



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 December 2023

Original: English

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*

Colombia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language 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 Colombia was held at the 4th meeting, on 7 November 2023. The delegation of Colombia was headed by the Deputy Minister of Multilateral Affairs, Elizabeth Inés Taylor Jay. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 November 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Colombia.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Colombia: Mexico, South Africa and Viet Nam.

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 Colombia:

(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, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Colombia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation reiterated the commitment of Colombia to its international human rights obligations; it was one of the cornerstones of the national Government's policies. She noted the challenges faced in the implementation of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace signed with the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP), but also noted the country's conviction in adopting significant steps to consolidate "total peace".

6. The creation of the Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement and the Framework Plan for Implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the progress in implementing the "total peace" policy through the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, were highlighted. In that connection, the delegation highlighted dialogue and bilateral ceasefires, particularly the process under way with the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) through Decree No. 1117 of 2023, supported by resolution 2694 (2023) of the Security Council.

7. Colombia had promoted the adoption of Human Rights Council resolution 53/22 on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition. With a view to strengthening peacebuilding, Colombia had taken action in several areas: the implementation of a public policy to dismantle criminal organizations; the implementation of initiatives to humanize prisons; the formulation of the national anti-drug policy "Sembrando vida, desterramos el narcotráfico" (By sowing life, we eradicate drug trafficking); the presentation of bill 276 of 2023 to Congress to initiate the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/COL/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/44/COL/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/44/COL/3](#).

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the approval of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement); the endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration; and the drafting of a national plan of action on safe schools in line with Security Council resolution 1612 (2015).

8. Colombia sought to guarantee spaces free of explosive devices and anti-personnel mines.

9. The delegation highlighted the country's commitment to protecting women's rights, evidenced by, for example, the opening of an eleventh macrocase, involving instances of sexual violence in the context of the armed conflict. Furthermore, the State's interpretative declarations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women were withdrawn.

10. The delegation reported the development of the first national action plan on women, peace and security, to implement Security Council resolution 1325/2000. In addition, a feminist foreign policy, with a pacifist, participatory and intersectional approach, was being formulated.

11. In terms of equality, a historic rate of participation of women in management positions had been achieved, and the LGBTIQ+ population had been recognized in the National Development Plan.

12. Colombia had developed the National Plan of Action to Combat Violence against Children (2021–2024) and would host, in Bogotá in November 2024, the first Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children.

13. Policies had been adopted to promote the participation of all populations, especially through prior consultation with ethnic peoples to consolidate the vision of comprehensive support for populations of displaced victims and to strengthen humanitarian aid routes.

14. Colombia was one of the countries currently piloting the action agenda of durable solutions promoted by the United Nations, to better understand forced displacement from a development and human rights approach.

15. Decree No. 1623 of 2023 was aimed at promoting human security, entry to territories where there were public order problems, guarantees for secondary occupants, compensation and processing in areas of unassignable land.

16. The delegation highlighted work in the areas of prevention and of public policy promoting human rights. It referred to the development of the national human rights action plan; the implementation of the National Human Rights Education Plan; and the policy for the prevention of the recruitment and use of, and sexual violence against, children and adolescents through the intersectoral commission for preventing the recruitment and exploitation of, and sexual violence against, children and adolescents.

17. The delegation mentioned the second National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

18. The delegation reaffirmed the importance of aligning foreign policy with the State's international commitments, and reported that several special procedure mandate holders and representatives of the Secretary-General had visited the country. It highlighted the campaign to address the migration crisis; the statute on temporary protection for migrants; the country's compliance with commitments on the prevention of statelessness; the administrative measure entitled "Children first"; and the country's accession to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. In addition, the draft law for the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons had been brought to Congress, and the Law on the Arms Trade Treaty had been adopted.

19. Colombia had submitted eight reports to the treaty bodies.

20. The head of the delegation concluded by stating that Colombia sought to become a member of the Human Rights Council and to actively participate in the sessions for the period 2025–2027, with a view to strengthening international human rights standards and mechanisms at the global level.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

21. During the interactive dialogue, 82 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
22. Cameroon welcomed the Colombian delegation by commending its considerable efforts in promoting and protecting human rights.
23. Canada welcomed the firm commitment of Colombia to peace and achieving gender equality, while expressing concerns about the high level of impunity for human rights violations and abuses.
24. Chile welcomed the creation of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition and the launch of a national action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325/2000 on women, peace and security.
25. China noted measures taken to ensure national peace and stability and to promote economic and social development. It also noted the effective protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other groups.
26. Costa Rica congratulated Colombia for the establishment of the peace policy as a State policy, and for its efforts in the implementation of the peace agreement and the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition.
27. Cuba expressed appreciation for the commitment of Colombia to the universal periodic review and acknowledged the results achieved in the implementation of the recommendations accepted in previous cycles.
28. Cyprus commended the commitment of Colombia to respect, protect and fulfil human rights, including its engagement with the Human Rights Council and the steps taken to ratify relevant conventions and optional protocols.
29. Czechia commended Colombia for its progress regarding accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in line with its recommendation from the previous cycle.
30. Denmark congratulated Colombia for its progress in consolidating a comprehensive and durable peace with former guerrilla groups, and expressed concern about the number of killings of human rights defenders in 2022, the highest figure since 2016.
31. The Dominican Republic greeted the delegation of Colombia and thanked it for the presentation of its national report.
32. Ecuador highlighted the adherence by Colombia to the Declaration on Safe Schools and the adoption of a protocol to identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons in migratory contexts.
33. Egypt acknowledged the Government's efforts to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks for the protection and respect of human rights.
34. Estonia welcomed steps taken to achieve peace, encouraged Colombia to continue its efforts to implement the agreements and expressed appreciation for the extension of the presence of OHCHR in Colombia until 2032.
35. Finland recognized the actions taken by Colombia in the areas of human rights defenders, gender-based violence and the recruitment of children.
36. France welcomed recent developments in Colombia, in particular the country's work on the full establishment of the rule of law. France expressed support with regard to fully implementing the 2016 peace agreement and conducting peace negotiations with other armed groups.
37. The Gambia commended Colombia for its prioritization of combating gender-based violence, and its strong commitment to safeguarding the rights and dignity of population groups most at risk.

38. Georgia commended Colombia for steps aimed at eliminating child labour, devising communication strategies and launching awareness-raising campaigns, including with regard to measures to promote women's rights and the creation of a national working group on gender-based violence.

39. Germany commended Colombia for its efforts to improve the domestic human rights situation through comprehensive peace policies, while expressing concern about the challenges in preventing and protecting against human rights violations and abuses, especially in remote areas.

40. Ghana commended Colombia for the positive measures taken to implement the National Human Rights Strategy (2014–2034) and for the efforts made towards achieving gender equality and equity.

