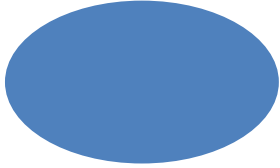




HOUSING AND LAND RIGHTS NETWORK

Habitat International Coalition



Kushian Society for Development and Human Rights



National Center for Peace and Development

Cairo, 26 March 2021

To whom it may concern:

The Habitat International Coalition – Housing and Land Rights Network (HIC-HLRN), the Kushian Society for Development and Human Rights (KSDHR) and the National Center for Peace and Development (NCPD) take this opportunity to present the attached joint submission to the 3rd cycle Universal Period Review of Sudan.

Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is an international nongovernmental organization (NGO) founded in 1976 in consultative status with ECOSOC since 1993. Its constituent Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN) is registered as an international organization since 2003. Both are dedicated to the promotion and defence of human rights, in particular, the human rights to adequate housing and land, and other human rights related to habitat and the UN's serial Habitat Agendas. HLRN is specialized in capacity building for HIC Members and allies with the aim of engaging civil society in advocacy in policy forums at all levels.

KSDHR was established in 2014 as a NGO with the purpose of educating and advocating about the human rights and situation and the development needs of the indigenous peoples living in the Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan, Sudan.

NCPD was established as an NGO on 2002, by a group of liberal-minded persons from Sudan's intellectual, business and academic communities who share the belief that, in developing societies, democracy and development should go hand in hand. The founders have pursued the most feasible way for them to contribute to achieving this double goal; i.e., by raising consciousness and educating the public about the true meaning of democratic values and how respect for those values would help achieving peace and prosperity in a country long-torn by civil strife and underdevelopment.

The following submission clusters issues covered in the 2nd cycle of the UPR for Sudan in 2016, providing a narrative of the current situation and linking those issues to the 2016 UPR recommendations in endnotes. It interprets these to include also a brief section on land and natural resources, as inextricable dimensions of the right to self-determination of the people of Sudan.

Annexed to the present submission is a matrix of the clustered recommendations with an assessment of each one addressed in the body of the submission, determining the degree to which the recommendation has been implemented since the 2nd UPR cycle.

We trust that the information provided will be helpful and contribute positively to the coming full review of Sudan later this year.

In the meantime, please be assured of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Joseph Schechla
Coordinator
HIC-HLRN

Stakeholder Contribution to the 3rd Universal Periodic Review of the Republic of Sudan

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1. The human rights situation in the Republic of Sudan is witnessing many policy-level changes after the success of the Glorious December Revolution. Sudan’s transitional government has made considerable efforts to address some human rights concerns raised in the 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The Constitutional Document signed on 17 August 2019 and the agenda for transition period are dedicated to normative and institutional reform, and stipulate the inclusion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants.

Legal Framework

2. The Constitutional Document establishes that Sudan will be “democratic, parliamentary, pluralist, decentralized state, where rights and duties are based on citizenship without discrimination due to race, religion,”¹ etc., and sets out to “Repeal laws and provisions that restrict freedoms or that discriminate between citizens on the basis of gender” during the

transition.² The Public Order Law was abolished, and Personal Status Law and the Criminal Code have been reformed, and it is assumed that an amendment to the election law will soon be forthcoming.

3. While the transitional government has made progress in legislating reforms, these generally have not yet been applied in implementation; however, the failure to form the Legislative Council has hampered the legislation process for the transition period, as has the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. In October 2020, the Council of Ministers approved ratification of UNCaT and ICPPED, and this UPR should encourage Sudan's Sovereign Council to ratify these and the other human rights treaties and the Rome Statute without delay.³
5. National legislation has progressed, as the transitional government has amended several national laws, including rescinding some articles from criminal law and abolishing the Public Order Law, but extrajudicial killings⁴ and enforced disappearances⁵ persist, especially in the Darfur and Khartoum regions.
6. The government has not started any serious steps to implement the recommendation to review the criminal justice system.⁶ However, the recent conviction of security officers for raping demonstrators during the Revolution offers some hope of progress.⁷
7. Nevertheless, long-standing discrimination and inequality continue to plague Sudanese society, negatively impacting the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR). The resulting disparities have remained root causes of civil unrest and conflicts in particularly disadvantaged regions, as extreme poverty remains widespread and access to food, education, health services and safe drinking water are limited.⁸ Neither the Constitutional Document nor the transition process sufficiently address racism and racial discrimination practiced in Sudanese society.

Racial Discrimination

8. The state has remained silent on defining racial discrimination or declaring the unlawfulness of organizations issuing racist propaganda and engaging in incitement, nor is such behaviour punishable by law.⁹ Rather, the state allows national and local public authorities and institutions to promote or incite racial discrimination. The right of every person to file a complaint and an effective remedy of injustice has not been guaranteed in connection with any act of racial discrimination, as well as to seek adequate fair redress for resulting harm.
9. No effective measures have been taken, especially in the fields of education,¹⁰ culture and information to combat prejudices that lead to racial discrimination, nor to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups. Such efforts sparked controversy and blocked work to improve the curriculum after extremists

harassed the National Centre for Curricula and Educational Research director at the end of 2020.¹¹

Religious Freedoms¹²

10. Progress has been made after the revolution to implement UPR recommendations toward religious freedoms; however, these amendments remain only theoretical. Institutional discrimination and suppression of religious freedom continue in practice and in the culture of government operations.¹³ Notably, Gezira's Security Committee recently has arbitrarily rejected the Church Administration's request for approval to build churches.¹⁴
11. Mariam Yahia Ibrahim Ishaq, a Sudanese Christian woman born to a Muslim father, famously remains under death sentence for apostasy and adultery since she married a Christian man. A Sudanese court imprisoned her in inhuman conditions for over four months while pregnant, leaving her with long-lasting health issues. She is currently outside Sudan, but her case remains before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.
12. The scope of application of the Personal Status Law for Non-Muslims of 1926 enables the court to exclude sects, invalidate and void a marriage, delegitimize the relation of a child to his/her parents in such a marriage, obliges a priest to refrain from concluding a marriage contract in certain cases, imposes penalties for violating the provisions of the Non-Muslim Marriage Law of 1926, and excludes certain church documents for the purpose of court procedures.

