



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 January 2024
English
Original: English/French

Human Rights Council

Fifty-fifth session

26 February–5 April 2024

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Cameroon

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-fourth session from 6 to 17 November 2023. The review of Cameroon was held at the 14th meeting, on 14 November 2023. The delegation of Cameroon was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lejeune Mbella Mbella. At its 17th meeting, held on 17 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Cameroon.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Cameroon: Cote d'Ivoire, Czechia and Finland.
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 Cameroon:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Cameroon 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. On 14 November 2023, at the time of the participation of Cameroon in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations Office at Geneva introduced the head and members of the Cameroonian delegation. The troika was made up of Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia and Finland.
6. In his opening remarks, the head of the delegation reaffirmed the firm commitment of the President of the Republic and the Government of Cameroon to keep working to continuously strengthen and improve human rights. He then presented the national report, divided into four sections, on civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, rights by category and cross-cutting issues.
7. He focused on the recommendations that had been accepted at the end of the third cycle of the universal periodic review, as well as on the many advances made, the challenges, prospects and recent developments since the submission of the national report. The State party's position on the recommendations with which it did not agree was largely unchanged; those subjects remained under study. The delegation concluded the presentation by affirming the Cameroonian Government's firm commitment to consider in a positive light the recommendations that would arise from the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CMR/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CMR/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/CMR/3](#).

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

8. During the interactive dialogue, 110 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

9. Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast on the United Nations website.⁴

10. The Cameroonian delegation made some thirty statements on various topics, responding to the points raised by the States.

11. Cameroon was already a party to the most important human rights instruments and had ratified several conventions drawn up under the aegis of the United Nations or the African Union, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa, and had also begun the ratification process for several other instruments. The State party was a signatory to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and collaborated with the Court, but had not begun the ratification process. Cameroon practised a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. It intended to continue aligning its legislation with international standards.

12. Cameroon took part in sessions of the human rights mechanisms, particularly those of the Human Rights Council and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. It regularly submitted periodic reports and accepted visits from special procedures mandate holders.

13. The Cameroon Human Rights Commission had been strengthened pursuant to an Act of 19 July 2019. Numerous human rights training initiatives had also been conducted. Strategic tools had been adopted, notably the National Development Strategy 2020–2030. An update was underway of the National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

14. In the specific area of civil and political rights, the fight against impunity, particularly in respect of the defence and security forces, remained a priority for the State, focusing on, among other things, prevention – through training and awareness-raising – and administrative and judicial punishment of acts of torture and other abuses, including those that had occurred in certain localities in the Far North, North-West and South-West Regions. The use of force was strictly regulated and all members of the defence and security forces received initial and ongoing training in the area. A national torture prevention mechanism had been set up in July 2019.

15. The General Code for the decentralized local authorities, which gave the authorities increased autonomy and granted special status to the North-West and South-West Regions, had been adopted in December 2019. Several electoral operations had been organized with success, including the 2018 presidential election and legislative, senatorial and local elections in 2018, 2020 and 2023.

⁴ Available at <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1j/k1j846ggfx>.

16. With regard to the situation in the North-West and South-West Regions, the Government continued the dialogue aimed at bringing about a definitive return to peace; one of its high points had been the organization in late 2019, at the initiative of the Head of State, of a major national dialogue to consider lasting solutions. As a result of that dialogue, important measures had been taken and were currently being implemented. These included a plan for the reconstruction and development of the regions concerned, aimed, in particular, at restoring social cohesion, reconstructing and rehabilitating basic infrastructure and reviving the local economy. In the same vein, bilingualism and inclusion on the basis of language continued to be promoted.

17. Arrests and deprivations of liberty had to follow guidelines that meant that they could only take place on the basis of the grounds and procedures laid down by law, within the stipulated timeframes, and the persons affected enjoyed substantial procedural rights. Any shortcomings were corrected following judicial and administrative inspections of places of deprivation of liberty. Victims of the shortcomings had the option of appealing to the Compensation Commission for Victims of Abusive Police Custody and Pretrial Detention.

18. With hundreds of media outlets, political parties, non-governmental organizations, religious congregations and civil society organizations active in the field of human rights, the State party continued to work for the protection of religious leaders, journalists and human rights defenders, to enable them to operate freely and without fear of reprisal, within the framework of the law. Investigations and prosecutions were thus underway against people accused of endangering the lives of certain journalists. Any restrictions on the freedoms of association, religion, assembly and demonstration complied with article 19 (3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

19. The activities of human rights defenders were sufficiently regulated, in particular under international texts and Cameroonian legislation related to public freedoms.

20. As part of the fight against terrorism, the Government had strengthened its normative and institutional framework and then undertaken a review of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 23 December 2014.

21. With regard to homosexuality and the practices of LGBTQ+ persons in general, as these were not in line with the moral and cultural values of Cameroonian society, of which the State was the guarantor, it maintained its previous position on the subject. All persons on its soil enjoyed, without distinction, equal protection of their physical or moral integrity and equal access to health care.

22. On the right to nationality and statelessness, in addition to initiatives implemented to make it easier to obtain, including certificates of nationality, national identity cards, passports and birth certificates, Cameroon had embarked on a process to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and to reform the legislation on personal status, in order to facilitate birth registration, and the Nationality Code, to expunge provisions that could lead to statelessness.

23. Cameroon was taking preventive and corrective measures in continuation of its fight against slavery, human trafficking and people smuggling. The related legal framework was being strengthened.