41. Honduras welcomed the provision of funding for the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition, the initiation of investigations into the internal armed conflict and the establishment of a peace policy as a State policy.

42. India noted that key priorities for Colombia included pursuing an international agenda to address the climate emergency, securing peace and guaranteeing the dignity of human life. It commended Colombia for its commitment to maintaining a participatory form of government, with a separation of powers.

43. Indonesia welcomed the efforts made to ratify international human rights conventions and expressed its appreciation for the measures adopted to combat trafficking in persons.

44. Iraq welcomed the efforts to promote stability and peace in accordance with the Framework Plan for Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, and the important legislative, policy and institutional measures taken since the third universal periodic review cycle.

45. Ireland acknowledged progress made on the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement and the national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325/2000. Ireland expressed concern about continued violence against, among others, human rights defenders and defenders of Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent.

46. Italy recognized the establishment of the new Ministry of Equality and Equity and the development of an action plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325/2000. It looked forward to the initiation of the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

47. Japan welcomed efforts to implement the National Human Rights Strategy and the Framework Plan for Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, and the commitment of Colombia to tackling discrimination against vulnerable groups and to implementing Security Council resolution 1325/2000.

48. The delegation highlighted the country's commitment to the provision of support and reparations for victims of the armed conflict and the goals it had set to that end. In response to recommendations made by members of civil society and the truth commission to link the public policy on victims with the peace agreement, the national Government had submitted a bill to update Law No. 1448, on victims.

49. The delegation highlighted the functions of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and its purpose as the justice component of the final agreement signed with FARC-EP, tasked with the prosecution and trial of those responsible for and participants in the crimes committed during the armed conflict. The Special Jurisdiction for Peace had opened 11 macrocases in the pursuit of its mission. The last case it had opened involved sexual, reproductive and gender-based violence.

50. The delegation highlighted the commitment, political will and technical and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Land Restitution Unit, for the realization of the right to the restitution of land and territories. It also highlighted the restitution of territories to Indigenous, Black, Afro-Colombian, Palenquero and Raizal communities through public policies and the creation of courts and a tribunal to process claims.

51. The delegation reiterated the country's commitment to implementing the agreement through the State policy for total peace and human security. Implementation involved profound transformations, and participation through pluralism and the constitution of new political parties and movements. Following the signing of the agreement, 10 social movements had been created, representing the diversity of the population segments that were signatories of the peace agreement.

52. The bodies provided for in the agreement had been revitalized and resources had been secured for the special bodies for ethnic peoples and for women. Despite strengthening transparency and oversight of resources, Colombia recognized that many challenges remained with respect to implementing the peace agreement within the 15-year deadline that had been established constitutionally.

53. Latvia noted the measures taken by Colombia since its third review and encouraged the country to make further efforts in fulfilling its human rights obligations and commitments.

54. Liechtenstein welcomed the delegation of Colombia and thanked the members for the information provided in the national report.

55. Lithuania commended Colombia for the progress made since the previous universal periodic review cycle, including the significant progress made in establishing a transitional justice mechanism and the publication of the final report of the truth commission.

56. Luxembourg commended Colombia for its efforts to implement the peace agreement, for its victim-centred approach to transitional justice, and for its continued cooperation with the United Nations system.

57. Madagascar welcomed the cooperation of Colombia with OHCHR, and the steps taken towards achieving peace and transitional justice and to eliminating racial discrimination.

58. Malaysia commended Colombia for its commitment to strengthening its capacities in the field of human rights, including through amendments to legislation to harmonize the national legal framework with the country's international obligations.

59. Maldives commended Colombia for the significant efforts made during the period under review to promote human rights, including the adoption of the national plan of action to combat violence against children.

60. Mauritius appreciated the efforts made to improve the quality of education through, inter alia, the development of the Flexible Educational Model for Reintegration.

61. Mexico welcomed the adoption of the resolution on the strengthening of cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights and the implementation of recommendations by the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition.

62. Montenegro welcomed the National Human Rights Strategy and recognized the adoption of legislation for the implementation of the final agreement for ending the conflict. It expressed concern about persistent cases of violence, threats, reprisals and attacks against, and killings of, human rights defenders.

63. Namibia expressed appreciation for positive human rights measures taken, namely the provision of financial resources for the effective operation of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition.

64. Nepal noted the country's engagement with special procedure mandate holders and treaty bodies and highlighted the reformulation of the National Culture Plan (2022–2032) to protect diversity of life and land.

65. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the country for its efforts to consolidate peace in Colombia. However, it expressed concern about the persistent high levels of violence against human rights defenders despite efforts to combat such violence.

66. New Zealand welcomed the delegation from Colombia and urged the country to continue its progress towards the implementation of the measures of the 2016 peace agreement.

67. The Niger commended Colombia for its adoption of regulatory measures for the implementation of the peace agreement, and for the National Development Plan, which provided for favourable measures for people of African descent.
68. Panama greeted the delegation and thanked it for the presentation of the national report.
69. Paraguay appreciated the efforts to achieve total peace, and encouraged Colombia to continue to address the violence caused by armed actors, which disproportionately affected vulnerable sectors of the population in rural areas and some urban centres.
70. Peru welcomed the creation of the Commission for the Follow-up, Advancement and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, and the resumption of country visits of special procedure mandate holders.
71. The Philippines commended the commitment of Colombia to peacebuilding and noted progress in the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement. It also noted legal and institutional measures and the reforms implemented to address the root causes of the internal armed conflict.
72. Poland welcomed legislative measures taken in criminal policy and security to overcome the problems affecting prisons, and encouraged authorities to further implement policies for preventing human rights violations in prisons and detention centres.
73. Portugal commended Colombia for the progress made in the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement, the temporary protection status granted to migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the engagement of Colombia with the Human Rights Council.
74. The Republic of Korea welcomed the peacebuilding efforts and commended Colombia for its efforts to promote and protect human rights, including through the improvement of access to education and health care for children and vulnerable groups.
75. Romania welcomed the progress made in the adoption and implementation of comprehensive legislation for achieving stable and lasting peace. However, Romania noted that challenges in effectively implementing the country's human rights obligations persisted.
76. The Russian Federation commended Colombia for its efforts in addressing key human rights issues and for the will to establish negotiation mechanisms to achieve peace and stability in the country. However, the Russian Federation noted that several serious human rights problems remained.
77. Senegal commended Colombia for its sustained cooperation with United Nations bodies and mechanisms aimed at promoting the full exercise of human rights. It also welcomed the implementation of national action plans.
78. Serbia commended Colombia for its response to recommendations from the previous review, and its cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms. It commended Colombia for progress made in peacebuilding, including the introduction of 16 transitional seats in the House of Representatives.
79. Sierra Leone welcomed the bilateral ceasefire of 22 August 2023 with the Ejército de Liberación Nacional and the work of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition.
80. The delegation referred to action taken with regard to access to justice for women, children and adolescents and LGBTIQ+ persons, through the National Criminal Policy Plan (2021–2025); the new national drug policy and related action aimed at territories, communities, persons and ecosystems affected by the illegal drug market; the rationalization and humanization of the prison and penitentiary policy, through the public utility law; and the search for missing persons, through the national system for the search of persons reported missing due to the armed conflict.
81. The delegation announced the creation of the Ministry of Equality and Equity, tasked with inter-institutional and cross-sectoral coordination of policies, plans and programmes that promoted gender equality. It also highlighted the establishment of the national system for the

registration, monitoring and follow-up of gender-based violence (SALVIA), to register individual cases and consolidate an early warning system for the protection and care of women.