The Right to Food¹⁵

13. Moderate and severe food insecurity still affect an alarming number of people in Sudan, with rates rising from 41% of the population in 2015 to 49% in 2018,¹⁶ while rates of severe food insecurity alone have jumped from 13.5% to 16.5%.¹⁷ Children are particularly impacted: 2.7 million children suffer from wasting each year, and 522,000 suffer from acute malnutrition.¹⁸
14. While Sudan has seen modest improvements in undernourishment since 2015,¹⁹ the rate remains very high, at 12.4% of the population in 2020.²⁰ One in three children is undernourished, resulting in stunting that impacts both physical and cognitive health.²¹ Currently, 3.6 million people are in need of nutrition assistance.²² Furthermore, 8 million Sudanese still lack access to clean water.²³
15. The economic crisis in Sudan has worsened in recent years, with inflation rising at record rates,²⁴ increasing the cost of food and eroding people's purchasing power. The cost of a local food basket now represents at least 75% of household income.²⁵ Moreover, disruptions in Port Sudan have resulted in a delay in some foodstuffs reaching affected populations.²⁶

The Human Right to Adequate Housing²⁷

16. Increased displacement, particularly in Darfur, has further impacted food security as many households have lost their livelihood assets as well as access to their harvests.²⁸ Sudan continues to face a crisis of protracted displacement due to the country's two civil wars and genocide in Darfur, with 2.1 million people internally displaced by the end of 2019.²⁹
17. Prior to the transition, the government had made very little progress in the resettlement scheme.³⁰ Meanwhile, displacement only continues to rise: 39,000 new conflict displacements were recorded in the first half of 2020, due largely to conflict in Darfur, South Kordofan, Kassala and Gezira.³¹ In January 2021 alone, more than 130,000 people in Darfur were displaced and two IDP camps burned down.³² Displacements have also continued this year in Toweil village in South Darfur and multiple villages in the Tawilla region of North Darfur.³³

Land

18. Apart from the conflict zones, Sudanese farmers remain subject to harsh economic deprivation from loss of land and other economic assets.³⁴ By 2009, the previous government transferred some 404,686 hectares (ha) to U.S. firms, and 809,371.45 ha to Saudi Arabian companies.³⁵ Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Egypt and South Korea firms have taken 1.5 million hectares of Sudan's agricultural lands.³⁶ This has coincided with dire living standards in rural areas, whereas 80% of Sudan's population depends directly on natural resources for their livelihood in cultivation and livestock.³⁷
19. Sudan has joined the five countries in Africa most targeted by foreign investors and TNCs seeking land acquisition for profit.³⁸ The privatization of land, displacement, violent conflict, corruption and foreign investment have combined to deprive Sudanese farmers from their land, whereas land is central to either violating or implementing a bundle of ESCR, either fomenting more conflict, or instituting peace.
20. With economic and agricultural investment policies still favoring external investors, Sudan's farmers are intentionally left behind without agricultural reform as a transitional government priority. Since 1991–92, the Agricultural Bank has predetermined crop prices as a basis for financing farmers. When the price rises beyond the minimum predetermined price, the bank never passes returns to the farmer, but maximizes profit for itself. When crop prices fall below the Bank's predetermined rate for sesame, for example,³⁹ the Bank does not prorate the farmers' repayment terms to relieve their debt burden commensurate with the market. Thus, large numbers of insolvent farmers face imprisonment for failure to fulfill a civil contract with the Bank for reasons beyond their control and under conditions that ensure they never gain.

People's Sovereignty over Natural Resources

21. Since the era of former President Omar al-Bashir, mining policies and operations lack transparency and need review, especially the extraction of gold. This has been a factor of conflict in South Kordofan, which is rich in gold. Concerns are mounting about the

investment climate in the gold sector, which has insufficient regulation, supervision or control by the Sudanese government. It is fraught with illicit connections to the security services and has led to environmental damage and social and political instability for indigenous peoples living in South Kordofan, including Nuba Mountains, as a result of the inability of various Sudanese state institutions to regulate mining activities.⁴⁰

22. This has led to unrest and protests continuously since September 2019, as a result of the use of toxic substances in mining activities such as mercury and cyanide, which are harmful to the environment and water resources, and have led to genetic deformities and death among the indigenous peoples, as well as animals.⁴¹
23. Especially with the refusal of the Rapid Support Forces and their accompanying militias to implement civilian government orders to stop gold mining operations, local demonstrators have called for accountability of the commander of the Rapid Intervention Forces, "Hemeti," and to pay compensation to those affected by the mining operations. The protesters have accused him of personally owning a group of gold mining companies and making his fortune using his forces to control gold mines.⁴² Protests escalated in South Kordofan with demonstrators attacking the Rapid Support Forces base and burning several mining company offices.
24. Moreover, 75% of gold production is smuggled out of Sudan, and the rest is supplemented by the Central Bank of Sudan, at prices higher than the black market, due to pressure on the civilian government to alleviate the foreign currency shortage, by selling gold to the UAE as a monopolist.⁴³ Meanwhile, the UAE facilitates the regulations governing the entry of Sudanese gold into the world market. This practice continues while the population of the gold-rich Kordofan region continues to suffer poverty and displacement as a result of its denial of participation in the management of its natural wealth in minerals, as well as water and land.

Nuba Mountains

25. Despite amendments to some laws, the result for the Nuba peoples (i.e., people of the periphery) remains negative, and killings in such marginal areas continue by the Rapid Support Forces and their Janjaweed proxies. The civilian streets have seen the return of the so-called Mujahideen and Popular Defence, terrorist militias that government forces have long used as agents and remain fully equipped and funded, brazenly appearing in public during the new governor's inauguration.
26. Kadugli, the capital city of South Kordofan State, now has become like another Darfur, due to these systematic violent practices supported by the Military Council, the very security committee appointed by former President al-Bashir.⁴⁴
27. During the past two years, various governmental and non-state institutions have liquidated and otherwise killed civilians of Nuba and destroyed their farms and projects. The outcome

of this killing was more than 50 people,⁴⁵ and reports were written against the unknown.⁴⁶

28. And now the prisons شف Kadugli and Dilling are full of inmates arbitrarily detained.
29. Despite the lack of capacity and other resources a civil initiative in Nuba Mountains has formed popular local “government.” The has shown remarkable development in establishing the foundations for civil governance,⁴⁷ This autonomous arrangement involves the separation of the three branches of government and has eliminated the death penalty.⁴⁸ However, these developments lack international recognition and support.⁴⁹
30. The 2nd-cycle UPR recommendations to facilitate access for UN agencies and other humanitarian actors to conflict areas has been implemented in Darfur, but not Nuba Mountains or Fung region (Blue Nile). No step was taken there, except for a single visit by the World Food Programme representative in January 2020,⁵⁰ and it brought no results at all. The people of these areas suffer from scarcity of food, safe and healthy water resources and schools.
31. The state does not provide educational support in the regions of the Nuba Mountains, and creates a distinction for the people of those areas. The state disallows them from entering some colleges without the recommendation of a government official. And some Nuba schools have been converted into recruitment camps in the seam zones.⁵¹
32. In 2016, the Sudanese government merely noted recommendations to cease aerial bombings in Nuba Mountains. As further weapons of war, the Sudanese government forces have used rape to oppress and humiliate and, at the same time, displace the population in order to change the demographic composition of those areas.⁵² The crimes of the Rapid Support Forces and the security apparatus witnessed under the General Command of the Armed Forces in Khartoum while dispersing the December 2018 sit-ins in Khartoum is a long-established approach used in the Nuba Mountains.
33. The government was ambivalent toward the 2016 UPR recommendations to cease the practice of rape.⁵³ However, the Sudanese delegation supported recommendations to end the recruitment of child soldiers.⁵⁴ But, in Nuba Mountains, the Janjawid militias maintain a large number of children in its ranks, which indicates that there is no sincerity to implementing those recommendations and/or no actual monitoring of the practice.