24. In respect of economic, social and cultural rights, improvements in the provision of education had led to a significant increase, both in the number of pupils, including girls and children from minorities, and in the results of official examinations. Expanded health care provision through the strengthening of infrastructure and increased human, technical and financial resources had resulted in a reduction in morbidity and mortality related, among other things, to sexual and reproductive health and the major pandemics. The launch of the first phase of universal health coverage had resulted in the registration of over a million people.

25. To improve people's living conditions, the Cameroonian Government had raised the salaries of civil servants and the guaranteed minimum wage. It had also carried out a large number of social projects, stepped up its policy of import substitution and built major road, energy, cultural, sports, agricultural and environmental infrastructure. On the environment,

the State party had focused its actions in particular on combating climate change and environmental damage.

26. Emphasis had been put on gender equality in the labour market, women's working conditions and the promotion of employment for young persons and women. Between 2018 and 2022, the number of private vocational training centres had increased from 317 to 672.

27. With regard to rights by category, the Government had persevered with the institutionalization of gender by giving it a firm basis in policies, programmes, projects and services, including in their budgets. The fight against discrimination and violence against women, including early and forced marriages, had been a major focus of State action, as had the empowerment of women and their participation in public and political life, which had increased significantly. A bill on gender-based violence was being drawn up.

28. Some of State party's key initiatives focused on the prevention and repression of violence against children, improving the birth registration rate and the ongoing finalization of the Child Protection Code.

29. With regard to persons with disabilities, minorities and other vulnerable groups, in terms of education, participation in public affairs, employment and empowerment, the Government had maintained the pillars of its policy: disability prevention, participation, rehabilitation, socioeconomic integration, inclusion and combating discrimination.

30. Under cross-cutting issues, in support of the priority that had been set on finding consensual solutions to address the main threats to peace, the legal framework on the promotion of the official languages had been strengthened, criminal legislation on hate speech had been tightened and a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration committee had been established in November 2018. Cameroon remained a land of asylum and hospitality for internally displaced persons, refugees, migrants and returnees. In addition to measures designed to facilitate their return, the action undertaken focused on the provision of documentation and basic social services, namely education, health, nutrition and housing.

31. In addition to expanding prison provision, and in order to improve detention conditions, the Government had reinforced the infrastructure and staff numbers and increased the budget allocated to food and health care for prisoners. In March 2020, the Head of State had issued a decree commuting and reducing prison sentences, which had benefited over 10,000 prisoners.

32. The judiciary and other related structures continued to be effectively deployed in the service of promoting good governance and the fight against corruption.

33. Challenges identified included the country's debt burden, certain restrictive administrative practices, some harmful traditional practices and health and budgetary constraints that had become more acute with, among other things, the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the persistence of security crises in certain regions of Cameroon.

34. The Cameroon delegation also recalled the need to respect the principles on which the development of human rights was based. In that respect, the members of the delegation called on States to invest more in sincere cooperation in the fight against terrorism, which on the one hand, undermined peace and security and, on the other, hindered economic and social development and, hence, human rights. They also called for greater sharing of the responsibility for taking in refugees.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

35. **The following recommendations will be examined by Cameroon, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fifth session of the Human Rights Council:**

35.1 **Continue to make progress towards the ratification of outstanding international human rights instruments (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

- 35.2 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (France) (Mexico);**
- 35.3 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Finland);**
- 35.4 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);**
- 35.5 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 35.6 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**
- 35.7 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France);**
- 35.8 **Fully ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to which it is a signatory (Germany);**
- 35.9 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2010 version (Liechtenstein);**
- 35.10 **Ratify and fully align the national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**
- 35.11 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);**
- 35.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Costa Rica) (Liechtenstein) (Madagascar);**
- 35.13 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Finland);**
- 35.14 **Make progress on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);**
- 35.15 **Take necessary steps to finalize the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);**
- 35.16 **Ratify the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (Bulgaria) (Cabo Verde) (Congo);**
- 35.17 **Consider ratifying the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Senegal);**
- 35.18 **Continue with efforts to ratify and implement international human rights instruments, including the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mozambique);**
- 35.19 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Angola) (Gabon) (Ghana);**
- 35.20 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**
- 35.21 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);**

- 35.22 Consider the ratification of outstanding international human rights instruments, in line with the country's national priorities (Malawi);
- 35.23 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);
- 35.24 Continue the national dialogue to amend national strategies for capacity development and increase cooperation to promote and protect human rights (Yemen);
- 35.25 Continue engagement with human rights mechanisms to further promote and protect the rights of the people (Cambodia);
- 35.26 Redouble efforts and commitment, as well as seek necessary international support, to enhance capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);
- 35.27 Strengthen cooperation with international bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights (Saudi Arabia);
- 35.28 Continue cooperating with relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to protect citizens against the grave threat presented by the world drug problem (Singapore);
- 35.29 Continue efforts to harmonize national legislation with international human rights standards (Algeria);
- 35.30 Strengthen institutional and legal frameworks to promote and protect human rights (Ethiopia);
- 35.31 Align the normative framework with the international legal instruments it has ratified (Madagascar);
- 35.32 Conduct prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of crimes under domestic law and human rights violations committed by all armed forces in the context of the armed violence in the North-West and South-West Regions (Malta);
- 35.33 Continue efforts to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework to protect and promote human rights (Pakistan);
- 35.34 Continue to raise awareness about human rights through incorporating human rights into school curricula (United Arab Emirates);
- 35.35 Recognizing the efforts undertaken, including the Major National Dialogue, reinvest in the implementation of a sustained and inclusive dialogue in order to achieve a consensual solution for peace and reconciliation in the North-West and South-West Regions (Canada);
- 35.36 Continue to adopt a peaceful approach to addressing conflict and to build and strengthen transitional justice mechanisms in the country (Sierra Leone);
- 35.37 Continue the dialogue aimed at a definitive return to peace in the North-West and South-West Regions of the country (Cabo Verde);
- 35.38 Increase efforts to further improve national legislation to align it with international obligations in the sphere of human rights (Russian Federation);
- 35.39 Continue to implement measures aimed at the peaceful resolution of crises in affected areas, giving priority to national reconciliation processes (Saudi Arabia);
- 35.40 Adopt a holistic and inclusive approach in addressing the root causes of the conflict in the affected regions of Cameroon, ensuring a comprehensive strategy for sustainable peace (Sierra Leone);