82. The delegation announced an update of the national public policy on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and the creation of an intersectoral commission to follow up on the action plan linked to the policy. The office on sexual diversity and LGBTIQ+ rights would become a part of the Ministry of Equality and Equity, through the directorate focused on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, which would create a mechanism aimed at preventing violence based on discrimination and providing support. The first national LGBTIQ+ convention had been organized, in close collaboration with, and with the participation of, LGBTIQ+ persons, with a view to agreeing on a State agenda that emphasized social participation, protection of life and social inclusion.

83. Slovenia encouraged Colombia to step up efforts to complete the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It expressed concern about violence and threats against human rights defenders and community leaders.

84. South Africa welcomed the total peace policy, including the commitment to fully implement the 2016 peace agreement, and commended Colombia for its commitment to implementing the recommendations of the truth commission, in particular to tackle the root causes of violence and conflict.

85. Spain praised the will expressed by the Government of Colombia to achieve peace and respect for human rights.

86. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the measures taken since the previous review in the area of human rights, including amendments to the Constitution to strengthen the judicial system.

87. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made by Colombia to promote and protect human rights, and expressed gratitude for its unwavering and principled stance on supporting the Palestinian just cause, particularly its condemnation of the ongoing genocidal strikes by Israel on Gaza, and for ensuring respect for international humanitarian law and State responsibility for international wrongful acts.

88. The Sudan praised the adoption of the National Development Plan and the State's positive interaction with human rights mechanisms. It welcomed the progress in the implementation of the final peace agreement through the adoption of the framework implementation plan.

89. Sweden welcomed the peacebuilding efforts of the Government of Colombia and the Government's commitment to improve the protection of human rights, and also noted that challenges remained.

90. Switzerland welcomed the country's policy to dismantle criminal organizations, which was aimed at addressing the structural causes of violence and improving the protection of human rights defenders.

91. Thailand noted the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy, efforts to implement the final peace agreement, and the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.

92. Togo welcomed the Colombian delegation and commended Colombia for the important legislative, political and institutional measures taken to combat trafficking in persons.

93. Trinidad and Tobago noted the progress made by Colombia since its previous review in peacebuilding, reparations and child protection, and the creation of the new Ministry of Equality and Equity.

94. Ukraine commended Colombia for its efforts to implement recommendations it had previously accepted, its ongoing cooperation with the United Nations and other international bodies for the effective implementation of the peace agreement, and the establishment of a legal framework on human security and total peace.

95. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended Colombia for the efforts it had made towards sustainable peace in Colombia, namely its commitment to the 2016 peace agreement, and called for the dismantling of illegal armed groups.

96. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Colombia for measures taken to implement the recommendations it had previously accepted, including measures to improve access to health care and education for persons with disabilities and the progress made in peacebuilding.

97. The United States of America commended Colombia for its commitment to advancing democracy and human rights, and considered that the successful implementation of the 2016 peace accord remained vital to sustainable progress on that commitment.

98. Uruguay welcomed the incorporation of some recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition in the National Plan for Development.

99. The delegation highlighted the work of the Attorney General's Office, in particular new strategies such as the association of cases with a differential and territorial approach. Regarding the implementation of the peace agreement, the delegation noted that action would be taken in accordance with the agreement against impunity signed with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, and the public policy for dismantling criminal organizations.

100. Within the framework of the Justice and Peace Act, priority was given to the attribution of facts to those most responsible. A strategy for seizing assets of perpetrators had resulted in approximately 398 million euros for the Reparation Fund for Victims.

101. The delegation emphasized challenges faced by military forces and the national police. To overcome those challenges, the Ministry had issued a policy on security, defence and citizen coexistence, entitled "Guarantees for life and peace 2022–2026", linked to the anti-drug policy. The delegation highlighted the reactivation of the national process of guarantees for human rights defenders, the comprehensive security and protection programme for communities and the implementation of the public policy to dismantle criminal organizations.

102. The delegation reported that national police followed the parameters of police action for the implementation of the strategy for the protection of vulnerable population groups, protecting social leaders, peace-agreement signatories and human rights defenders.

103. The delegation showcased progress in the prevention of violence against social leaders, human rights defenders and peace signatories. It highlighted the public policy of guarantees of cooperation with human rights defenders and the transformation of the programmes for the prevention of sociopolitical violence and armed conflict.

104. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded the adoption of the National Development Plan 2022–2026, progress towards gender equality and equity, and the protection of children. It congratulated the Government's commitment to a final and lasting peace.

105. Viet Nam commended Colombia for implementing national action plans and policies on human rights, including the National Development Plan.

106. Algeria noted efforts to harmonize human rights legislation with the Constitution and the country's international obligations, the strengthening of national policies to protect and promote children's rights, and efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women.

107. Argentina congratulated Colombia on its adherence to the Safe Schools Declaration and the decision of the Constitutional Court to decriminalize abortion.

108. Australia commended Colombia for its commitment to pursuing total peace and to advancing gender equality and the rights of First Nations and LGBTQIA+ persons. Australia expressed concern about the increase in the number of assassinations of activists and incidents of gender-based violence, which disproportionately affected Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombians.

109. Austria welcomed efforts towards sustainable peace but expressed concern about the protection of the 2016 peace-agreement signatories. Austria expressed concern about persons in rural areas, namely those in Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities that were the most affected by the armed conflict.

110. Azerbaijan commended Colombia for its National Development Plan 2022–2026 and the decision to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

111. The Bahamas commended Colombia for the updates to the National Human Rights Education Plan, the extension of the presence of OHCHR in Colombia, and the establishment of the National Cross-Sectoral Commission for Historical Reparation.

112. Belgium congratulated Colombia on progress made towards total peace and advancements in transitional justice processes. It stated that the implementation of the peace agreement should remain the country's priority.

113. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the constitutional reform granting peasants special constitutional protection, the adoption of the National Development Plan, the creation of the Unit for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement and the National Initiative for Equity in Rural Sectors.

114. Brazil welcomed the dialogues with ELN, women's inclusion in peacebuilding, the mainstreaming of gender in national policies and the renewal of the agreement on the OHCHR country office. Brazil encouraged Colombia to adopt mechanisms to protect community leaders and reaffirmed its support to lasting peace.

115. Pakistan commended Colombia for its ongoing efforts in promoting human rights, emphasizing the Government's commitment to total peace, and expressed appreciation for the country's ratification of international instruments and adoption of legislative measures, including the National Development Plan 2022–2026 and the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice Reparation and Non-Repetition.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

116.1 Continue to make progress towards the early ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);

116.2 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria) (Denmark) (Estonia) (Liechtenstein) (Luxembourg) (Madagascar);

116.3 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Peru) (Senegal);

116.4 Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);

116.5 Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);

116.6 Facilitate the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Latvia);

116.7 Ratify the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);

- 116.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Liechtenstein);**
- 116.9 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Mauritius) (Senegal);**
- 116.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Cyprus) (Mexico) (Namibia) (Niger);**
- 116.11 **Further strengthen the legislative and policy framework for human rights protection, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);**
- 116.12 **Finalize the ratification process of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Niger);**
- 116.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the instruments and provisions for the acceptance of competence over individual communications of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee against Torture (Paraguay);**
- 116.14 **Continue its efforts to ratify international human rights treaties (Serbia);**
- 116.15 **Consider ratifying the international human rights treaties that it has not yet ratified (South Africa);**
- 116.16 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**
- 116.17 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay);**
- 116.18 **Ratify the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance (Brazil) (Namibia);**
- 116.19 **Cooperate fully with United Nations special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**
- 116.20 **Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders and facilitate their access to the country (Sierra Leone);**
- 116.21 **Establish mechanisms for the active involvement of civil society, including Colombia's youth, in the design and evaluation of policies related to the protection of human rights defenders (Canada);**
- 116.22 **Continue adopting policies, actions and legal instruments to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);**
- 116.23 **Continue strengthening the Office of the Presidential Advisor for Women's Equity by providing it with the necessary political and technical support (Georgia);**
- 116.24 **Proceed with the reform of the National Police and enhance training on human rights for the members of the public security forces (Italy);**
- 116.25 **Step up efforts to advance the implementation of the final peace agreement by taking all stakeholders on board (Nepal);**

- 116.26 Redouble efforts and guarantee the necessary resources for the effective implementation of the final peace agreement, especially the gender measures and the provisions of its Ethnic Chapter (Peru);
- 116.27 Ensure sufficient resources for implementing the peace agreement, and ensure reform of the police in an open and transparent way (New Zealand);
- 116.28 Continue moving towards the implementation of the final peace agreement and the recommendations of the 2022 commission for the clarification of truth (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 116.29 Commit the necessary legal, institutional and financial resources to fulfil the 2016 peace agreement by the intended implementation deadline (Australia);
- 116.30 Continue the implementation of the final peace agreement and the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition (Italy);
- 116.31 Continue to implement the final peace agreement, with a focus on the human rights dimensions and the integration of the demobilized (Sudan);
- 116.32 Fully implement the 2016 peace accord with FARC by addressing the underlying causes of violence and conflict as well as ensuring that the rights of victims are guaranteed (Sweden);
- 116.33 Accelerate implementation of the 2016 peace agreement, specifically provisions related to ethnicity, actions supporting gender and women's rights and reparations (Canada);
- 116.34 Guarantee the 2016 peace agreement and address delays in its implementation, particularly the Ethnic Chapter and gender provisions, including by ensuring adequate funding (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 116.35 Continue efforts to implement the provisions of all signed peace agreements (Sierra Leone);
- 116.36 Reform the National Police through a transparent and participatory process with measures to demilitarize the institution, considering the possibility that the National Police be integrated within the Ministry of the Interior (Spain);
- 116.37 Consider a reform of the national model of protection for human rights defenders, developed in collaboration with defenders and civil society, in order to strengthen prevention, collective protection and differentiated means of support for defenders, depending on their specific needs (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 116.38 Support the autonomous and independent work of the comprehensive truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition system (Sierra Leone);
- 116.39 Ensure effective victim-centred reparations and guarantees of non-repetition, as part of the implementation of chapter 5 of the peace agreement, (Switzerland);
- 116.40 Continue to pursue capacity-building and technical cooperation opportunities to enhance, in particular, its reparations framework (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 116.41 Implement the programmes and policies of the National Development Plan with the participation of vulnerable groups, guaranteeing adequate financial resources (Brazil);
- 116.42 Continue to provide sufficient human and financial resources for the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition (Honduras);

- 116.43 **Finalize a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325/2000 (Iceland);**
- 116.44 **Implement the Safe Schools Declaration in coordination with local authorities and discontinue the organization of civilian-military activities with children (Liechtenstein);**
- 116.45 **Consolidate the capacities of its national system of human rights and international humanitarian Law as a national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, considering the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);**
- 116.46 **Strengthen support for the role of the national reporting and follow-up mechanism on the implementation of recommendations issued under the universal periodic review (Egypt);**
- 116.47 **Promote the social inclusion of all segments of the population (Cameroon);**
- 116.48 **Develop a comprehensive national strategy to combat stereotypical patriarchal and sexist attitudes about gender roles and responsibilities and allocate resources for its implementation (Costa Rica);**
- 116.49 **Continue efforts to effectively implement and expand existing measures aimed at protecting women and LGBTIQ+ persons from discrimination and violence in close cooperation with civil society (Czechia);**
- 116.50 **Increase measures to prevent and combat xenophobic discourse and discrimination against migrants, and continue efforts to promote their socioeconomic inclusion (Ecuador);**
- 116.51 **Continue to protect and promote the human rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Egypt);**
- 116.52 **Take further measures to reduce the gender inequalities, including by conducting inclusive awareness-raising campaigns on the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality (Estonia);**
- 116.53 **Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, especially against women, members of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities (Republic of Korea);**
- 116.54 **Advance measures to eliminate discrimination against women (Sri Lanka);**
- 116.55 **Take effective measures to prevent and combat hate speech, incitement to racial discrimination and manifestations of racism (Togo);**
- 116.56 **Continue its efforts in achieving gender equality and equity by strengthening the legal and institutional framework ensuring women's increased participation and awareness-raising strategies (Azerbaijan);**
- 116.57 **Abolish compulsory military service (Costa Rica);**
- 116.58 **Take further measures to ensure full protection of ex-combatants and human rights defenders (Iceland);**
- 116.59 **Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, ex-combatants and other vulnerable groups, and ensure impartial, rigorous and effective investigation of cases of violence, intimidation and reprisals (Ireland);**
- 116.60 **Take further measures to prevent acts of violence, threats, intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders and ensure that all allegations of such acts are investigated (Luxembourg);**
- 116.61 **Continue its efforts to prevent violence by non-State armed groups and criminal organizations (Poland);**