Freedom of Expression

34. Freedom of expression remains restricted. In the past year, the Minister of Interior advised the Sudanese people to “hold their tongues” amid threats of reprisals, while activists continue to be arrested for communicating, whether inside or outside Sudan, on social-media. The recent attack against the director of the National Curriculum Center and threats to sack him lends further evidence of the severe limits to freedom of expression.⁵⁵

Civil Society

35. Civil society lacks sufficient technical support such as training and courses for awareness and government permission to establish civil organizations. An exclusion policy still dominates the human rights community.⁵⁶ Civil society in the states of Darfur and South Kordofan need help to build capacity to contribute to their needed transition from the humanitarian to the development phase; i.e., from work in the fields of (short-term) emergency relief toward greater engagement in resettlement, reparations and longer-term sustainable development for IDPs⁵⁷ in order to contribute to durable solutions. What's needed is a "hybrid" approach, as promised in the 2030 Agenda, to integrate and harmonize short-term, emergency humanitarian assistance within the longer-term, institution-building goals of sustainable development within the human rights framework of crisis prevention and remedy.⁵⁸

Recommendations:

36. We encourage the states participating in the UPR of Sudan to:

- **Urge the Sovereign Council to ratify the remaining human rights treaties and the Rome Statute;**
- **Urge the Sovereign Council to ratify UNCaT without delay and to incorporate its provisions in domestic law, regulations and codes of conduct for public officials, including law enforcement officials;**
- **Call upon the Sovereign Council immediately to disband the Rapid Support, Mujahideen, Popular Defence and Janjawid militias;**
- **Be reminded on their extraterritorial human rights obligations in relation to Sudan, in particular, that Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Egypt and South Korea respect the human rights of small-scale farmers in Sudan to retain their tenure over land and productive resources without hindrance;**
- **Recognize Sudanese civil society's need for freedom to operate and for sufficient technical support such as training and capacity building, as well as all manner of resources, to contribute to fulfillment of human rights, including to transition from charity work to support sustainable development;**
- **Call for an immediate end to the recruitment and deployment of child soldiers;**
- **Demand and end to, and prosecution of rape as a practice of Sudanese forces and their surrogate militias;**
- **Urge the Sovereign Council to regulate mining activities as a priority to ensure that the returns benefit the Sudanese people and their management of natural resources to the sovereignty of the Sudanese peoples.**

ANNEX: Assessment of Progress at Implementing the 2nd cycle UPR of Sudan

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms			
138.1 Consider ratification of other international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a State party (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Philippines	Supported	Not implemented yet
140.1 Proceed with the ratification of international human rights treaties and other relevant international instruments to which the Sudan is not yet a party (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Chile	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.5 Ratify without reservations the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Austria	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.10 Accede to and fully align national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with the Court as it is required to do under Security Council resolution 1593 by executing outstanding arrest warrants (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Canada	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.7 Ratify the Convention against Torture, and prohibit corporal punishment, present in legislation, in the penal system (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Spain	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.5 Consider ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and to review its domestic legislation with the aim to eliminate discrimination against women (Namibia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Namibia	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.6 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt a law prohibiting genital mutilations (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Luxembourg	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.11 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to ensure accountability for, prevention of and justice for the victims of human rights violations and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Latvia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Latvia	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.13 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully cooperate with international mechanisms of accountability in order for those responsible of international crimes to be brought to justice (Guatemala);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Guatemala	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>141.18 Urgently review its criminal justice system, in particular to criminalise torture and prohibit the use in courts of evidence obtained in violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; abolish corporal punishment in the penal system; abolish the crime of apostasy; implement the recently signed Action Plan to prevent the recruitment of children in the national security forces; and address the impunity of police, armed and national security forces, by amending the National Security Act 2010 to conform with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and through ratification of the Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Ireland	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (TimorLeste) (Honduras) (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	TimorLeste Honduras Slovakia	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.9 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ghana);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Ghana	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms B11 International humanitarian law B52 Impunity D51 Administration of justice & fair trial Affected persons: - general

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>141.12 Ratify the Rome Statute and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court that those responsible for crimes under international law are prosecuted and justice for the victims is guaranteed (Lithuania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Lithuania	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.1 Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Honduras	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.2 Ratify international human rights treaties, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Poland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Poland	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.2 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Albania); ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Montenegro Albania Uruguay	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.3 Adopt an official moratorium aiming at the formal abolition of the death penalty in the country and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Portugal	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.4 Initiate the process of ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with the view of definitely abolishing the death penalty (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Luxembourg	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>141.26 Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Australia	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.6 Ratify the Convention against Torture and abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Costa Rica	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.14 Ratify the international treaties to which the state is not yet party, particularly the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Madagascar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Madagascar	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.7 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy) (Honduras) (Guatemala) (Viet Nam) (Uruguay) (Congo) (France) (Slovakia) (Czech Republic) (Georgia); (Lebanon) (Togo) (South Africa) (Sierra Leone) (Denmark) (Poland) (El Salvador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Italy Honduras Guatemala Viet Nam Uruguay Congo France Slovakia Czech Republic Georgia Lebanon Togo South Africa Sierra Leone Denmark Poland El Salvador</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>138.8 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture (Ghana);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Ghana</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>138.10 Strengthen efforts to address the prevention of torture and inhuman treatment through the ratification of the Convention against Torture (Indonesia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Guatemala) (Italy) (Togo) (Czech Republic) (Honduras) (South Africa) (Lebanon) (Poland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	<p>Guatemala Italy Togo Czech Republic Honduras South Africa Lebanon Poland</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>140.13 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Ghana);</p>	<p>Ghana</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>138.9 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>140.15 Conclude the ratification of the remaining instruments in particular the Convention against Torture, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which have been pending since the 2011 review (Kenya); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.6 Step efforts concerning accession to core human rights treaties, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture, before the third cycle review (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Brazil	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.18 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia); ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Honduras) (Niger); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Slovakia Honduras Niger	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.5 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (El Salvador); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	El Salvador	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>138.12 Consider ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 (Philippines); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Philippines	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.19 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Congo); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Congo	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.2 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ghana); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Ghana	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.3 Consider ratifying international instruments particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Pakistan	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.4 Accelerate the exercise that it has initiated to consider the possibility of acceding to a number of international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Zimbabwe);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Zimbabwe	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.13 Sign and ratify the African Union Maputo Protocol on the rights of women in Africa (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Norway	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.3 Sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Slovakia) (Sierra Leone) (Belgium); ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Lebanon) (Timor-Leste) (Viet Nam) (Guatemala) (Turkey) (Algeria) (Italy) (Botswana) (France) (Georgia) (Montenegro) (Honduras) (Indonesia) (Angola) (Senegal) (Poland) (El Salvador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	<p>Slovakia Sierra Leone Belgium Lebanon Timor-Leste Viet Nam Guatemala Turkey Algeria Italy Botswana France Georgia Montenegro Honduras Indonesia Angola Senegal Poland El Salvador</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>140.7 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and deepen efforts to eliminate discriminatory legal provisions that limit the rights of women (Uruguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	<p>Uruguay</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.8 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and eliminate discriminatory practices, especially during conflict (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Greece	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.11 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adopt a National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Sweden	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.10 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to ensure full gender equality and adopt a comprehensive national action plan with clear goals and deadlines to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Latvia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Latvia	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.4 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Italy	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.9 Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and prohibit female genital mutilation (Costa Rica); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Costa Rica	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.16 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Albania); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Albania	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.11 Consider signing and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia); Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines) (Ghana);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Indonesia Philippines Ghana</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p>140.17 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Niger) (Honduras) (Guatemala) (El Salvador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	<p>Niger Honduras Guatemala El Salvador</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Not implemented yet</p>
<p><i>Theme: A2 Cooperation with human rights mechanisms and institutions</i></p>			
<p>138.59 Continue constructive cooperation with international human rights mechanisms to protect and promote human rights (Tajikistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Tajikistan</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Partial</p>
<p><i>Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies</i></p>			
<p>138.60 Strengthen cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms (El Salvador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>El Salvador</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Partial</p>
<p>138.61 Reinforce its cooperation with treaty bodies and special procedures (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Chile</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Partial</p>
<p>138.62 Cooperate with international human rights mechanisms and with special procedures mandate holders (Congo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	<p>Congo</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Partial</p>
<p><i>Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures</i></p>			