- 35.41 Consider establishing a peace and reconciliation committee aimed at addressing grievances stemming from the conflict and fostering long-lasting peace (Sierra Leone);
- 35.42 Update the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and strengthen the Inter-ministerial Committee for Follow-up of Recommendations as a national implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 35.43 Continue the efforts made by the national mechanism for the prevention of torture by supporting the Cameroon Human Rights Commission in carrying out its missions to visit places of deprivation of liberty (Morocco);
- 35.44 Continue to strengthen the national regulatory framework to prohibit all forms of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.45 Revise the Nationality Code to guarantee equal rights for women and men in matters of nationality (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 35.46 Combat sexual and gender-based violence, especially in conflict zones, and implement concrete steps to prevent domestic violence (Germany);
- 35.47 Continue the efforts undertaken to protect human rights and to eliminate gender-based discrimination (Greece);
- 35.48 Step up efforts to eliminate all provisions that discriminate against women and girls in the Civil Code and ensure that their human rights are guaranteed (Honduras);
- 35.49 Promote gender equality (India);
- 35.50 Intensify efforts to promote equality and non-discrimination in education (Iraq);
- 35.51 Repeal all legal provisions, including in the Civil Code, that discriminate against women or bar women from certain types of jobs (Montenegro);
- 35.52 Enhance measures to prevent discrimination against all vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons from the LGBTQ+ community and ethnic minorities (South Africa);
- 35.53 Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica) (Iceland);
- 35.54 Take credible steps towards the full and legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);
- 35.55 Abolish the death penalty in all instances and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, without reservations (Malta);
- 35.56 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);
- 35.57 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and take the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty in law and in practice (Paraguay);
- 35.58 Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and commute death penalty sentences (Spain);
- 35.59 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to abolishing the death penalty once and for all (Switzerland);

- 35.60 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cyprus) (Estonia) (France) (Madagascar) (Mexico) (Slovenia) (Ukraine);**
- 35.61 **Consider signing and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland);**
- 35.62 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 35.63 **Consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 35.64 **Amend the 2014 anti-terrorism law to end arbitrary detention and the use of military courts to try civilians (Canada);**
- 35.65 **Address complaints of enforced disappearances and acts of extrajudicial executions and fight against impunity (Costa Rica);**
- 35.66 **End impunity and ensure accountability by prosecuting and punishing those responsible for human rights violations, including security forces and non-State armed groups (Cyprus);**
- 35.67 **Take decisive steps to improve conditions in prisons and jails (Germany);**
- 35.68 **Continue the significant effort to raise awareness among the defence forces about violence and torture while addressing the issue of alternative sentencing (Greece);**
- 35.69 **Take appropriate measures to align the condition of detainees with international standards (Italy);**
- 35.70 **Carry out effective, thorough and impartial investigations into all reported cases of killings, enforced disappearances, intimidation and harassment of, and threats and reprisals against, human rights defenders, journalists and members of civil society organizations (Liechtenstein);**
- 35.71 **Protect effectively human rights defenders from all forms of harassment, intimidation and reprisals and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted (Luxembourg);**
- 35.72 **Take all necessary measures to protect the civilian population in the context of the anglophone crisis, and ensure that cases of human rights violations are investigated in a transparent and independent manner, with a view to bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice (Switzerland);**
- 35.73 **Develop effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, including attacks and threats against civilians, medical personnel and patients, particularly in the North-West and South-West Regions, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2286 (2016) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 35.74 **Investigate allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention and torture and inhuman treatment of prisoners and end these practices (United States of America);**
- 35.75 **In accordance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, protect civilians from attack and ensure accountability for serious violations and abuses by armed groups and security forces (Belgium);**
- 35.76 **Ensure unrestricted respect for international law and human rights and protect populations in areas affected by insecurity and violence due to armed groups (Paraguay);**