116.62 Take a set of effective measures to improve the situation in the penitentiary system concerning overcrowding in the prisons and conditions of detention of the prisoners (Russian Federation);

116.63 Ensure the full implementation of the Framework Plan for Implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, including in the areas of transitional justice, reintegration of former combatants and reparation of victims (Indonesia);

116.64 Design and implement a public policy that guarantees the statistical visibility of the Afro-Colombian population, particularly in the education, judiciary and public service sectors (Mexico);

116.65 Strengthen the judicial system, increasing its provision of specialized financial, technical and human resources, particularly in rural areas (Dominican Republic);

116.66 Intensify efforts to guarantee access to justice for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant communities, and continue efforts to recognize, respect and strengthen the Indigenous justice system (Dominican Republic);

116.67 Continue to support the independence of the truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition commission, ensuring that the framework remains unobstructed in its mission to promote justice and healing (Gambia);

116.68 Take effective measures to fight impunity for violations of human rights in the ordinary justice system, inter alia by increasing the presence and capacity of judicial police officers, prosecutors and judges in remote areas and further strengthening specialized units to dismantle organized armed and criminal groups and their support networks (Germany);

116.69 Support the autonomous and independent work of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and create the necessary conditions to ensure that the system of restorative sanctions to be imposed contributes to restoring the rights of victims (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

116.70 Further expand access to justice and reparations for victims of the armed conflict, particularly women and Indigenous Peoples (Philippines);

116.71 Strengthen the judicial system, including through additional financial, technical and specialized human resources, particularly in rural areas, and adopt policies for improving access to justice for all (Romania);

116.72 Investigate thoroughly the facts where law enforcement officers exceeded their powers and bring perpetrators to justice (Russian Federation);

116.73 Strengthen its judicial system through financial, technical and specialized human resources, ensuring access to justice to all (Serbia);

116.74 Take urgent steps to ensure prompt, independent and impartial investigations into allegations of attacks and threats against human rights defenders and social leaders and their communities, and bring to justice all those responsible (Switzerland);

116.75 Redouble efforts to ensure access to justice for Indigenous Peoples and communities of African descent, and continue its efforts to recognize, respect and strengthen the Indigenous justice system (Togo);

116.76 Redouble efforts to strengthen the institutional framework that guarantees the right to truth, reparation and non-repetition so that those responsible for human rights violations are duly investigated and punished, with a view to eradicating impunity in these cases (Argentina);

116.77 Continue efforts to achieve justice for victims of the conflict through the Special Jurisdiction for Peace's investigation into past crimes (Australia);

- 116.78 Take urgent measures to curb cases of killings of human rights defenders and prevent impunity (Chile);
- 116.79 Consider conducting an objective investigation into the killings of human rights defenders and social activists and all allegations on the possible use of force in the context of social protests (Lithuania);
- 116.80 Improve protection of human rights defenders and social leaders by ensuring that judicial authorities conduct a prompt and impartial investigation into violations against human rights defenders and advance investigations of these crimes (Finland);
- 116.81 Ensure that perpetrators of threats and attacks against human rights defenders are brought to justice (Austria);
- 116.82 Eliminate obstacles and improve impartiality in the procedure for exercising the right to conscientious objection to military service, especially for ethical and philosophical reasons (Costa Rica);
- 116.83 Take concrete steps to prevent killings of and attacks of any kind on human rights defenders, including land and environmental defenders, and thoroughly investigate all such crimes (Czechia);
- 116.84 Ensure and fully respect freedom of the press and media independence, including protection of journalists against all forms of violence and discrimination (Czechia);
- 116.85 Guarantee fully the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and adopt measures to prevent unlawful use of force by the police (Czechia);
- 116.86 Enhance protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and environmental defenders by advancing the necessary budget allocation to carry out the reform process of the national protection unit, while ensuring the participation of civil society (Denmark);
- 116.87 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in line with international standards (Estonia);
- 116.88 Implement practical measures ensuring the safety of journalists and other media workers, both physically and in the digital space (Lithuania);
- 116.89 Reinforce the measures to protect human rights defenders against violence, threats, intimidation and reprisals (Portugal);
- 116.90 Continue efforts to prevent acts of violence, intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders and social leaders (Republic of Korea);
- 116.91 Take additional and effective measures to prevent acts of attacks, threats, intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders and to hold to account the perpetrators of such acts (Slovenia);
- 116.92 Implement effective collective and comprehensive protection measures for human rights defenders that address violence and its structural causes, and adopt urgent measures to promote prompt, independent and impartial criminal investigations into complaints of attacks and threats, ending impunity (Spain);
- 116.93 Protect human rights defenders, including by investigating alleged human rights violations and abuses against them (Australia);
- 116.94 Take measures to guarantee the safety of human rights defenders, especially those working in rural conflict-prone areas, in order to ensure that they are able to carry out their work free from intimidation, threats, harassment, and attacks (Sweden);
- 116.95 Strengthen prevention mechanisms and advance timely, independent and impartial criminal investigations into allegations of attacks and threats against human rights defenders, social leaders, environmental activists and female leaders, especially in Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities, and

prosecute those responsible (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

116.96 Improve the model of prevention and protection for human rights defenders, including women rights defenders, journalists and Indigenous and Afro-Colombian leaders, and ensure that thorough investigations are held for crimes committed against them, and perpetrators are held accountable (Belgium);

116.97 Update medical classifications in alignment with the International Classification of Disease 11th Revision to eliminate forced or mandatory psychiatric evaluations for trans and gender-diverse persons (Iceland);

116.98 Complete the approval of the bill that modified the minimum age for marriage, in order to harmonize its legislation with international human rights law (Dominican Republic);

116.99 Adopt legislative and public policy measures to transform the social, cultural and legal practices that perpetuate child marriage and early unions, with a comprehensive scope to guarantee and protect the human rights of girls and adolescents, including through access to education, health services and social protection services, gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence (Panama);

116.100 Amend the relevant law by raising the legal age of marriage, even with parental consent, in order to prevent child marriage (Sierra Leone);

116.101 Combat human trafficking (Cameroon);

116.102 Carry on with measures aimed at combating trafficking in persons (Georgia);

116.103 Further increase the efforts in combating human trafficking, including by developing protocols for the care of victims of trafficking, with special emphasis on women and children (Montenegro);

116.104 Enhance the implementation of measures to combat the sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children, especially in the context of the armed conflict (Philippines);