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
138.63 Cooperate with the United Nations Independent Expert, including by granting him access to the entire country (Lithuania); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Lithuania	Supported	N/A
140.33 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures and respond positively to pending visit requests (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Iceland	Noted	Not implemented yet
140.34 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia) (Lithuania) (Poland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Latvia Lithuania Poland	Noted	Not implemented yet
140.35 Cooperate fully with special procedures mandate holders and UNAMID (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Ukraine	Supported	Not implemented yet
140.32 Concretize the visit of special procedures on racism and enforce disappearances (Costa Rica); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Costa Rica	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions			
139.1 Facilitate the access of United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors to conflict zones (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139	Switzerland	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Partial
140.31 Cooperate fully with United Nations and other international human rights monitors to help promote accountability (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	United States of America	Supported	Partial
Theme: A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance			

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
138.33 Provide international support to help overcome impediments to the promotion and protection of human rights (Kuwait); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Kuwait	Supported	?
138.137 Exert further efforts in addressing the negative impacts of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights in the Sudan (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Supported	Not implemented yet
138.138 Continue to seek technical assistance from the international community in the rebuilding process to help it fulfil its obligations (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Pakistan	Supported	Partial
138.139 Continue to seek assistance from the international community in line with its national plan (Myanmar). Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Myanmar	Supported	Full
Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
138.14 Speed up the adoption of the permanent Constitution of Sudan (Kuwait); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Kuwait	Supported	In process
138.15 Expedite the adoption of a Constitution and ensure that all national laws are in conformity with international human rights law (Botswana); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Botswana	Supported	In process
138.16 Continue the constitutional review process in full transparency and clarity on the primacy of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights over domestic law (Lithuania); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Lithuania	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.19 Bring national legislation into line with regional and international human rights treaties to which it is a party (Burkina Faso); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Burkina Faso	Supported	Partial
<p>138.23 Amend national legislation to align it with international human rights instruments to which the Sudan is a party (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Madagascar	Supported	Partial
<p>138.17 Ensure transparency of institutional reforms and wide participation of NGOs throughout the adoption of the new Constitution (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Ukraine	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.23 Reconsider amendments to the constitution, other laws and policies that contradict with the Sudan's international obligations, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Slovakia	Supported	Partial
<p>138.18 Introduce a comprehensive definition of racial discrimination related to the constitutional provisions on equality and non-discrimination and measures taken (Albania); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Albania	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.28 Adopt legislation prohibiting the dissemination of ideas based on racial and ethnic hatred and incitement to racial discrimination and violence and ensure full respect for freedom of religion or belief and the human rights of the persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, in line with the international human rights law (Poland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Poland	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>141.14 Repeal the constitutional amendment that transforms the National Intelligence and Security Service into an entity with powers to arrest and detain, and to launch, without delay, independent investigations into the human rights violations committed by this Service (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Germany	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.25 Establish a moratorium on capital executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty and to repeal all legislation that allows for the application of corporal punishment (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Italy	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>138.74 Adopt criminal legislation that defines and criminalizes torture (Timor-Leste);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Timor-Leste	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.75 Adopt legislation that clearly defines and criminalizes torture (Maldives);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Maldives	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.22 Consider the possibility of re-examining areas of its legislation that have led to restrict political freedom and freedom of expression, arbitrary arrests, detention, executions and torture, as part of wider effort to strengthen the rule of law (Japan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Japan	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.77 Take further steps to devise an effective response to all forms of violence against women, including the criminalization of domestic violence (Turkey);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Turkey	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.20 Bring the 2009 Press and Publications Act and all other relevant legislation in line with international and constitutional obligations to protect the right to freedom of expression (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Canada	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.36 Review and amend legislation containing discriminatory provisions towards women such as, inter alia, the Personal Status Law and the Criminal Law, and adopt a national action plan on gender equality (Czech Republic);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Czech Republic	Supported	In process
<p>138.21 Harmonize domestic legislation with the Sudan’s international obligations in the area of protection of women and children’s rights (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Colombia	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.24 Enact laws and promote public policies to fight violence against women, including through the criminalization of violence and sexual attacks (Mexico);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Mexico	Supported	In process
<p>138.25 Ensure the adoption of legislation that prohibits child, early and forced marriage (Maldives);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Maldives	Supported	In process
<p>138.26 Legislate for the prohibition of female genital mutilation (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Republic of Korea	Supported	Full