- 35.77 Amend the 2014 law on the suppression of acts of terrorism to align it with international human rights standards and guidelines issued by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 35.78 Intensify efforts aimed at combating corruption (Egypt);
- 35.79 Continue the efforts made in the process of decentralization and the inclusion of vulnerable persons in their right to participate in the management of public affairs (Morocco);
- 35.80 Adopt the necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure transparency in public administration, as an important step in countering corruption (Romania);
- 35.81 Ensure that all individuals responsible for human rights violations, including those committed during the ongoing conflict, are held accountable through fair and transparent judicial processes (Armenia);
- 35.82 Investigate thoroughly, independently and promptly all cases of excessive use of force against peaceful protesters, human rights defenders and journalists, as well as all cases of torture by security forces (Belgium);
- 35.83 Guarantee the right to a fair trial and access to justice and put an end to the prosecution of civilians by military courts (Costa Rica);
- 35.84 Continue efforts in investigating and prosecuting cases of torture, including ensuring the role of the national torture prevention mechanism in conducting visits to places of detention (Indonesia);
- 35.85 Continue training law enforcement officials on human rights issues, including maintaining order during public events and prohibiting excessive use of force, torture, extrajudicial killings and illegal arrests and detentions (Kyrgyzstan);
- 35.86 Continue to build the capacity of judges, lawyers, law enforcement officials, parliamentarians and other actors on legal instruments for the promotion of human rights (Mali);
- 35.87 Carry out effective, thorough and impartial investigations into all reported cases of killings, enforced disappearance, intimidation and harassment of and threats and reprisals against human rights defenders, journalists and members of civil society organizations, while ensuring that perpetrators of those acts are brought to justice (Montenegro);
- 35.88 Intensify efforts for investigating all credible allegations of crimes and human rights violations committed by armed forces and take concrete measures to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Ukraine);
- 35.89 Train civil servants and law enforcement and military personnel in the field of human rights (United Arab Emirates);
- 35.90 End the use of military tribunals to try suspected separatists, political opponents, lawyers and activists (United States of America);
- 35.91 Take all necessary measures to guarantee that civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists are able to carry out their work effectively, without fear of intimidation or reprisals (Uruguay);
- 35.92 Continue efforts to strengthen awareness of and education and the training process on human rights for civil society, law enforcement agents, journalists and trade unions (Algeria);
- 35.93 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly for all persons, including journalists, human rights defenders and members of opposition parties (Argentina);

- 35.94 **Implement legislative reform to ensure the ability to peacefully exercise the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly (Australia);**
- 35.95 **Ensure that any restrictions on freedom of assembly and demonstration are consistent with international obligations (Austria);**
- 35.96 **Take measures to ensure adequate protection of media freedom and the safety of journalists and media workers from all forms of violence, harassment and intimidation (Austria);**
- 35.97 **Adopt measures to ensure the implementation of the right to freedom of expression, with appropriate investigations and criminal accountability for acts of violence against journalists (Brazil);**
- 35.98 **Take the necessary legal measures to investigate and prosecute in a transparent and equitable manner the perpetrators of attacks against human rights defenders and journalists, and end the practice of suspending journalists for expressing critical opinions (Canada);**
- 35.99 **Take all necessary measures to protect and enable human rights defenders, journalists and other members of civil society to carry out their legitimate activities without fear of reprisals, and free of all restrictions (Cyprus);**
- 35.100 **Review media and broadcasting legislation in line with international standards on freedom of expression (Dominican Republic);**
- 35.101 **Consider adopting measures for the protection of freedom of expression and association and combating intimidation of journalists and human rights defenders (Greece);**
- 35.102 **Enact legislation to create a safe and enabling environment to allow human rights defenders to carry out their work effectively, including in the North-West and South-West Regions (Ireland);**
- 35.103 **Scale up efforts to ensure full respect for freedom of expression, association and assembly by the security forces (Lesotho);**
- 35.104 **Lift existing restrictions on the media and enhance the safety of journalists, with a particular focus on female journalists, by reforming the press law (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 35.105 **Ensure the safety of journalists and investigate all cases of killings and torture of and violence against journalists (Slovakia);**
- 35.106 **Fully guarantee the exercise of the freedoms of expression, the press and peaceful assembly, putting an end to the arbitrary detention of political opponents after the 2020 demonstrations (Spain);**
- 35.107 **Strengthen the effective protection of journalists and human rights defenders, preferably by adopting a law on their protection (Spain);**
- 35.108 **Amend the 2014 anti-terrorism law to ensure that it is not used to restrict the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, and ensure that civilians tried under this law are not tried by military courts (Switzerland);**
- 35.109 **Protect freedom of expression and media freedom, investigate all instances of harassment of journalists, lawyers and other members of civil society and prosecute perpetrators as appropriate (United States of America);**
- 35.110 **Introduce an access to information law in accordance with international standards that includes an independent oversight mechanism (Dominican Republic);**

- 35.111 **Review legislation to guarantee that women and men have equal rights to nationality, and eliminate provisions that discriminate between children born to married and unmarried parents (Uruguay);**
- 35.112 **Expedite the process of abolishing all laws that allow child and forced marriage and criminalize such practices (Zambia);**
- 35.113 **Increase awareness among local authorities and the population about the harmful consequences of early and forced marriage and bring the Civil Code into line with international obligations (Belgium);**
- 35.114 **Further efforts in combating child marriage and strive to prioritize the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents (Bulgaria);**
- 35.115 **Consider the repeal of laws allowing early, child and forced marriage, adopt laws criminalizing early, child and forced marriage and ensure that these laws are enforced to effectively protect women and girls (Chad);**
- 35.116 **Implement education campaigns to combat female genital mutilation and early, child and forced marriage (Costa Rica);**
- 35.117 **Revise the laws applicable to the prohibition of abortion in order to complete the list of circumstances under which abortion is authorized (Estonia);**
- 35.118 **Undertake measures to popularize laws prohibiting marriage of children under the age of 18 (Lesotho);**
- 35.119 **Take all measures to eradicate child, early and forced marriage (Malawi);**
- 35.120 **Amend the provisions of the Nationality Code that discriminate against women with regard to the acquisition, change or retention of their nationality and the conferral of nationality on their children and spouses (Mexico);**
- 35.121 **Continue efforts towards the abolishment of child marriage (Nepal);**
- 35.122 **Redouble efforts to enforce laws on and eradicate harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and intensify awareness campaigns in this regard (Paraguay);**
- 35.123 **Expand efforts to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation, including through enhanced education and awareness-raising campaigns targeted at community and religious leaders (Philippines);**
- 35.124 **Ensure that women and men have equal rights to nationality, particularly with regard to the acquisition, change, retention and conferral of nationality (Slovakia);**
- 35.125 **Consider the harmonization of criminal and civil legislation on the minimum age for marriage, for both girls and boys, with international standards (South Africa);**
- 35.126 **Strengthen the legal framework and policies to guarantee equal rights of men and women in marriage (Uganda);**
- 35.127 **Continue efforts to provide comprehensive support to the family institution in its traditional understanding (Russian Federation);**
- 35.128 **Strengthen efforts by adopting and implementing a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and allocate sufficient resources for implementation and regular evaluation (Nigeria);**
- 35.129 **Continue efforts to reduce unemployment and underemployment rates, especially among young people and women (Viet Nam);**
- 35.130 **Take specific measures for the effective implementation of a national employment strategy (Angola);**

- 35.131 Continue to increase employment and promote the poverty reduction strategy (China);
- 35.132 Continue efforts to lower the unemployment and underemployment rates (India);
- 35.133 Continue efforts to guarantee equal access to education and employment for everyone (Lebanon);
- 35.134 Continue efforts within the framework of the National Employment Policy aimed at obtaining decent work for every citizen of working age (Mauritania);
- 35.135 Continue measures to upgrade the working conditions of women and ensure gender equality in the labour market (Nepal);
- 35.136 Elaborate a national strategy to promote job creation (Portugal);
- 35.137 Develop an action plan to ensure the effective implementation of the National Employment Policy (Namibia);
- 35.138 Continue to strengthen sound social policies in order to provide the highest quality of life for the people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 35.139 Promote access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, especially in remote areas (Bangladesh);
- 35.140 Continue measures to improve the well-being and living conditions of the population (Belarus);
- 35.141 Continue to strengthen measures to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 35.142 Continue to strengthen national efforts for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, with special attention to the enhancement of the standard of living of the people and poverty reduction (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 35.143 Intensify efforts on poverty reduction and enhancement of the living standards of the people (Ethiopia);
- 35.144 Intensify efforts to improve maternal and child health outcomes by investing in training and the availability of medical personnel (Zambia);
- 35.145 Enhance efforts aimed at improving the availability and quality of the primary health-care system by ensuring that hospitals are well staffed with medical personal, equipment and medicines (Zambia);
- 35.146 Continue efforts aimed at improving health-care infrastructure, with special attention to enhancing access to quality care for the most vulnerable populations (Algeria);
- 35.147 Continue efforts to improve the accessibility and quality of health care and services through the use of digital technologies and, in this regard, continue the implementation of the National Digital Health Strategic Plan for 2020–2024 (Azerbaijan);
- 35.148 Launch extensive campaigns to educate the public on preventive health care, nutrition, hygiene, and disease prevention (Bahamas);
- 35.149 Continue implementing the Health Sector Strategy (2016–2027) to ensure better health-care quality (Bahrain);
- 35.150 Enhance access to health care and further improve the quality of maternal and neonatal health care (Bangladesh);

- 35.151 Continue to implement measures to protect maternal and infant health (Belarus);
- 35.152 Continue to increase input in health care to better protect the right to health (China);
- 35.153 Enhance the availability and quality of the primary health-care system to ensure that hospitals have appropriate health care and equipment and the regular provision of medicines (Costa Rica);
- 35.154 Continue to focus on ensuring the promotion of the health sector and equal access to health care through the Health Sector Strategy and the Health Financing Strategy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 35.155 Accelerate the process of implementing universal health coverage and improve the accessibility of primary health services for the most vulnerable populations, particularly in rural areas, in accordance with the Health Sector Strategy (2016–2027) (Djibouti);
- 35.156 Decriminalize and legalize abortion (Iceland);
- 35.157 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, including family planning services (Iceland);
- 35.158 Improve the accessibility and quality of health care, with a focus on universal health coverage (Indonesia);
- 35.159 Strengthen efforts to reduce maternal mortality through establishing initiatives that can ensure prenatal consultations and the treatment of obstetric fistulas (Indonesia);
- 35.160 Continue efforts to improve access to health care (Iraq);
- 35.161 Ensure the effective implementation of the adopted strategic plans on the health-care sector (Kazakhstan);
- 35.162 Increase the accessibility and quality of health care and medical services through the use of digital technologies (Kyrgyzstan);
- 35.163 Continue efforts in the health sector to bolster access for all women and girls to care, particularly in rural areas (Lebanon);
- 35.164 Continue to bolster efforts to alleviate the plight of diseases such as HIV, malaria and cholera (Lesotho);
- 35.165 Continue to provide safe and secure public health-care services for all (Malaysia);
- 35.166 Continue to implement the 2019–2027 Health Financing Strategy to reduce direct payments by households (Oman);
- 35.167 Ensure access to health-care services through the implementation of the National Digital Health Strategic Plan (2020–2024) to improve the accessibility and quality of health care and services through the use of digital technologies (Sri Lanka);
- 35.168 Strengthen the implementation of the National Gender Policy to promote access to appropriate, adequate and quality sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls, particularly in rural areas (Thailand);
- 35.169 Enhance awareness to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 35.170 Continue strengthening national measures and international cooperation to achieve quality education for all (Bangladesh);
- 35.171 Prioritize access to public education at all levels by ensuring adequate public expenditure and addressing obstacles to school attendance (Botswana);

