassment and intimidation. Bolivia must ensure that human rights defenders, including indigenous representatives, have the right to freedom of expression and develop their Indigenous and Aboriginal Campesino Justice system (Finland);
- 115.73 Foster an environment in which human rights defenders can freely carry out their legitimate human rights work and publicly recognize human rights defenders as legitimate and vital actors in society (Iceland);
- 115.74 Advance in adopting measures for ensuring protection of Human Rights Defenders (Chile);
- 115.75 Ensure that human rights and environmental rights defenders, including those critical towards government policies and views, can pursue their activities without intimidation (Sweden);
- 115.76 Continue ensuring the independence of the media and upholding freedom of expression (Timor-Leste);
- 115.77 Adopt a specific law guaranteeing access to information and decriminalize defamation in accordance with international standards (Maldives);
- 115.78 Develop a legislation that guarantees that everyone has access to public information through simple and expeditious procedures that facilitate accountability (Mexico);
- 115.79 Eliminate any forms of pressure, monitoring and surveillance of reporters and journalists, especially those considered to be from the opposition (Croatia);
- 115.80 Make sure that journalists and members of the media can fully exercise their right to freedom of expression without intimidation or harassment (Israel);
- 115.81 Ensure the independence of the media and respect for freedom of expression (Luxembourg);
- 115.82 Reform the legislation in line with international standards of freedom of expression, guarantee a safe and supportive environment for NGOs and human rights defenders and implement a legislative and operational framework for protection of journalists (Czechia);
- 115.83 Continue to support the Community Centres for enhancing access to information and communication technologies in favour of community development (Bangladesh);
- 115.84 Guarantee freedom of association, expression and opinion as well as freedom of the press, by strengthening the independence and resources of complaint mechanisms and by lifting all tax pressure against them (France);
- 115.85 Ensure that any modification to the criminal code does not include obstacles to the religious freedom of Christians (Haiti);
- 115.86 Take the necessary measures to implement the act on combating human trafficking and develop policies to address the causes of this phenomenon (Qatar);
- 115.87 Fully and effectively implement the Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling, adopt standard operating procedures for identifying victims of trafficking, and ensure the effective prosecution of offenders and adequate support for victims (Republic of Moldova);

- 115.88 **Continue implementing the Multi sectoral Integral Development Plan for the fight against Human Smuggling and Trafficking through policy, administrative and legal measures (Kenya);**
- 115.89 **Redouble efforts to combat trafficking in persons through legislative actions and the effective implementation of the Multisector Plan to the Fight Trafficking in Persons, especially in border areas; including the establishment of shelters for women victims of trafficking in border areas (Paraguay);**
- 115.90 **Strengthen its mechanisms designed to combat human trafficking, including cross border law-enforcement cooperation and victim assistance programs (Slovakia);**
- 115.91 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (Tunisia);**
- 115.92 **Take effective measures to stop trafficking in human beings and to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of the victims (Ukraine);**
- 115.93 **Step up further efforts to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children in border areas and indigenous women within the country, including paying particular attention to the protection and restoration of the rights of victims of trafficking (Belarus);**
- 115.94 **Enhance further efforts to continue addressing the human trafficking and smuggling with an emphasis on preventive and protective approaches (Cambodia);**
- 115.95 **Strengthen the mechanisms of coordination, implementation and evaluation of the public policy against trafficking in persons, including the capacity building of public officials and the strengthening of cooperation with other countries (Chile);**
- 115.96 **Continue its training programs on anti-human trafficking to further enhance the capacity of duty bearers in addressing trafficking in persons especially women and children (Philippines);**
- 115.97 **Strengthen actions to ensure assistance and specialized protection for victims of human trafficking, as well as regional cooperation in this area (Ecuador);**
- 115.98 **Intensify the fight against trafficking in persons by providing reparation to victims and reinforcing border controls (Gabon);**
- 115.99 **Continue efforts to combat human trafficking and activate accountability mechanisms for those responsible (Iraq);**
- 115.100 **Reinforce and fully implement the existing legislation to combat the trafficking of human beings (Italy);**
- 115.101 **Promote gender equality by legalizing marriage, civil unions and adoption for same-sex couples (France);**
- 115.102 **Develop a legal framework that recognizes the Right to Form a Family between people of the same sex, granting the same rights conferred to couples of different sexes through marriage and free unions in accordance with the provisions of Constitutional Order 0028/17 (Germany);**
- 115.103 **Develop a legal framework that recognizes and protects the right to form a family between people of the same sex, granting them the same rights conferred to other couples to marry and to form unions (Iceland);**
- 115.104 **Continue its program of employment of youth to provide greater access of youth to work and training (Pakistan);**
- 115.105 **Continue implementing the Act on Employment and Economic Assistance for Persons with Disabilities (Algeria);**