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.20 As a way to strengthen article 69 of the 2010 Child Act, remove from national legislation all forms of corporal punishment and abolish corporal punishment in the penal system (Uruguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Uruguay	Noted	Not implemented yet
Theme: A42 Institutions & policies - General			
<p>140.37 Pursue the objective of peace in Darfur in promoting especially the rights of the minorities (Senegal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Senegal	Supported	Partial
Theme: A43 Human rights policies			
<p>138.71 Create an environment that supports inclusive dialogue, instituting legal reforms to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	United States of America	Supported	In process
Theme: A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery			
<p>138.29 Continue strengthening the institutionalization of human rights, through establishing a national system for institutional coordination allowing to design, implement and follow-up public human rights policies (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Colombia	Supported	In process
<p>138.30 Establish a general coordinated strategy on gender issues within all the public institutions (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Chile	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.34 Establish an institutional mechanism to fight discrimination and violence against women and children (Viet Nam);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Viet Nam	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
Theme: A53 Professional training in human rights			
<p>138.27 Develop a code of conduct, or similar type of document, for the respect for human rights within the armed forces and the police and provide them with training on their human rights obligations (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Norway	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: A54 Awareness raising and dissemination			
<p>138.56 Strengthen efforts to raise awareness on human rights to all members of the society (Lebanon);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Lebanon	Supported	In process
Theme: A61 Cooperation with civil society			
<p>138.100 Take concrete steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and other civil society actors, journalists and members of the opposition, while also ensuring that independent civil society can meaningfully participate in all stages of the review process without hindrance and fear of reprisals (Czech Republic);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Czech Republic	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.48 Protect human rights in Darfur and the Two Areas, including by ending violence, ensuring accountability for deaths and sexual violence, granting humanitarian access, and allowing aid agencies and NGOs to implement human rights programmes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
Theme: B11 International humanitarian law			
138.73 Parties involved in the armed conflict, respect civilians and the rules of international humanitarian law, and human rights (Costa Rica); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Costa Rica	Supported	Not implemented yet
138.128 Grant full access for humanitarian aid to the population in need in Darfur (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Ukraine	Supported	Full
138.134 Continue to provide and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance for internally displaced persons in areas of conflict in the country, and take comprehensive actions to stop further displacement (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Malaysia	Supported	Partial
138.135 Authorise and facilitate humanitarian access to all areas of the country (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Maldives	Supported	Partial
138.136 Ensure that humanitarian access is granted to civilian populations in all conflict-affected areas (Portugal); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Portugal	Supported	Partial
140.38 Cease immediately aerial bombardments and allow free access for humanitarian aid to areas of conflict so as to meet its obligations under international law (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Germany	Noted	Not implemented yet
140.39 Allow unrestricted and independent humanitarian access to all areas which are still affected by conflicts in order to make it possible to provide assistance to civilians, in particular women and children (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Italy	Supported	Partial

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.44 Investigate allegations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations by armed and security forces in a prompt, transparent and impartial manner and ensure that perpetrators of violations are brought to justice (France); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	France	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.52 Restore the cessation of hostilities declaration that reduced violence in Darfur and the Two Areas and facilitate immediate and unfettered humanitarian access to conflict areas (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	United States of America	Noted	Partial
<p>140.53 Take all necessary steps to ensure full and unhindered access by independent humanitarian organizations to civilians in need of assistance in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Sweden	Supported	Partial
<p>140.54 Facilitate access to humanitarians in conflict zones (Congo). Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Congo	Supported	Partial
<p>141.36 Ensure effective prosecution and accountability of perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court under relevant Security Council resolutions (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Austria	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.32 Fully cooperate with international mechanisms of accountability, including the International Criminal Court, in order to ensure that those responsible for international crimes committed in Darfur are brought to justice (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Iceland	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
141.37 Cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court (Switzerland). Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Switzerland	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.34 Comply with Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) and fully cooperate with the International Criminal Court (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Liechtenstein	Noted	Not implemented yet
138.133 Both the Government and armed groups immediately take necessary steps to cease all forms of conflict and ensure humanitarian access for internally displaced persons (Japan); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Japan	Supported	Partial
Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination			
141.21 Push forward for the elimination of discriminatory provisions affecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Chile	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.17 Adopt measures in the legislative and political spheres, including appropriate budget allocation, to guarantee, prevent and eradicate discrimination on religious grounds, ethnic composition, gender or sexual orientation (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Honduras	Noted	Not implemented yet
138.90 Consider to put in place appropriate safeguards to protect civilians from any discriminatory, ill-treatment or criminal offences committed by members of the law enforcement agencies (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Malaysia	Supported	Not implemented yet
138.64 Ensure equality of rights is guaranteed to men and women, not just in some areas but in all spheres of life in the country (Burundi); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Burundi	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.70 Strengthen initiatives to promote equality and fight against discrimination, particularly those aimed at expanding political participation, whether from a gender ethnic, regional or social perspective (Brazil);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Brazil	Supported	Partial
Theme: B32 Racial discrimination			
<p>140.22 Adopt legislation prohibiting the dissemination of ideas and expressions of racial hatred and violence against any group of persons (Lithuania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Lithuania	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: B51 Right to an effective remedy			
<p>140.47 Take measures to end and prevent attacks against civilians. Conduct transparent investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses, and hold perpetrators accountable (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Canada	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>141.15 Revise the National Security Act of 2010 to bring it into line with international standards; in particular to end immunity provisions and to ensure that human rights violations by armed forces, police and National Intelligence and Security Service, including the Rapid Response Force, are investigated and prosecuted (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Norway	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>141.19 Remove the criminal immunity of members of the police, armed forces and national security forces, as enshrined within the National Security Act of 2010 (Uruguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Uruguay	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>141.20 Commit to preventing further violence and human rights violations in Darfur also through effective cooperation with all relevant international bodies (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Italy	Noted	Partial
<p>140.45 Take immediate measures to conduct independent inquiries into all human rights violations, including allegations of extrajudicial executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment, and international humanitarian law, as well as to bring perpetrators to justice (Switzerland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Switzerland	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>141.33 Ensure that those suspected of being responsible for crimes under international law in Darfur — particularly those within government security and armed forces — are investigated and prosecuted before independent and impartial courts, without resort to the death penalty (Liechtenstein);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Liechtenstein	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>138.91 Carry out prompt, independent and thorough investigation of the allegations of torture and excessive use of force by State officials as well as other human rights violation, including sexual abuses (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Slovakia	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.46 Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, as well as mass rapes, and sexual and gender-bases violence are promptly, independently and thoroughly investigated and to take all the necessary measures to bring perpetrators to justice (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Portugal	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>141.35 Establish a commission of inquiry with national and international members to examine all allegations of violations against women in various regions of the country (Guatemala);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Guatemala	Noted	Not implemented yet
Theme: B52 Impunity			
<p>138.92 Investigate all cases of human rights violations and prosecute those responsible without exception and impunity (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Slovenia	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.26 Amend the National Security Act of 2010 to abolish the criminal immunity enjoyed by security officers (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Spain	Noted	Not implemented yet
<p>140.27 Reform the National Security Act (2010) so it adheres to international standards, including by removing provisions that provide National Intelligence and Security Service officers with immunity from prosecution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.28 Revisions to the National Security Act, which allows for civil and criminal immunity for security forces in relation to serious human rights violations and abuses committed in their official capacity, and those responsible for serious human rights violations and abuses be held to account (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Australia	Noted	Partial
<p>140.30 Review the National Security Act, in particular the extensive powers granted to the National Intelligence and Security Services, to bring it in line with international human rights law (Denmark);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Denmark	Noted	Partial
<p>140.29 Amend the 2010 National Security Act, removing immunities from members of the National Intelligence and Security Services and revoking their powers of arrest and detention (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Canada	Noted	Partial
Theme: B54 Transitional justice			
<p>138.72 Continue its efforts to achieve the results of the national dialogue to reach a comprehensive and sustainable peace in all regions of the Sudan (Yemen);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Yemen	Supported	In process
<p>138.35 Continue to take measures to reduce maternal and child mortality to achieve the objectives of the sustainable development goals 2030 (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Bahrain	Supported	In process
Theme: D2 Right to physical and moral integrity			