- 35.172 Take additional steps to manage cases of student pregnancies in school settings (Burundi);
- 35.173 Take effective measures to guarantee the safety of students and educational staff throughout the territory (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 35.174 Continue to ensure equality and non-discrimination in access to education and enhancement of the quality of teaching and school infrastructure (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 35.175 Strengthen the mechanisms of priority education zones with a view to ensuring access without discrimination and quality education for all, as well as an increase in the schooling rate, particularly for children from Indigenous Peoples (Djibouti);
- 35.176 Provide for the possibility of enshrining the right to education in the Constitution and amend the legislation to guarantee 12 years of free primary and secondary education, of which at least 9 years should be mandatory (Dominican Republic);
- 35.177 Enforce the Right to Education Act and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (Gambia);
- 35.178 Further strengthen the right to education to ensure free primary and secondary education (India);
- 35.179 Continue to improve quality education and health-care services, particularly in remote, rural areas (Kenya);
- 35.180 Strengthen efforts to ensure access to education for all children, including children affected by conflict (Latvia);
- 35.181 Continue to strengthen the country's education agenda by implementing free secondary education without gender discrimination (Malaysia);
- 35.182 Improve the quality of education infrastructure and curricula in rural areas to provide better education access to Indigenous and internally displaced children (Malaysia);
- 35.183 Strengthen existing policies and enact new measures to ensure that the right to education is guaranteed to all without distinction (Maldives);
- 35.184 Take the necessary steps to ensure access to free education, as recommended by UNESCO (Mauritius);
- 35.185 Take immediate steps to protect schools and other educational facilities, in accordance with the Safe Schools Declaration (Panama);
- 35.186 Implement the commitments made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to guarantee access for adolescents and young people to quality, age-appropriate information and education, in and out of school, and to adequately protect them from unwanted pregnancies, sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS (Panama);
- 35.187 Address the negative impact of the crisis on the right to education (Poland);
- 35.188 Take action in order to enshrine the right to education in the Constitution (Portugal);
- 35.189 Amend the relevant legislation to ensure 12 years of free primary and secondary education, at least 9 of which should be compulsory (Romania);
- 35.190 Ensure access to education for all children, notably in the North-West and South-West regions (Slovakia);

- 35.191 Take the necessary steps to protect schools, in accordance with the Safe School Declaration (Slovenia);
- 35.192 Continue efforts to provide access to education at all levels by developing school infrastructure, providing teaching aids and school textbooks and consolidating staff strength (Sri Lanka);
- 35.193 Further develop school, technical and vocational training programmes to respond to market demands and trends and the needs and interests of all learners, including underprivileged and marginalized groups (Thailand);
- 35.194 Continue efforts to enable children from poor families to receive free education (Tunisia);
- 35.195 Continue efforts to guarantee free primary and secondary education (Türkiye);
- 35.196 Strengthen efforts to conserve ecosystems, including forests and rivers, to support biodiversity and community livelihoods (Bahamas);
- 35.197 Work with local communities, especially those affected by climate change, to create adaptive strategies and enhance resilience (Bahamas);
- 35.198 Adopt measures to mitigate and address the negative impact of climate change on the lands, territories and resources of Indigenous Peoples (Namibia);
- 35.199 Continue to implement the National Development Strategy 2020–2030 to provide a solid basis for people’s enjoyment of human rights (China);
- 35.200 Strengthen the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights (Cuba);
- 35.201 Continue to implement measures aimed at the peaceful resolution of crises in affected areas, giving priority to national reconciliation processes (Cuba);
- 35.202 Take measures to achieve a peaceful solution to crises and the spread of violence (Dominican Republic);
- 35.203 Engage in a multi-stakeholder dialogue at the political level with the various stakeholders of the anglophone communities in order to identify appropriate measures to respond adequately to the violence affecting the South-West and North-West Regions (Austria);
- 35.204 Prioritize the meaningful participation of youth, women and children, including adolescents, at all levels in peace negotiations, peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts, crisis response plans and reconstruction programmes (Panama);
- 35.205 Further promote the participation of women in public and political life, and equal access to employment (Azerbaijan);
- 35.206 Continue efforts to protect women in the labour market (Bahrain);
- 35.207 Continue measures to empower women and combat discrimination and violence against them (Belarus);
- 35.208 Strengthen the rights and protection of women and girls from violence (Burundi);
- 35.209 Intensify efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (Gambia);
- 35.210 Strengthen the role of women in society, also through information concerning female genital mutilation and other damaging practices, bolster girls’ education and present measures to include women in the workforce (Germany);
- 35.211 Continue efforts to combat female genital mutilation in the country (Ghana);

- 35.212 **Combat all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including marital rape, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and strengthen the implementation of legislation and policies affecting women and girls (Iceland);**
- 35.213 **Take further action to combat gender stereotypes and harmful traditional practices that affect the full enjoyment of the social, economic and cultural rights of women and girls (Israel);**
- 35.214 **Continue the good efforts to promote gender equality and to promote the representation of women at all levels of private, public and economic life (Kazakhstan);**
- 35.215 **Take all appropriate measures to eradicate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country (Latvia);**
- 35.216 **Repeal legal provisions, including in the Civil Code, that discriminate against women or bar women from certain types of jobs (Liechtenstein);**
- 35.217 **Continue implementing policies that promote women's representation in politics and other decision-making positions (Malawi);**
- 35.218 **Continue efforts to increase women's participation in both the political and the public spheres to further advance gender equality and equitable representation (Maldives);**
- 35.219 **Continue efforts to develop the management capacities of women and girls (Mauritania);**
- 35.220 **Strengthen the protection of women and girls against violence, and guarantee all citizens, without gender discrimination, the right of access on equal terms to all areas of political and public life (Saudi Arabia);**
- 35.221 **Continue integrating a gender perspective into the implementation of laws and policies to ensure equal access for women to all aspects of political and public life (Thailand);**
- 35.222 **Strengthen necessary measures to provide effective support to women and girls who are victims of violence (Viet Nam);**
- 35.223 **Continue efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women, including patriarchal gender stereotypes and intersectional forms of discrimination against women and girls (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 35.224 **Strengthen the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence (Burkina Faso);**
- 35.225 **Take steps to provide effective medical and social support to women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (Chad);**
- 35.226 **Evaluate a framework law against gender-based violence that includes specific provisions on marital rape, family violence and femicide (Chile);**
- 35.227 **Increase the protection of women and girls against violence and guarantee all citizens without gender discrimination the right of equal access to the political and public life of the country (Cuba);**
- 35.228 **Take all necessary measures to combat violence and discrimination against women (Estonia);**
- 35.229 **Strengthen the fight against discrimination and all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (France);**
- 35.230 **Intensify efforts to combat and prevent discrimination against women (Georgia);**
- 35.231 **Continue to take steps aimed at eradicating violence against women and girls (Israel);**

- 35.232 Continue efforts to promote women's rights by both offering socioeconomic support and taking measures to combat gender-based violence (Kenya);
- 35.233 Continue efforts to combat female genital mutilation and to have an influence concerning other traditional practices that might have an adverse impact on the rights of women (Lebanon);
- 35.234 Take immediate action to provide effective medical and social support to women and girls and all victims of gender-based violence (Luxembourg);
- 35.235 Take immediate steps to provide effective medical and social support for women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (Montenegro);
- 35.236 Increase efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, including by prioritizing social and medical support to victims (South Africa);
- 35.237 Adopt a comprehensive law to combat gender-based violence and reform article 297 of the Penal Code to prevent sexual aggressors from going unpunished if they marry the victim (Spain);
- 35.238 Take measures to strengthen support for women experiencing mental health concerns as a result of domestic violence in the form of long-term counselling, affordable housing, childcare support, legal assistance and employment opportunities (Sri Lanka);
- 35.239 Continue efforts to enable women and girls, especially in rural areas, to access sexual and reproductive health services (Tunisia);
- 35.240 Continue to put in place measures to eliminate early and child marriage and protect girls from sexual and gender-based violence (Uganda);
- 35.241 Strengthen measures aimed at combating sexual, gender-based and domestic violence against women (Ukraine);
- 35.242 Continue implementing policies to eradicate harmful practices against girls (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 35.243 Continue awareness-raising and training efforts to prevent and combat child abuse, especially with regard to forced or early marriage, the recruitment of children into armed groups, the worst forms of child labour, female genital mutilation, sexual harassment and corporal punishment (Uruguay);
- 35.244 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Botswana);
- 35.245 Implement effective measures and actions, in partnership, inter alia, with the specialized mechanisms of the United Nations, in order to protect children from the actions of terrorist groups operating in the country (Cabo Verde);
- 35.246 Continue efforts to implement effective measures to further prevent child abuse, including forced marriage and recruitment into armed groups (Cambodia);
- 35.247 Continue efforts to protect boys and girls affected by armed conflicts, considering the reintegration of those previously linked to armed groups (Chile);
- 35.248 Finalize the process of adoption of the draft child protection code (Gabon);
- 35.249 Take further measures to strengthen the protection of the rights of children (Georgia);

- 35.250 Increase access to birth registrations through the introduction of mobile courts for the issuance of birth certificates, with a focus on those in rural and remote areas (Ireland);
- 35.251 Strengthen efforts to effectively guarantee the full enjoyment of human rights for children, women and other vulnerable groups (Italy);
- 35.252 Ensure unhindered access to education for girls and continue to make measures and initiatives aimed at eliminating child marriage, female genital mutilation, gender-based violence and exploitation of child labour, in accordance with the National Gender Policy (Kyrgyzstan);
- 35.253 Continue to strengthen the protection of children affected by conflict and ensure that all schools used for non-educational purposes are promptly evacuated and that schools are no longer used for military purposes (Luxembourg);
- 35.254 Continue implementing the National Child Protection Policy Document (2017–2026) (Oman);
- 35.255 Fast-track the enactment of the child protection code (Philippines);
- 35.256 Continue to effectively enforce measures aimed at preventing the recruitment and use of children by armed groups (Philippines);
- 35.257 Strengthen the protection of children in conflict-affected areas and monitor and investigate all cases of serious violations of children rights (Poland);
- 35.258 Continue to take necessary measures to guarantee and ensure the registration of all births of children and the free-of-charge issuance of birth certificates (Türkiye);
- 35.259 Continue efforts to implement the National Child Protection Policy Document (2017–2026) (United Arab Emirates);
- 35.260 Increase measures to achieve universal birth registration (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 35.261 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Viet Nam);
- 35.262 Strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);
- 35.263 Protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Burundi);
- 35.264 Focus on enhancing the inclusion of girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in educational settings to ensure that their fundamental rights are safeguarded and upheld (Gambia);
- 35.265 Take steps to further protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Israel);
- 35.266 Take steps to ensure the participation of marginalized groups, including women and persons with disabilities, in political and decision-making bodies (Mozambique);
- 35.267 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Singapore);
- 35.268 Strengthen the legal and policy framework to protect the rights of Indigenous communities (Armenia);
- 35.269 Adopt measures to ensure the equal availability and accessibility of education and health-care services to all ethnic groups and Indigenous Peoples by strengthening the infrastructure of existing institutions and increasing the availability of schools and health-care centres, especially in violence-affected areas and remote areas (Togo);