116.105 Implement effective actions to prevent, address, investigate and prosecute cases of violence and trafficking in persons, especially children and women (Romania);

116.106 Effectively implement the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons by enhancing legislative, policy and institutional measures in this regard, and also strengthen preventive measures and the provision of protection and assistance to all trafficking victims (Thailand);

116.107 Expand services to victims of human trafficking, particularly adults, including the investigation, prosecution and appropriate punishment of acts of gender-based violence (United States of America);

116.108 Successfully implement the 2020–2024 National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons adopted by the Government, which establishes guidelines, campaigns and programmes for preventing and investigating the crime and bringing the perpetrators to justice (Azerbaijan);

116.109 Continue efforts in the implementation of national strategies to advance equal employment opportunities for men and women (Cuba);

116.110 Take measures to eliminate horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, including special measures to promote women's access to employment, to enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, and to reduce and close the gender pay gap (Togo);

116.111 Respect, promote and realize in good faith fundamental labour rights recognized in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (United States of America);

116.112 Further reinforce measures for enhancement of people's right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work, especially for the most vulnerable groups (Pakistan);

116.113 Continue to promote the establishment of a comprehensive social security system and further safeguard the rights of groups in vulnerable situations (China);

116.114 Continue efforts to increase women's access to the social security system (Iraq);

116.115 Continue to make every effort to strengthen the social protection system and to optimize poverty reduction measures (Paraguay);

116.116 Continue consolidating its successful social policies and programmes in favour of its people, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

116.117 Continue its strategy of rehabilitation and reintegration of landmine victims and education of the population about mine risks through awareness-raising activities (Azerbaijan);

116.118 Implement measures to improve infrastructure in rural and remote areas, bridging the development gap between urban and rural areas (China);

116.119 Implement the comprehensive rural reform, so as to improve economic, social and cultural rights and address drivers of conflict (Germany);

116.120 Continue efforts towards speeding up the adoption of the national policy and plan concerning the right to food, including following up with civil society involved (State of Palestine);

116.121 Continue strengthening measures to guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of the population, including in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

116.122 Take measures to reduce the country's high maternal mortality rates (Cyprus);

116.123 Ensure the enforceability of abortion rights recognized by the Constitutional Court, including measures to eliminate discrimination in access to abortion services (Iceland);

116.124 Implement policies and programmes ensuring the enforceability of abortion rights recognized by the Constitutional Court (Estonia);

116.125 Implement fully the "Causa Justa" or C-055/2022 ruling, particularly so that Indigenous and Afro-Colombian women and girls and women and girls living in poverty can access abortion as a health service (Mexico);

116.126 Eliminate the crime of abortion in the criminal code (New Zealand);

116.127 Strengthen measures to guarantee access to public health in rural areas, with special emphasis on areas inhabited by Indigenous and Afro-Colombian people, as well as specialized care for women and girls (Honduras);

116.128 Continue efforts to strengthen health-care services in rural and remote areas (Iraq);

116.129 Step up efforts to guarantee the human rights of trans and gender-diverse persons, such as the right to health, including through the adoption of medical guidelines and protocols to guarantee good-quality health-care services and health-related information for trans and gender-diverse persons (Kingdom of the Netherlands);

116.130 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) to accelerate the reduction of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality in rural and remote areas through the provision of quality services and the adoption of a differentiated approach to dismantle stereotypes that lead to discrimination against women, girls, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities (Panama);

116.131 Intensify actions to reduce the disparities in access to health services faced by people living in rural areas (Peru);

116.132 Take further measures to guarantee access to equality and non-discriminatory health services in remote areas and rural areas to ensure the realization of the right to health (Portugal);

116.133 Bolster efforts to ensure that all health personnel are aware of and apply the Constitutional Court judgment decriminalizing the voluntary termination of pregnancy and consider eliminating the offence of abortion from the Criminal Code (South Africa);

116.134 Increase efforts to ensure access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health, for persons with disabilities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Uruguay);

116.135 Ensure equitable access to health care and address health-care disparities, particularly in rural and marginalized areas (Bahamas);

116.136 Promote public policies to address disparities in access to education for Indigenous and Afro-Colombian women and girls (Ecuador);

116.137 Intensify the efforts, also through legislative initiatives, on inclusion and retention of women and girls in schools (Latvia);

116.138 Continue to implement the National Human Rights Education Plan to strengthen accessibility to schools and increase the quality of education in rural areas (Malaysia);

116.139 Strengthen access to education and enhance the retention rate of girls in schools and in higher education institutions (Maldives);

116.140 Extend free education to cover at least 12 years of primary and secondary education, in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);

116.141 Enhance adequate access to health and education services for all children, including the children of migrants (Sri Lanka);

116.142 Continue its national policies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty levels and ensuring that citizens in rural areas have access to education and medical treatment services (Sudan);

116.143 Continue taking necessary measures to reduce the illiteracy rate among people living in urban as well as rural areas (United Republic of Tanzania);

116.144 Intensify efforts to promote the enrolment and retention of girls in school, with a special focus on those residing in remote areas (Viet Nam);

116.145 Ensure safe access to education, including vocational training, for children and adolescents in areas where children are particularly vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups (Austria);

116.146 Invest significantly in renewable energy, and rapidly reduce dependence on fossil fuels and fossil fuel subsidies, to combat the negative impact of climate change on human rights (Costa Rica);

- 116.147 **Protect human rights defenders, particularly those involved in environmental issues, and fight against impunity for violence committed against them (France);**
- 116.148 **Strengthen measures for environmental protection and sustainable development, particularly in regions where environmental resources are at risk, and involve local communities in related decision-making processes (Bahamas);**
- 116.149 **Promote economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);**
- 116.150 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development by implementing the national development plan (China);**
- 116.151 **Continue the full implementation of the peace agreement and in particular chapter 1 on comprehensive rural reform in order to address the old causes of the conflict (France);**
- 116.152 **Continue efforts to draw the international community's attention to the need for financial and technical support in areas considered strategic for Colombia in the search for peace, in particularly the reparation for victims of human rights violations (State of Palestine);**
- 116.153 **Strengthen the protection of women and children (Cameroon);**
- 116.154 **Ensure that victims of gender-based violence, especially Indigenous and Afro-Colombian women, girls and adolescents, have access to justice, medical treatment and mental health care and strengthen the legislative framework on gender-based violence (Finland);**
- 116.155 **Continue efforts to improve access to justice and the provision of support for victims of gender-based violence, especially women and children (Indonesia);**
- 116.156 **Update the normative framework to combat gender-based violence in order to address cases of violence against women and girls, including femicide, and create an entity to coordinate measures to prevent violence and provide care for victims (Luxembourg);**
- 116.157 **Ensure further opportunities to increase and enable the participation of women in the peace process (New Zealand);**
- 116.158 **Ensure that all human rights violations and abuses, including gender-based violence against women and girls, are investigated and perpetrators are held to account (Republic of Korea);**
- 116.159 **Include gender and ethnic indicators to assess progress on all measures envisaged under the Framework Plan for Implementation of the Peace Agreement (South Africa);**
- 116.160 **Step up efforts to strengthen protection of the most vulnerable groups, including women and children affected by violence, and implement a victim-centred approach (Ukraine);**
- 116.161 **Ensure that the governance structure and monitoring and evaluation framework of the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325/2000 focus on implementation and impact, and include oversight and strategic input from both government and diverse women's civil society organizations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 116.162 **Strengthen supportive mechanisms for women and girls who have been victims of trafficking (Viet Nam);**
- 116.163 **Continue promoting women's participation in peacebuilding, including the allocation of resources to reduce gender gaps (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 116.164 **Take measures to ensure care and effective comprehensive reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Chile);**