- 115.106 **Continue efforts to reduce unemployment, especially among women and youth (Egypt);**
- 115.107 **Improve access to decent work for all women and implement measures to increase their participation in the formal labour market (Malaysia);**
- 115.108 **Take urgent effective measures to curb exploitation of women and girls in domestic work, including by providing victims' access to effective remedies (Malaysia);**
- 115.109 **Not to relent in its efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people, particularly the vulnerable groups (Nigeria);**
- 115.110 **Sustain its efforts in enhancing the socio-economic well-being of its people (Nigeria);**
- 115.111 **Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to the public policies introduced to improve the quality of life of its population, including the ongoing Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty, to ensure their implementation and long term sustainability (Singapore);**
- 115.112 **Sustain efforts to implement the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other Working People in rural areas (South Africa);**
- 115.113 **Continue its current programs to strengthen productive capacities of people living in rural areas (Viet Nam);**
- 115.114 **Intensify efforts to provide access to public services to all (Azerbaijan);**
- 115.115 **Continue implementing national strategies to further reduce poverty (Belarus);**
- 115.116 **Take steps to reduce poverty rates for persons living with disabilities and female-headed households (Bahamas);**
- 115.117 **Continue implementing and improving the programs and policies for the reduction of poverty (Cuba);**
- 115.118 **Continue implementation of its numerous policies aimed at improving the quality of life, particularly those of indigenous and aboriginal people (Bhutan);**
- 115.119 **Fight against social inequalities by paying particular attention to populations living in rural areas (Gabon);**
- 115.120 **Strengthen the socio-economic development of Afro-Bolivians (Haiti);**
- 115.121 **Continue implementing its national programs and policies including the Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty to improve the quality of life of the population (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 115.122 **Implement effectively the Patriotic Agenda of the Bicentennial 2025 and the General Plan of Economic and Social Development (Cuba);**
- 115.123 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development in order to provide solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);**
- 115.124 **Continue implementation of measures for reducing inequality, poverty and unemployment rates (India);**
- 115.125 **Continue the efforts to ensure access to drinking water, including through resilient water infrastructure and improved water storage capacity taking into account SDG 6 (Bangladesh);**
- 115.126 **Strengthen further efforts in increasing drinking water and sanitation coverages in rural areas (India);**
- 115.127 **Continue efforts to promote and protect the human right for adequate housing (Brunei Darussalam);**

- 115.128 Continue to take active measures to better protect the rights of people to education, health and housing (China);
- 115.129 Exert further efforts towards the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including through strengthening social protection measures (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 115.130 Intensify public investment in the social sector, particularly to alleviate extreme poverty and further improve access to health, education, and housing (Indonesia);
- 115.131 Focus further on "development", which affects positively the achievement of the rights to economic, social and cultural rights (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 115.132 Continue to implement its policy "The Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty" that includes a strategy to promote the inclusion of indigenous and aboriginal campesino people, women and young people to ensure its sustained economic growth in the years to come (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 115.133 Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the Unified System Act and improve the management of the public health system (State of Palestine);
- 115.134 Continue to work towards reducing any remaining weaknesses in the field of health services (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 115.135 Put in place measures to improve the management of the public health system and allocate adequate budget to it (Angola);
- 115.136 Carry out measures to facilitate better accessibility to health care and justice, particularly for persons with disabilities (Angola);
- 115.137 Continuing efforts to improve public health and achieve universal health coverage (Egypt);
- 115.138 Continue efforts to allocate more public funds to the health sector, particularly in the most marginalized regions of the country (Georgia);
- 115.139 Take additional measures to continue expanding the access and quality of health and education services (Cuba);
- 115.140 Strengthen legislation and policy framework on sexual and reproductive rights (Ukraine);
- 115.141 Take further measures to implement existing legislation that guarantees sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls (Belgium);
- 115.142 Swiftly finalize the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health for the years 2018–2020 and to consider extending the plan beyond 2020. When finalized, adequate resources should be allocated for the effective implementation of the plan (Finland);
- 115.143 Approve as early as possible the national plan on Sexual and Reproductive Health with sufficient resources to ensure its effective implementation (Iceland);
- 115.144 Approve and implement the National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health without further delays (Namibia);
- 115.145 Continue the ongoing efforts to implement social programs to provide children and pregnant women with free access to quality health (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 115.146 Guarantee women's access to quality health services and endeavour to reduce maternal mortality (Botswana);

- 115.147 Strengthen monitoring system of maternal mortality and morbidity with emphasis on indigenous women and implement policies to eliminate obstetric violence before the next cycle (Colombia);
- 115.148 Continue efforts to improve maternal health and to seek to reduce neonatal mortality (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.149 Strengthen the monitoring system of maternal mortality and morbidity, with emphasis on indigenous women and those from rural areas, and prevent obstetric violence (Panama);
- 115.150 Strengthen the policies to protect the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls, especially indigenous women, including information campaigns on family planning and access to legal termination of pregnancy (Mexico);
- 115.151 Continue making progress in the implementation of the Unified Health System, incorporating a gender-based approach that includes attention to women's sexual and reproductive rights, including through the adoption of the necessary measures to eliminate existing obstacles to access voluntary interruption of pregnancy in the already legally allowed cases (Uruguay);
- 115.152 Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances and ensure that sexual and reproductive health services are available and accessible to all (Slovenia);
- 115.153 Fully implement the decision of the Constitutional Court to abolish the requirements to obtain judicial authorisation in order to undergo legal abortion and continue to remove all barriers to ensure the effective, timely and affordable access to a safe and legal abortion (Fiji);
- 115.154 Ensure respect for sexual and reproductive health and rights by allowing safe and legal abortion services in all situations and to all women and girls (France);
- 115.155 Eliminate the requirement of filing a complaint to access the Legal Interruption of Pregnancy in case of rape and amend the criminal regulations to decriminalize women and girls in cases of abortion (Germany);
- 115.156 Eliminate criminal sanctions against women and girls in cases of voluntary abortion and eliminate all barriers that currently hinder access to legal, affordable, and timely termination of pregnancy (Iceland);
- 115.157 Reform the Criminal Code to decriminalize abortion and ensure that women and girls who request or obtain an abortion, as well as doctors who practice it, are not subject to punishment (Luxembourg);
- 115.158 Promote care and preventive programs for persons living with HIV and develop awareness raising campaigns to fight against discrimination and stigmatisation of this population (Panama);
- 115.159 Take specific measures in order to eliminate all forms of stigma and discrimination in health services, including against LGBTI persons, and to promote a safe and enabling environment, including by ensuring the right to confidentiality, for example, in the context of HIV/AIDS (Portugal);
- 115.160 Continue its current policies to enhance access to education for all (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 115.161 Continue efforts to guarantee equal enjoyment of the right to education for all and combat the phenomenon of school dropout (Tunisia);
- 115.162 Continue efforts to improve the quality of education provided to all segments of society without discrimination (Qatar);
- 115.163 Continue taking measures to increase access to early childhood education (Azerbaijan);

115.164 Continue to provide adequate financial resources for education sectors to ensure that children in urban and rural community can access to the education (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

115.165 Continue its education programs to enable access to education to students who live in remote and inaccessible regions (Algeria);

115.166 Continue efforts to ensure equality in access to education for all in the country (Nepal);

115.167 Continue its measures to increase the quality of education, both in rural and urban areas to further narrow the education gap, and ensure inclusivity of indigenous children (Myanmar);

115.168 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education offered to indigenous groups and other disadvantaged groups, and continue to develop a culturally responsive educational environment (State of Palestine);

115.169 Implement campaigns, plans and programmes aimed at strengthening education and training in the field of human rights, with special emphasis on the principles of equality, diversity, non-discrimination and social inclusion (Colombia);

115.170 Step up efforts in human rights mainstreaming through education and training programs in public schools (Philippines);

115.171 Accelerate the implementation of the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities and consider adopting temporary measures aimed at accelerating substantive equality between women and men, especially with regard to participation in public and political life (Republic of Moldova);

115.172 Continue the remarkable Multisectoral Plan to Promote the Dismantling of the Patriarchy and Women's Right to Live Well 2016–2020 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.173 Continue the process of implementing the Multisectoral Plan to Promote the Dismantling the Patriarchy and Women's Right to Live Well 2016–2020 (Georgia);

115.174 Provide the necessary financial resources to enable the sustainability and effectiveness of the Plurinational Service for Women and the Elimination of the Patriarchy and the Special Cabinet to Combat Violence against Women and Children (Canada);

115.175 Continue efforts to effectively implement the regulatory and institutional framework for the protection of women's rights (Austria);

115.176 Take further measures to ensure women empowerment (Azerbaijan);

115.177 Continue consolidating the national mechanisms that allow greater participation and equality of women, as well as the promotion and protection of the rights and well-being of women and girls (Dominican Republic);