- 35.270 Strengthen protection for people living in vulnerable situations, such as minorities, women, children, persons with disabilities and refugees (Egypt);
- 35.271 Step up efforts to eliminate discrimination against minority groups, Indigenous Peoples and linguistic minorities (Honduras);
- 35.272 Investigate all cases of killings, enforced disappearances and harassment of and threats against journalists and human rights defenders, representatives of political parties and minorities, including members of the anglophone minority (Poland);
- 35.273 Continue to strengthen measures to ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities (Senegal);
- 35.274 Introduce stronger legal protections for persons in marginalized and vulnerable situations, including by reinforcing legislation to ensure accountability for acts of violence against persons belonging to ethnic minority groups (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 35.275 In line with what was recommended in the third review cycle, repeal the regulatory framework and administrative acts that criminalize and stigmatize consensual same-sex relationships (Argentina);
- 35.276 Take legislative measures to end discrimination against people based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Australia);
- 35.277 Repeal article 347-1 of the Penal Code to decriminalize same-sex relationships (Brazil);
- 35.278 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations (Chile);
- 35.279 Decriminalize same-sex conduct by consenting adults by amending the Penal Code and the Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Act (Iceland);
- 35.280 Create a national policy for the recognition and change of legal status of transgender persons (Iceland);
- 35.281 Strengthen the training of police and other security and law enforcement structures to combat harassment of LGBTQI+ persons (Malta);
- 35.282 Repeal article 347-1 of the Penal Code, as well as any other provisions that criminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Mexico);
- 35.283 Eliminate discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity and protect the LGBTQI+ community from violence and harassment (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 35.284 Repeal laws that criminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults and take measures to combat discrimination and violence against LGBTI+ persons (Portugal);
- 35.285 Decriminalize same-sex consensual relations, repealing article 347.1 of the Penal Code and article 83-1 of the Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Act, and investigate effectively complaints on the limitations of freedom of expression and demonstration of LGBTI persons, as well as arbitrary arrests and detentions and other forms of intimidation and violence against them (Spain);
- 35.286 Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, cease State discrimination and violence against LGBTQI+ persons and prosecute as appropriate perpetrators of violence against LGBTQI+ persons (United States of America);
- 35.287 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso);

-
- 35.288 **Guarantee the right to nationality for children born in or out of wedlock where one of the parents is Cameroonian (Congo);**
- 35.289 **Accede to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Mali);**
- 35.290 **Consider possibilities to incorporate the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons into domestic law (Niger);**
- 35.291 **Consider possibilities to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness into domestic law (Niger).**
36. **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 Cameroon was headed by H.E. Mr. Lejeune MBELLA MBELLA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- S.E.M. EHETH Salomon, Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent du Cameroun auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève ;
- Monsieur TARH BESONG FRAMBO, Représentant de la Présidence de la République du Cameroun ;
- Monsieur KOULAGNA David, Attaché, Représentant des Services du Premier Ministre de la République du Cameroun ;
- Monsieur MOUANDJO MOUANDJO Ebenezer, Directeur des Nations Unies et de la Coopération Décentralisée ;
- Monsieur ETEKI NKONGO Aurélien Charles René, Directeur des Affaires d'Europe ;
- Madame KEMBO TAKAM GATSING Hermine, Directrice des Droits de l'Homme au Ministère de la Justice ;
- Monsieur ISSANDA ISSANDA Alain Salomon, Direction des Affaires Politiques, Ministère de l'administration Territoriale ;
- Monsieur JUTEAU DEADJUFO TOUSSE, Ministre Conseiller, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur BOSSE Théophile Olivier, Premier Conseiller, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur NTAMACK EPOH Serges, Premier Conseiller, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur NDOUMBE NDOUMBE ALAIN, Deuxième Conseiller, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur ATANGANA MESSANGA Christophe, Deuxième Conseiller, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur NDONGO ONANA BIYEGA Thomas, Deuxième Conseiller, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Madame ADOUM GARGOM Nadjma, Premier Secrétaire, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur SANGON ETOH Georges Stéphane, Premier Secrétaire, Mission Permanente du Cameroun à Genève ;
- Monsieur FONKUI MBOUDJEKEU Fernand Duplex, Magistrat, Chargé d'Etudes-Assistant à la Direction des droits de l'homme et de la coopération internationale du Ministère de la Justice ;
- Monsieur ENYIME Harold Cédric, Etudiant Stagiaire à la Mission Permanente ;
- Monsieur MENGUE Aubin Ludovic, Etudiant Stagiaire à la Mission Permanente ;
- Monsieur ONDOUA NDI Marcel Barthélemy, Etudiant Stagiaire à la Mission Permanente ;
- Monsieur BALOKOK NKOUNDA Moïse, médias.