- 116.165 Increase measures to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence, harassment and discrimination against women, girls and adolescents (Costa Rica);
- 116.166 Intensify efforts to ensure that victims of gender-based violence have access to justice, and medical and psychosocial services (Cyprus);
- 116.167 Update the legislative framework for the right to a life free of violence against women by including and broadening invisible forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and accompanying the transitional justice mechanisms to develop tailored investigation and prosecution protocols to deal with sexual and gender-based violence crimes committed within the armed conflict (Denmark);
- 116.168 Review the national regulatory and legal framework on gender-based violence to improve the mechanism of prevention and protection of victims (Estonia);
- 116.169 Continue efforts on equality between women and men, and the fight against discrimination, violence against women and trafficking (France);
- 116.170 Amplify measures to eradicate gender-based violence, ensuring the safety and dignity of all individuals, especially women and girls (Gambia);
- 116.171 Intensify efforts to prevent and address femicide and take all necessary steps to provide justice to the victims (Ghana);
- 116.172 Intensify efforts to ensure that victims of gender-based violence have access to justice, medical and psychosocial services, specialized shelters and comprehensive gender-sensitive reparation measures (Liechtenstein);
- 116.173 Continue active efforts to combat all forms of violence, primarily domestic and gender-based violence (Lithuania);
- 116.174 Step up efforts in developing a coordinating mechanism to manage the cross-sectoral response of entities responsible for ensuring the prevention of violence against women, as well as support and access to justice using information systems for victims (Malaysia);
- 116.175 Intensify efforts to ensure that victims of gender-based violence have access to justice and other specialized services (Maldives);
- 116.176 Scale-up efforts towards preventing gender-based violence and providing support to the victims (Nepal);
- 116.177 Increase awareness of and provide training on the guidelines for the criminal prosecution of domestic violence, and the approach to be adopted in cases of femicides and offences of human trafficking for sexual exploitation (South Africa);
- 116.178 Take measures to tackle impunity by prosecuting those responsible for violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence (Sweden);
- 116.179 Redouble efforts to guarantee victims of gender-based violence access to justice, medical and psychosocial services, as well as specialized shelters and comprehensive reparation measures (Uruguay);
- 116.180 Continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against women, especially domestic violence (Algeria);
- 116.181 Take effective measures to improve investigation, prosecution and prevention of sexual, gender-based and domestic violence against women (Austria);
- 116.182 Intensify efforts to strengthen the judicial mechanisms to combat impunity related to gender-based violence, while ensuring that victims have access to justice, medical psychosocial services and shelters, as well as comprehensive reparation measures (Belgium);

- 116.183 Strengthen efforts to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed groups, including by addressing the issue early in the new peace negotiations (Canada);
- 116.184 Implement additional measures to eradicate child labour and prevent recruitment and use of children and adolescents by armed groups (Ecuador);
- 116.185 Urgently strengthen measures to prevent the forced recruitment and exploitation of, and sexual violence against, children and adolescents by armed groups (Finland);
- 116.186 Strengthen the fight against the recruitment of children and adolescents by armed groups (France);
- 116.187 Enhance prevention and protection mechanisms against forced recruitment of minors (Germany);
- 116.188 Step up efforts to protect the civilian population in the territories most affected by violence and to prevent the grave violations against children, including their recruitment and exploitation by non-State armed groups and criminal organizations (Italy);
- 116.189 Take additional steps to prevent the recruitment of children by armed groups and also to address violence and threats against human rights defenders (Japan);
- 116.190 Continue to implement steps to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups, including by strengthening local capacities for countering, reducing and eliminating risk factors and the threat of recruitment (Malaysia);
- 116.191 Redouble efforts to guarantee the promotion and protection of the right of children and adolescents to live in a family, promoting models of family care alternative to institutionalization (Paraguay);
- 116.192 Step up efforts to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups (Philippines);
- 116.193 Strengthen efforts to prevent the recruitment of children by non-State armed groups and criminal organizations (Poland);
- 116.194 Strengthen the work of the intersectoral commission for preventing the recruitment and exploitation of, and sexual violence against, children and adolescents by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups, as well as the work of the National Reintegration Council (Thailand);
- 116.195 Continue to strengthen efforts aimed at preventing the recruitment and exploitation of children and providing them with all forms of support, care and assistance (Algeria);
- 116.196 Strengthen mechanisms to prevent the recruitment, utilization and use of, and sexual violence against, girls, boys and adolescents by armed and criminal groups (Argentina);
- 116.197 Take the necessary preventive measures to counter the phenomenon of the use and recruitment of children by the various armed groups, and set the age of 18 years as the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces (Belgium);
- 116.198 Continue to reinforce mechanisms to safeguard women's and children's rights (Pakistan);
- 116.199 Take further measures to increase access by persons with disabilities to health care, the education system and the labour market (Indonesia);
- 116.200 Redouble its efforts to eliminate structural violations of the rights of persons with disabilities, especially in terms of access to primary and secondary education and access to the labour market (Poland);