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
138.53 Actively counter any ethnic strife and armed conflict (Tajikistan); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Tajikistan	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: D23 Death penalty			
141.23 Put an end to the death penalty (Congo); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Congo	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.24 Abolish immediately the death penalty (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Slovakia	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.27 Establish a moratorium on executions and reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Belgium	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.31 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Spain); establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards complete abolition (France); introduce a moratorium on death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Georgia); consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Spain France Georgia Sierra Leone	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.28 Impose an immediate moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it, and to ensure that it is never applied to persons under the age of 18 (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Austria	Noted	Not implemented yet
141.29 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty and consider its eventual abolition, especially and urgently in relation to the execution of children under the age of 18 years (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Mexico	Noted	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>141.30 Consider imposing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolish it and to take measures to ensure that it is never applied to persons under the age of 18 years (Namibia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Namibia	Noted	Not implemented yet
Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment			
<p>139.11 Take appropriate measures to prosecute perpetrators of acts of torture (Togo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139</p>	Togo	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Not implemented yet
<p>139.9 Continue to intensify the national efforts to control the borders and fight against the networks of human trafficking, to fight the activities of terrorist groups in the border areas, and to continue its effective cooperation with neighbouring countries in this field (Libya);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139</p>	Libya	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Not implemented yet
<p>139.6 Continue taking strong measures to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse of migrant women and children, including by fully implementing the Human Trafficking Act of 2014, training law enforcement officials and ensuring adequate protection for victims of human trafficking (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139</p>	Sweden	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Not implemented yet
Theme: D29 Domestic violence			
<p>138.81 Ensure effective criminal justice responses to all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence and female genital mutilations (Burkina Faso);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Burkina Faso	Supported	Partial

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.80 Strengthen the general public awareness of, security services and the administration of justice regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, particularly through training and launching of awareness and information campaigns (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Belgium	Supported	Partial
Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion			
<p>138.95 Take effective measures to respect the right to freedom of religion without discrimination (Slovakia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Slovakia	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.24 Make progress towards the abolition of the crime of apostasy and the elimination of other laws and practices contrary to freedom of religion and/or belief (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Spain	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>140.25 Revise the 1991 Penal Code and abolish the penalization of apostasy (Australia) (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Australia Italy	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression			
<p>138.96 Guarantee the free exercise of freedoms of expression and opinion (Togo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Togo	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>139.14 Introduce a freedom of information law (Lithuania).</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139</p>	Lithuania	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	In process

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
138.99 Take adequate measures to effectively safeguard the freedoms of expression, association and assembly (Cyprus); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Cyprus	Supported	Not implemented yet
141.16 Amend, without delay, the 2009 Press and Publications Act, to bring it in line with international standards on press freedom and to ensure that no provisions unduly restrict the rights of freedom of expression, assembly and association, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141	Netherlands	Noted	In process
138.98 Take necessary measures to guarantee full respect for freedom of expression and freedom of association (France); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	France	Supported	Not implemented yet
138.97 Take concrete steps to ensure freedom of expression, including for the media, and to ensure that all alleged attacks against journalists and human rights defenders are promptly and independently investigated (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Norway	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: D44 Right to peaceful assembly			
138.101 Guarantee the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and amend existing legislation that is in violation of it (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Germany	Supported	Not implemented yet
140.40 That the Government ends violent suppression of protestors and arbitrary detention of political activists and journalists (New Zealand); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	New Zealand	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: D51 Administration of justice & fair trial			

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
139.10 Take concrete measures to improve the independence of the judiciary (Burkina Faso); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139	Burkina Faso	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	In process
<i>Theme: E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation</i>			
138.55 Continue to implement the strategies and plans for the promotion of the economic and social development in the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Supported	In process
138.58 Continue to implement policies for the socio-economic growth of its people (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Pakistan	Supported	In process
138.104 Continue to implement strategies and plans that ensures economic and social development and give specific attention to combating poverty (State of Palestine); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	State of Palestine	Supported	In process
<i>Theme: E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general</i>			
138.107 Intensify efforts in the fight against poverty and to respond to the basic needs of the poor (Iraq); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Iraq	Supported	In process
138.108 Intensify efforts to fight against poverty (Kuwait); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Kuwait	Supported	In process

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
138.105 Intensify efforts to achieve further gains in the areas of poverty reduction and improving the living conditions of the people in rural areas, particularly in providing necessary resources to realize the right to adequate housing and health (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Sri Lanka	Supported	Partial
138.120 Intensify its efforts to addressing the issues of education, poverty and health (Nigeria); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Nigeria	Supported	In process
Theme: E22 Right to food			
138.109 Ensure the right to adequate food, especially during times of conflict and in states of emergency (Thailand); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Thailand	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: E25 Human rights & poverty			
138.106 Continue taking measures in favour of development and to reduce the level of poverty (Belarus); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Belarus	Supported	In process
Theme: E51 Right to education - General			
138.113 Continue efforts aimed at ensuring access to basic education for all and measures to strengthen the performance of the education system (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Sri Lanka	Supported	Not implemented yet
138.115 Strengthen the process of educational reform (Tajikistan); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Tajikistan	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.116 Seek to intensify national efforts to implement alternative learning programmes for children and youth (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Bahrain	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.117 Continue to pursue measures designed to reduce the number of children who are not enrolled in school (Equatorial Guinea); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Equatorial Guinea	Supported	In process
<p>138.119 Continue strengthening the national infrastructure with an emphasis on the successful educational policy in order to achieve full access (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Supported	In process
<p>138.123 Continue the efforts towards raising the enrolment rate for children in schools, particularly girls (Morocco); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Morocco	Supported	In process
<p>138.118 Ensure the primacy of fulfilling the right to education for all children, continue to dedicate more resources to eradicate illiteracy among children and adults, and improve the number of children completing their education (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Malaysia	Supported	In process
<p>138.125 Increase access to school education for all children, especially girls, children in rural areas and children of marginalised groups such as nomadic persons (South Africa); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	South Africa	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.124 Continue to implement the national strategic plan for education, with special emphasis on the right to education of vulnerable groups including children living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, nomads and internally displaced persons (China);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	China	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: E52 primary education			
<p>138.114 Promote education by adopting additional policies to improve the enrolment of children in basic education, as well as combat discrimination in that field (State of Palestine);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	State of Palestine	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: F11 Advancement of women			
<p>138.102 Grant women with civil and political rights, the right to health and the right to education without discrimination (Angola);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Angola	Supported	In process
<p>138.69 Continue its efforts in the area of empowerment of women and enhance their role in the political, economic and social fields, as well as seeking collaboration with partners and stakeholders at the national and regional levels in order to continue to improve the human rights situation in the Sudan (Oman);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Oman	Supported	In process
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
<p>140.21 Repeal all laws that discriminate against women and girls and ensure conformity with international standards (Iceland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Iceland	Supported	In process

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
138.86 Give priority to ensure independent, impartial and effective investigations into violations of women’s rights (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Denmark	Supported	In process
138.65 Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, improve women representation in leadership positions, and protect women against all forms of violence (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Malaysia	Supported	In process
138.68 Promote active presence of women in society (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Chile	Supported	In process
138.52 Strengthen State mechanisms related to the care for the most vulnerable groups in need of protection, such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Saudi Arabia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Saudi Arabia	Supported	In process
Theme: F13 Violence against women			
138.67 Design and implement public policies and programmes to address violence against women, in particular measures against the practice of female genital mutilation and actions of protection and reparation for women victims (Colombia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Colombia	Supported	In process
138.87 Take further steps to eliminate female genital mutilation (Timor-Leste); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Timor-Leste	Supported	In process
140.41 Criminalize violence against women and girls, female genital mutilation and marital rape (Iceland); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Iceland	Noted	Partial

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.82 Strengthen measures to address violence against women, including sexual violence, provide help for its victims and hold accountable its perpetrators, while also ensuring effective implementation of the laws prohibiting female genital mutilation at the State level and adopting legislation prohibiting the practice completely throughout the country (Czech Republic);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Czech Republic	Supported	Partial
<p>138.84 Take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon of female genital mutilation and ensure the full implementation of the relevant National Action Plan (Cyprus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Cyprus	Supported	Partial
<p>138.36 Establish a national action plan to prevent child marriage (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Republic of Korea	Supported	In process
<p>138.85 Implement the national strategy to prevent female genital mutilation (2008-2018) and the national strategy to end child marriage (China);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	China	Supported	Partial
<p>138.88 Strengthen the efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation, including by legal prohibition of such practice and awareness-raising and education of all, especially women and girls (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Slovenia	Supported	In process
<p>141.22 Halt and prevent attacks against civilians, including the use of rape as a weapon of war, and to allow humanitarian access to all areas (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 141</p>	Austria	Noted	In process

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.66 Ensure provision of comprehensive and non-discriminatory health services to women and girls who have experienced sexual violence (South Africa); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	South Africa	Supported	In process
<p>139.2 Investigate sexual violence in conflict (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139</p>	Republic of Korea	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	In process
<p>138.89 Guarantee respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population, especially women and children, and take all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity of the perpetrators of crimes, acts of violence and all human rights violations (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Argentina	Supported	In process
<p>138.76 Take all necessary measures to eliminate definitely practices of female genital mutilation and child marriages (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Spain	Supported	In process
<p>138.79 Raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards in order to prevent early, child and enforced marriages (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Australia	Supported	In process
<p>138.83 Continue efforts to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Ethiopia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Ethiopia	Supported	In process

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
140.42 Adopt legislation to prevent and punish child marriage, by setting 18 as the legal age for marriage, for both women and men (Madagascar); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Madagascar	Noted	In process
140.43 Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 (Sierra Leone); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1	Sierra Leone	Supported	In process
138.78 Strengthen efforts to prevent child marriage, including by combating stereotypes through diversified awareness-raising campaigns (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Turkey	Supported	In process
Theme: F35 Children in armed conflict			
138.51 Ensure a prompt, complete and effective implementation of the action plan to bring the recruitment of child soldiers to an end (Luxembourg); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138	Luxembourg	Supported	Not implemented yet
139.5 Promptly implement the action plan between the Sudan and the United Nations to end child recruitment and criminalize in domestic law the recruitment and use of children by the security forces and other groups (Guatemala); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139	Guatemala	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Not implemented yet
139.4 Enact all the necessary measures to effectively implement the Action Plan to end recruitment of children (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139	Slovenia	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>139.3 Criminalize the recruitment of children and investigate all the reports of recruitment of children by the security forces, ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and duly prosecuted (Portugal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 139</p>	Portugal	Supported <i>(implemented or implementation in process)</i>	Not implemented yet
Theme: F4 Persons with disabilities			
<p>138.126 Enhance efforts for effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: G5 Refugees & asylum seekers			
<p>138.127 Ensure safety of refugees and asylum seekers by also seeking international assistance (Nigeria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Nigeria	Supported	Not implemented yet
Theme: G6 Internally displaced persons			
<p>138.130 Continue its efforts in order to address the problems related to internal displacement (Azerbaijan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Azerbaijan	Supported	Partial
<p>138.131 Take measures to protect the rights of the internally displaced, through comprehensive attention and reparation, in particular access to basic services (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Colombia	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>138.132 Intensify the efforts for the creation of a concrete national framework on the internal displacement, which would secure equal access to humanitarian aid but also develop a preventive strategy for new internally displaced persons, including training of security forces to this effect (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Greece	Supported	Partial
<p>140.51 In relation to armed conflicts in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, with multiple attacks against the civilian population, take concrete measures for the displaced population and in order to facilitate for humanitarian access (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Spain	Supported	Not implemented yet
<p>138.129 Adopt measures to guarantee access to basic services, as well as the investigation of allegations of human rights violations in camps for internally displaced persons (Argentina);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8 - Para. 138</p>	Argentina	Supported	In process
Theme: H1 Human rights defenders			
<p>140.49 Take urgent steps to facilitate the work of human rights defenders and civil society, including through guaranteeing freedom of expression and the media and protection of all persons from intimidation, threats, attacks or reprisals for seeking to cooperate with the United Nations; and through allowing unimpeded humanitarian access to conflict affected populations, with appropriate protection to humanitarian actors (Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Ireland	Supported	Not implemented yet

Recommendation	Recommending state/s	Position	Level of Implementation
<p>140.50 Protect human rights defenders and journalists from violence and arbitrary arrests, to address impunity for crimes against human rights defenders and journalists and to notify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the status of the judicial inquiry into the murder of journalists (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/33/8/Add.1</p>	Netherlands	Supported	Not implemented yet

Notes:

- ¹ Constitutional Decree No. 38 (2019), Constitutional Document Charter for the Transitional Period, *Official Gazette*, No. 1895, 3 October 2019, Nature of the State, 3(1), p. 3., <https://constitutionnet.org/vl/item/sudan-constitutional-declaration-august-2019>.
- ² *Ibid.* Mandate of the Transitional Period, 7(2), p. 4.
- ³ Recommendations 138.1 by Philippines; 140.1 by Chile; 141.5 by Austria; 141.10 by Canada; 141.7 by Spain; 138.5 by Namibia; 140.6 by Luxembourg; 141.11 by Latvia; 141.13 by Guatemala; 141.18 by Ireland; 141.8 by Timor-Leste, Honduras and Slovakia; 141.9 by Ghana; 141.12 by Lithuania; 141.1 by Honduras; 140.2 by Poland; 141.2 by Montenegro, Albania and Uruguay; 141.3 by Portugal; 141.4 by Luxembourg; 141.26 by Australia; 141.6 by Costa Rica; 140.14 by Madagascar; 138.7 by Italy, Honduras, Guatemala, Viet Nam, Uruguay, Congo, France, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Lebanon and Togo; 138.8 by Ghana; 138.10 by Indonesia; 140.12 by Guatemala, Italy, Togo, Czech Republic, Honduras, South Africa, Lebanon and Poland; 140.13 by Ghana; 138.9 by Burkina Faso; 140.15 by Kenya; 138.6 by Brazil; 140.18 by Slovakia, Honduras and Niger; 140.5 by El Salvador; 138.12 by Philippines; 140.19 by Congo; 138.2 by Ghana; 138.3 by Pakistan; 138.4 by Zimbabwe; 138.13 by Norway; 140.3 by Slovakia, Sierra Leone, Belgium, Lebanon, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Guatemala, Turkey, Algeria, Italy, Botswana, France, Georgia, Montenegro, Honduras, Indonesia, Angola, Senegal, Poland, El Salvador; 140.7 by Uruguay; 140.8 by Greece; 140.11 by Sweden; 140.10 by Latvia; 140.4 by Italy; 140.9 by Costa Rica; 140.16 by Albania; 138.11 by Indonesia, Philippines and Ghana; 140.17 by Niger, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.
- ⁴ Recommendation 140.45 by Switzerland.
- ⁵ Recommendations 138.9 by Burkina Faso; 140.15 by Kenya; 140.18 by Slovakia; by Honduras and Niger.
- ⁶ Recommendations 138.74 by Timor-Leste; 138.75 by Maldives; 138.77 by Turkey; 140.36 by Czech Republic; 138.24 by Mexico; 138.90 by Malaysia; 141.19 by Uruguay; 138.92 by Slovenia; 140.26 by Spain; 140.28 by Australia; 138.81 by Burkina Faso; 140.41 by Iceland; 139.5 by Guatemala; and 139.3 by Portugal.
- ⁷ Sam Mednick, "Rare conviction of South Sudan soldiers for rape raises hope," *Associated Press* (15 January 2021), <https://apnews.com/article/africa-south-sudan-crime-d1349141044a4fae7257588cb8ad4d05>.
- ⁸ Situation of human rights in the Sudan. Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, A/HRC/45/53, 30 July 2020, p. 4, <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/45/53>.
- ⁹ Recommendations 140.22 by Lithuania; 138.18 by Albania; 138.28 by Poland; and 141.17 by Honduras.
- ¹⁰ 140.19 by Congo; 138.57 by Lebanon, Morocco; 138.120 by Nigeria; 138.122 by Qatar; 138.112 by Iraq; 138.121 by Saudi Arabia; 138.119 by Venezuela; 138.118 by Malaysia; 138.125 by South Africa; 138.124 by China; 138.114 by State of Palestine; 138.113 by Sri Lanka; 138.115 by Tajikistan.
- ¹¹ "Development of Sudan's new school curricula halted amid controversy," *DABAGA* (7 January 2021), <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/development-of-sudan-s-new-school-curricula-halted-amid-controversy>.
- ¹² Recommendations 138.28 by Poland; 141.17 by Honduras; 138.95 by Slovakia; 140.24 by Spain; and 140.25 by Australia and Italy.
- ¹³ US Commission on International Religious Freedom, *Annual Report 2020* (Washington, April 2020), p. 80, https://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/USCIRF%202020%20Annual%20Report_Final_42920.pdf.
- ¹⁴ Decision [signed by] Sama' Ahmad `Ata, director, Administrative Unit, Ministry of Urban Planning and Public Utilities – Tambul, 20 January 2021, document on file.
- ¹⁵ Recommendation 138.109 by Thailand.
- ¹⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), "Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (%) – Sudan," <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.MSFI.ZS?locations=SD>.
- ¹⁷ FAO, "Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%) – Sudan," <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.SVFI.ZS?locations=SD>.
- ¹⁸ World Food Programme (WFP), "Sudan," <https://www.wfp.org/countries/sudan>.
- ¹⁹ World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS?locations=SD>
- ²⁰ The Economist Intelligence Unit, "Global Food Security Index," <https://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/Country/Details#Sudan>.
- ²¹ WFP, *op. cit.*
- ²² UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), "Sudan," <https://www.unicef.org/media/87366/file/2021-HAC-Sudan.pdf>
- ²³ *Ibid.*
- ²⁴ 29.9 and 212.3 percent in October and September 2020. WFP, "WFP Sudan Country Brief," November 2020, https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000123376/download/?_ga=2.166553469.2128402685.1616983198-1839261364.1616983198.
- ²⁵ WFP, *op. cit.*
- ²⁶ WFP, "WFP Sudan Country Brief," *op. cit.*
- ²⁷ Recommendations 138.105 by Sri Lanka; 138.124 by China; 138.134 by Malaysia; 138.130 by Azerbaijan; 138.131 by Colombia; 138.132 by Greece; 140.51 by Spain; and 138.129 by Argentina.
- ²⁸ USAID, "Sudan Food Security Outlook, February to September 2021," *Food Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)*, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SUDAN_Food_Security_Outlook_February%202021_Final.pdf.
- ²⁹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Sudan, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/sudan>.

- ³⁰ Sally Hayden, "EXCLUSIVE: Refugees in Sudan allege chronic corruption in UN resettlement process," *The New Humanitarian* (15 May 2018), <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/investigations/2018/05/15/exclusive-refugees-sudan-allege-chronic-corruption-un-resettlement-process>.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*
- ³² USAID, *op. cit.*
- ³³ *Ibid.*
- ³⁴ Recommendations 138.55 by DPRK; 138.58 by Pakistan; 138.104 by State of Palestine; and 138.69 by Oman.
- ³⁵ Raven Rakia, "IMF's Involvement Fuels Sudan's Continued Unrest," *Truthout* (25 March 2014), at: <http://www.truthout.org/news/item/22668-imfs-involvement-fuels-sudans-continued-unrest>.
- ³⁶ For details, see Cecilie Friis, Anettee Reenberg, "Land Grab in Africa, Emerging Land System Drivers in Teleconnected World," *Global Land Project*, Rep No.1 (2010), at: http://www.ihdp.unu.edu/docs/Publications/GLP/GLP_report_01.pdf.
- ³⁷ Allam Ahmed, Adem Ahmed, "Inconsistency of Food security information in Sudan," *International Journal of Technology Management*, Vol.45, No.1/2, (January 2009), at: http://www.researchgate.net/publication/240295700_Inconsistency_of_food_security_information_in_Sudan.
- ³⁸ Lorenzo Cotula, Sonja Vermeulen, Rebeca Leonard and James Keeley, *Land Grab or Development Opportunity: Agricultural Investment and International Land Deals in Africa* (London/Rome: iied, FAO and IFAD: 2009), at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ak241e.pdf>.
- ³⁹ Faisal `Awadh Hasan, 'The focus of the economy (destroying it) by Islamists,' *Sahifa al-Rakuba* (12 February 2015), citing *Sesame Seed Market Report*, at: <http://www.alrakoba.net/news-action-show-id-182878.htm>.
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