115.178 Enhance efforts to promote women entrepreneurship in urban and rural areas (South Africa);

115.179 Continue to implement its gender strategy to empower women in production, industrial and commercial sector in line with SDG 5 (Pakistan);

115.180 Continue promulgating laws and policies that increase the representation of women in both the public and private sectors (Honduras);

115.181 Enhance its awareness-raising efforts at the local level, especially in rural areas, to prevent and eradicate violence against women (Singapore);

115.182 Provide sufficient resources to the Comprehensive Plurinational System of Prevention, Attention, Sanction and Eradication of Gender-based

Violence in order to implement existing policies and strategies to fight against gender violence (Spain);

115.183 Advance in the effective implementation of the Law against Harassment and Public Violence against Women (Spain);

115.184 Guarantee, in line with Target 5.2 of the SDG, the effective implementation of mechanisms aimed at combating violence against women, by ensuring in particular that they are provided with sufficient financial and human resources, and by making their results available to the public (Switzerland);

115.185 Continue its successful efforts to provide sufficient resources to institutions responsible for combating violence against women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

115.186 Fully implement the 2013 Act on Guaranteeing a Life Free of Violence for Women and strengthen relevant national institutions with adequate and sustainable budgetary, staff and technical resources (Bahamas);

115.187 Continue taking strong measures by implementing its public policies such as the list of 10 commandments in uplifting the lives of women (Bhutan);

115.188 Step up policies and actions to prevent and sanctioning sexual violence against women and girls, ensuring a coordinated effort between the institutions involved (educational and health centers, security forces and the judicial system) and that relevant civil servants are properly trained (Peru);

115.189 Intensify measures to prevent physical and psychological violence against women, increase resources for assistance to victims and establish shelters in municipalities and regional governments (Chile);

115.190 Increase human and financial resources of State institutions in charge of combatting violence against women and gender stereotypes, receiving and investigating complaints of violence against women, providing specialized care and shelter to victims and their families, as well as allocate resources for the creation of State programs to boost economic empowerment of women (Costa Rica);

115.191 Further strengthen policies and programs to address gender-based violence by ensuring that the views of women and girl victims are duly considered (Philippines);

115.192 Strengthen the implementation of laws and plans for prevention, care and punishment of violence against women, taking into consideration the special situations of risk of indigenous and Afro-Bolivian women; women with disabilities; migrant and refugee women; and, women deprived of their liberty (Ecuador);

115.193 Redouble efforts to address violence against women and girls by regulating harmful media content that contributes to psychological, physical and sexual violence and the hyper-sexualization of women and girls (Haiti);

115.194 Strengthen the implementation of policies against gender violence (Indonesia);

115.195 Work to increase the percentage of women participation in political life (Iraq);

115.196 Strengthen the institutions responsible for implementing the legal framework around violence against women, including law 348, in order to improve access to justice and to ensure accountability and reparations for victims of gender-based violence (Ireland);

115.197 Fully implement legislation designed to curtail gender-based violence, and make sure victims achieve justice (Israel);

- 115.198 **Continue the efforts to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against women, including domestic violence (Italy);**
- 115.199 **Take the necessary measures to protect women against all forms of sexual violence (Luxembourg);**
- 115.200 **Familiarize State officials with the Act on Political Harassment and Violence against Women to ensure the effective implementation of the Act (Maldives);**
- 115.201 **Strengthen its measures to prevent violence against women and girls and ensure adequate support services are accessible by victims (Myanmar);**
- 115.202 **Enhance measures to prevent violence against women and other vulnerable sections (Nepal);**
- 115.203 **Continue promoting initiatives integrated in the Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development - Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents (Dominican Republic);**
- 115.204 **Adopt effective measures for the implementation of the Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development - Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents (Georgia);**
- 115.205 **Adopt strategies to implement the policy to eradicate child labor and to ensure schooling of all children and adolescents (Spain);**
- 115.206 **Take all necessary steps to eradicate the worst forms of child labour (Ukraine);**
- 115.207 **Strengthen public policies to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and fight school drop-outs, particularly at the secondary level (Paraguay);**
- 115.208 **Continue to take the necessary measures to fully eradicate child labour, without exception, in accordance with ILO Convention No.138, ratified by Bolivia (Belgium);**
- 115.209 **Intensify efforts, including through strengthening laws, to eliminate Child Labour (Botswana);**
- 115.210 **Adopt effective measures to protect children and adolescents from child labour and ensure their rehabilitation and social reintegration (Chile);**
- 115.211 **Continue to implement programs aimed at combating sexual violence against children and adolescence (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 115.212 **Adopt and implement policies aimed at accomplishing the target of eradicating child labour and, in doing so, continue efforts to guarantee universal and free health coverage to children and adolescent workers and guarantee their enrolment in schools until secondary education (Costa Rica);**
- 115.213 **Eradicate the worst forms of child labour and practices of debt bondage, develop and a new five year plan with a view to eliminate these practices and ensure full rehabilitation and social integration of victims (Czechia);**
- 115.214 **Take further measures in order to combat child labour and child poverty, to ensure that all children have access to adequate education and health services and to combat child pregnancy (Portugal);**
- 115.215 **Take measures to combat child labor and physical, psychological and sexual abuse against children as well as early, child and forced marriage (Italy);**
- 115.216 **Continue implementing the Integral Development Plan for Children and Adolescents and provide support to the Committee and efforts of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents (Kenya);**
- 115.217 **Accelerate the adoption of the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour (Qatar);**

- 115.218 **Adopt a comprehensive plan to eradicate child labour and prevent violence against children (Republic of Korea);**
- 115.219. **Allocate sufficient budget and human resources to the relevant ministries in charge of implementing and monitoring programs for women and children (Republic of Korea);**
- 115.220 **Continue taking steps toward the further advancement of indigenous people's rights including their ancestral land (Cambodia);**
- 115.221 **Ensure that indigenous peoples are consulted on decisions that affect their traditional land and environmental resources, including proposed infrastructure development projects, consistent with the concept of free, prior and informed consent (Australia);**
- 115.222 **Ensure systematic dialogue with Indigenous peoples, especially those residing in protected zones and in areas heavily affected by forest fires, to ensure their rights are protected (Canada);**
- 115.223 **Implement the provisions of the international instruments on the rights of indigenous, especially with regard to the prior consultation (Peru);**
- 115.224 **Protect indigenous people in voluntary isolation, by protecting their territories (Peru);**
- 115.225 **Adjust the legal framework of mining and hydrocarbon sector according to the ILO Convention 169, including by reforming the Mining Law 535 and Supreme Decree 2298 to ensure the right to free, informed and prior consent (Denmark);**
- 115.226 **Strengthen the achievements in the promotion of the rights and inclusion of indigenous peoples and communities (Dominican Republic);**
- 115.227 **Ensure the right to consultation and to free and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples on projects that may affect them, in line with ILO Convention 169, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Germany);**
- 115.228 **Guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consultation of indigenous peoples on projects that could affect them (Luxembourg);**
- 115.229 **Amend the national laws that deal with the rights of indigenous peoples to provide for their right to free, prior and informed consent, as mere consultations are not enough (Namibia);**
- 115.230 **Continue its policies to promote the rights of indigenous peoples in line with the "Framework Law on Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well" (Nicaragua);**
- 115.231 **Continue the current efforts to promote the right to seeds for indigenous peoples and farmers and other persons working in the rural areas (Nicaragua);**
- 115.232 **Continue efforts to promote the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);**
- 115.233 **Promote the revision of national legislation in order to harmonize it with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopt inclusive education policies (Panama);**
- 115.234 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the human rights of persons with disabilities, recognizing them as fully fledged rights-holders of all human rights (Argentina);**
- 115.235 **Continue improving welfare of the older persons and persons with disabilities (India);**

115.236 **Provide conditions for equal participation of all in public and political life, including right to vote or to be elected to persons with disabilities (Montenegro);**

115.237 **Implement a comprehensive and inclusive migratory policy, and develop statistical data from a human rights perspective (Senegal);**

115.238 **Strengthen capacity building processes of public force personnel and other officials linked to migration issues in order to avoid violations of the human rights of people on the move (Ecuador).**

116. 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 the Plurinational State of Bolivia was headed by S.E. Sr. Héctor Enrique Arce Zaconeta, Ministro de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, and composed of the following members:

- Sr. Javier Fernando Moncada Cevallos, Viceministro de Justicia y Derechos Fundamentales, Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional;
- Sr. Ruddy José Flores Monterrey, Representante Permanente Alterno, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y Otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra;
- Sra. Anriela Giovanna Salazar, Subprocuradora de Supervisión e Intervención, Procuraduría General del Estado;
- Sra. Mabel Nelly Martínez Pabón, Jefa de la Unidad de Casos en Etapa de Fondo y Comité de Derechos Humanos, Procuraduría General del Estado;
- Sra. Daniela Llanos Sangüesa, Asesora General de Despacho del Ministro, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Sra. Natalia Pacheco Rodríguez, Consejera, Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y Otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra;
- Sr. Olmer Torrejón Alcoba, Consejero, Misión Permanente del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ante Naciones Unidas y Otros Organismos Internacionales en Ginebra.