- 116.201 Continue to take measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Pakistan);
- 116.202 Promote meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombians in decision-making processes related to security, resource management, land rights and projects that affect them and their communities (Canada);
- 116.203 Maintain measures for the protection of Afro-Colombians and Indigenous Peoples and the promotion of their ethnocultural heritage and wealth (Cuba);
- 116.204 Increase efforts to prevent attacks against human rights defenders and community leaders, inter alia by implementing Decree No. 660 of 2018 and by strengthening self-protection mechanisms of Indigenous and other ethnic communities (Germany);
- 116.205 Adopt sufficient measures to guarantee the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities, including measures for the formalization and protection of ancestral territories (Honduras);
- 116.206 Ensure effective protection of human rights defenders as well as of persons belonging to minorities and Indigenous Peoples (Italy);
- 116.207 Guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consultation for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombians (Mexico);
- 116.208 Provide security guarantees to enable the representation of Indigenous communities in the peace process (New Zealand);
- 116.209 Take the necessary measures to adapt existing procedures and guarantee the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples (Paraguay);
- 116.210 Strengthen existing procedures, in line with international standards, with a view to guaranteeing the right to consultation and to free, prior and informed consent for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Colombian communities (Peru);
- 116.211 Take measures to allow Indigenous Peoples to have access to social infrastructure, the education system and health services (Russian Federation);
- 116.212 Ensure the protection of the most vulnerable groups, such as Indigenous communities and defenders of the environment and territory and women's rights, as well as their participation in the construction of effective peace and peace dialogues, ensuring they can act without fear of reprisals, criminalization or stigmatization (Spain);
- 116.213 Review and strengthen mechanisms for effective participation in State decision-making, especially for Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities (Switzerland);
- 116.214 Promote the operation of the National Cross-Sectoral Commission for Historical Reparation to overcome the effects of racism, racial discrimination and colonialism on Indigenous Peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 116.215 Introduce into Colombian legislation a definition of racial discrimination, as set out in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Madagascar);
- 116.216 Take additional measures to prevent and combat hate speech, incitement to racial discrimination and expressions of racism and ensure the necessary accountability mechanisms for racially motivated violence (Romania);
- 116.217 Strengthen implementation of the 2016 peace accord through clear indicators, expanded funding, and meaningful inclusion of ethnic communities

with a focus on the Ethnic and Gender chapters of the accord (United States of America);

116.218 Take effective measures to prevent and combat hate speech, incitement to racial discrimination and expressions of racism (Viet Nam);

116.219 Maintain and intensify efforts to combat discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons and ban conversion therapies (Chile);

116.220 Guarantee gender-affirming care and the human rights of trans and non-binary persons, including the right to health (Iceland);

116.221 Ban so-called “conversion therapies” (Iceland);

116.222 Adopt a legislative framework to further address gender-based violence and violence against LGBTI+ persons, focusing on ensuring the proper investigation and prosecution of these crimes (Ireland);

116.223 Take measures to address gender-based violence and discrimination, especially against women belonging to vulnerable groups, such as lesbian, bisexual and transgender women (Montenegro);

116.224 Increase efforts to protect human rights defenders, environmental defenders, labour union leaders and members of communities for peace. Expand measures to protect members of marginalized racial, ethnic and Indigenous communities, including Afro-Colombian communities, women, LGBTIQI+ persons and migrants. This should include greater accountability for those responsible for attacks against these communities, including through transitional justice mechanisms (United States of America);

116.225 Continue efforts for the effective implementation of the provisions of the peace agreement, particularly those aimed at protecting and guaranteeing the human rights of ethnic peoples, women and LGBTIQ persons (Argentina);

116.226 Adopt necessary measures to prevent, investigate and punish violence and discrimination based on gender identity perpetrated by State and non-State agents and provide reparation to victims (Argentina);

116.227 Implement safeguards for migrants, particularly to protect them and prevent sexual and labour exploitation against them (Gambia);

116.228 Redouble efforts in protecting the rights of migrants, especially Indigenous people and communities of African descent (Ghana);

116.229 Effectively implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration by adopting robust measures to prevent the smuggling of migrants across its borders, end impunity for smuggling networks, and strengthen cooperation and information-sharing, while protecting the human rights of migrants (Panama);

116.230 Provide defined protocols of support and response to the specific care needs of refugee and migrant women victims of gender-based violence, and adopt social and community integration programmes at the local level that stimulate and strengthen support networks (Spain);

116.231 Continue efforts to strengthen access to the asylum system and prioritize processing applications from victims of sexual violence, regardless of their nationality (Uruguay).

117. 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.

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

118. Colombia made the following commitments:

- (a) To create a mechanism to follow up on the recommendations formulated and adopt measures for their implementation, in dialogue with human rights organizations;
- (b) To, in compliance with the peace agreement, advance all efforts for the implementation of the public policy and action plan to dismantle criminal organizations, with a view to pursuing the structures behind the most serious violations against human rights defenders and peace signatories;
- (c) To strengthen policies that guarantee the life, integrity and work of human rights defenders and social leaders;
- (d) To, through the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, impose sentences against those held responsible at the highest levels for hostage-taking or kidnappings, murders and disappearances presented as casualties in combat by State agents, known as “false positives”;
- (e) To monitor the execution of the sanctions imposed in the framework of transitional justice;
- (f) To, through the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, press charges against perpetrators at the highest levels and associates, for their responsibility in the most serious and emblematic crimes committed in the context of the Colombian armed conflict in most of the opened macrocases;
- (g) To strengthen the dissemination of human rights issues among the Colombian population, in the framework of the agreement signed between the office in Colombia of OHCHR and the RTVC public media system.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Colombia was headed by the Deputy Minister of Multilateral Affairs, Elizabeth Inés Taylor Jay, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Gustavo GALLON, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
- Ms. Lourdes CASTRO GARCIA, Presidential Counsellor on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law;
- Ms. Maury Eliana VALENCIA, Presidential Counsellor on Women's Equity;
- Mr. Danilo Rojas BETANCOURTH, Magistrate, Special Jurisdiction for Peace;
- Ms. Martha Janeth MANCERA, Deputy Attorney-General;
- Ms. Patricia TOBON YAGARI, Director-General, Integral Reparations and Victim's Care Unit;
- Ms. Cristina Alejandra LUNA CALPA, Deputy Director-General, Land Restitution Unit;
- Ms. Francesca MCQOID, Sexual Diversity and LGBTIQ+ Rights, Vice-Presidency;
- Ms. Diana SANCHEZ LARA, Director, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Ministry of Defence;
- Mr. Franklin Javid Castañeda, Director of Human Rights, Ministry of Interior;
- Ms. Mariana ARDILA TRUJILLO, Director Transitional Justice, Ministry of Justice and Law;
- Farith PEREZ QUINTERO, District Prosecutor, Office of the Deputy Attorney-General;
- Ms Catalina ALBARRACIN, Adviser, Office of the Attorney-General;
- Ms. Sara Daniela RODRIGUEZ, Coordinator of Cooperation, Implementation Unit;
- Ms. Michelle CARTIER, Coordinator of Cooperation, Integral Reparation and Victim's care Unit;
- Ms. Martha MARTINEZ, Chief Communications Office, Integral Reparation and Victim's care Unit;
- Mr. Alvaro Enrique AYALA MELENDEZ, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
- Mr. Juan Manuel MORALES CAICEDO, Coordinator, International Affairs, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Yesid Andrés SERRANO, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva.